On the Capsidae in the British Museum.

XI.—Rhynchotal Notes.—XX. By W. L. Distant.

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. Capsidae. (Part I.)

This paper represents the first results of a revision of the Capsidae contained in the British Museum, and the examination of Walker's types. The arrangement is largely that of the earlier propositions of Reuter, with some qualifications which express my own views as to the classification of this very difficult family; and these will be more fully explained in my second volume dealing with the Rhynchota of British India, which is now passing through the press.

Division Herdoniaria.

Allied to the Myrmecoraria, Reut. Cuneus always discernible; head prominent, sometimes very large, always with a distinct longitudinal impression between the eyes; anterior constricted area of the pronotum somewhat broad and long, but never broader, and generally narrower, than the posterior area; second joint of the antennæ either very strongly or slightly apically incrassated; scutellum sometimes spined.

The genus Herdonius, Stål, I take as typical of the Herdoniaria, and also include the genera Zacinthus, Dist., Zosippus, Dist., Xenetus, Dist., and Minytus, Dist. Saturniomiiris, Kirk., Systellonotus, Alloclonus, and probably some other described genera may also ultimately be included.

Fulgentius, gen. nov.

Body subelongate. Head moderately large, distinctly longitudinally centrally incised; first joint of antennæ very little longer than head, second joint longest, somewhat thickened towards apex, third shorter than second but longer than fourth; rostrum imperfectly seen in carded specimen; pronotum moderately tumid, the lateral margins oblique, the anterior margin distinctly carinate, and transversely impressed before middle, anterior margin less than half the width of posterior margin, the last a little sinuate before scutellum, which is tumid; corium, including cuneus, about as long as abdomen; cuneus about as broad at base as long; membrane with a long basal cell; legs moderately long and slender; tibiae somewhat longly setose.