

Genus **MEGALOCERÆA**.

Megaloceræa, *Wien. ent. Monats.* ii, p. 301 (1858); *id. Eur. Hem.* pp. 62 & 243 (1861); *Reut. Bih. Vet.-Akad. Handl.* iii, 1, p. 8 (1875).

Subg. Notostira, Megaloceræa, Trigonotylus, *Fieb. tom. cit.*

Type, *M. recticornis*, Geoffr., a Palæarctic species.

Distribution. Probably universally distributed.

Allied to the preceding genus (*Miris*), but differing in the sinuate basal margin of the pronotum, which is only obsoletely punctate, the non-punctate scutellum, and the exposed base of the mesonotum.

A. *Basal joint of antennæ strongly hirsute.*1365. **Megaloceræa graminea**, sp. n.

Very pale dull ochraceous; posterior lobe of pronotum and hemelytra, excluding clavus and claval area, pale greyish; abdomen beneath pale greyish, its lateral margins roseate; second joint of antennæ (sometimes excluding base), posterior tibiæ (excluding base), and basal joint of posterior tarsi roseate; apices of tarsi piceous; first joint of antennæ and the base of second strongly hirsute, first about as long as head and pronotum together, second longer than first and shorter than third; head sharply longitudinally incised between eyes; pronotum and scutellum with a central continuous pale linear fascia, anterior pronotal lobe with some transverse darker markings.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Pundaluoya (*Green*). Burma; Ruby Mines (*Doherty*).

Swept from grass (*E. E. Green*).

1366. **Megaloceræa antennata**, sp. n.

Dull pale ochraceous; antennæ with the first joint incrassate, thickly finely hirsute, and thickly speckled with sanguineous; apical areas of the femora obsoletely speckled with sanguineous; lateral margins and a central longitudinal line to pronotum pale ochraceous; legs pilose; head very distinctly pilose on posterior area; pronotum thickly and finely punctate, an impunctate callose spot on each side near anterior margin; scutellum transversely striate,

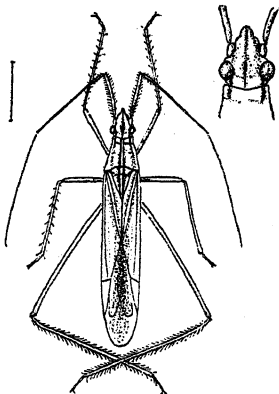


Fig. 271.

Megaloceræa graminea.