

marginal spot near middle of corium and a larger black spot to cuneus; head with a long, porrect, anterior, central spine; first joint of antennæ a little more than half the length of second; pronotum strongly constricted and depressed before middle; scutellum carinately tumid; hemelytra obliquely depressed on each side, the sutures forming a central longitudinal carinate ridge; posterior area of the corium before cuneus semiglobose.

Long. 5 mm.

Hab. N.W. Australia: Adelaide River (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

The genus *Armachanus* is described and its type figured in my second volume on the Rhynchota of British India, which will shortly be published. The typical species was from Ceylon.

Division PLAGIOGNATHARIA.

DAGBERTUS, gen. nov.

Head somewhat large and subtriangular above, deflected anteriorly, where it is conically produced, and a little laterally compressed; eyes of moderate size, almost touching, but projecting a little beyond the anterior angles of the pronotum; antennæ slender, first joint about as long as head and stouter than the other joints, second about or a little more than twice the length of first, third and fourth slender, tomentose, third longer than fourth; rostrum long, passing the posterior coxæ; pronotum trapezoidal, the posterior lateral angles slightly subacutely produced, posterior margin slightly convex and about twice as broad as anterior margin, lateral margins nearly straight; scutellum subtriangular, about as long as the pronotum; hemelytra subhyaline, lateral margins almost parallel, a little rounded; posterior femora moderately incrassate, remaining legs mutilated in the types of the three representative species.

This genus may be placed near *Episcopus*, Reut.

Dagbertus Darwini.

Capsus Darwini, Butl. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1877, p. 89.

Hab. Galapagos; Charles Island (*C. Darwin*, Brit. Mus.).

Dagbertus quadrinotatus.

Capsus quadrinotatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 113. n. 256 (1873).

Resthenia quadrinotatus, Atkins. Cat. Capsidæ, p. 61 (1890).

Rostrum passing the posterior coxæ; not "reaching" same, as described by Walker.