

the hind tibiae with two rows of distinct spine-like bristles, the hind tarsi (fig. 2, *c*) linear, the second joint longer than the third; claws (fig. 2, *d*) very short, sub-parallel, feebly divergent, provided with large pseudoarolia extending beyond the middle of the claws, and two bristle-like arolia.

Genotype *Torma colae*, sp. nov.

In general appearance, especially in the shape of the vertex and pronotum, strongly resembling the genus *Halticus*, Hahn., in which, however, the claws are widely divergent with well developed membranous divergent arolia and the antennae are very long and filamentous. The structure of the claws and arolia is typical of the PHYLINAE, but the absence of a hindwing-cell hamus decides the relationship with the HETEROTOMINAE. *Torma* is one of those genera which break down the value of

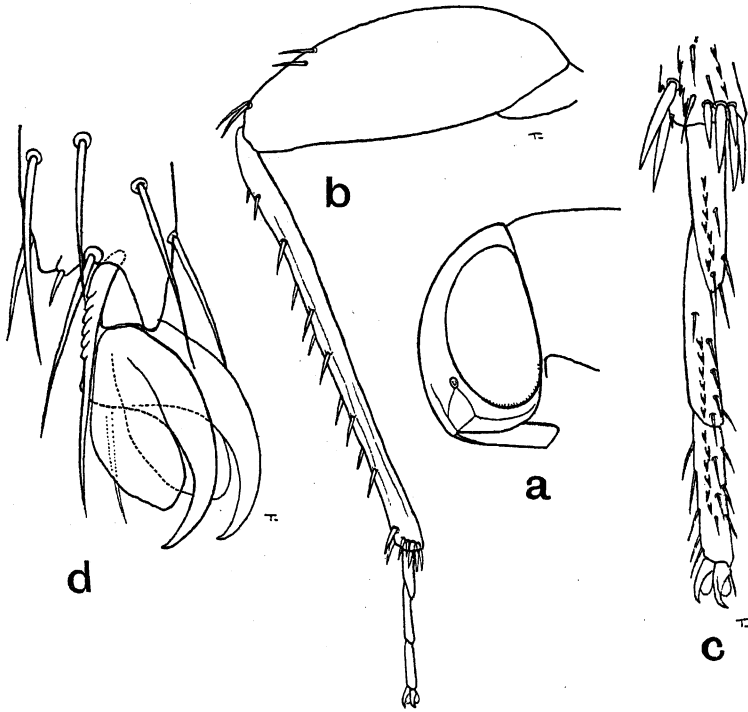


Fig. 2. *Torma colae*, gen. et. sp. n.: *a*, side view of head; *b*, hind leg, showing armature but not pilosity; *c*, hind tarsus; *d*, hind tarsal claws, showing arolia and pseudo-arolia.

the structure of the claws and arolia as a subfamily character in the CAPSIDAE. As more and more tropical genera become known, it will probably be found that these organs are too plastic to serve as a fundamental subfamily character, and there is no doubt that Reuter and Poppius have exaggerated their value as a guide to relationships of Capsid genera.

***Torma colae*, sp. nov. (fig. 1).**

♂, ♀. *Head* shining black, unpunctured, sparsely covered with very short, pale, depressed hairs; rostrum pale ochraceous, with the basal joint and the extreme apex dark brown; antennae pale ochraceous, with the second joint (except its base) dark brown or black; length of joints 8, 28, 17, 17 (63 = 1 mm.). *Pronotum*, basal two-thirds of scutellum, and the pro- meso- and metapleura shining black; the pro-