

and scutellum, excluding pale markings, coarsely punctate; apex of scutellum broad and a little tumid.

Length 8 millim.

Hab. Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

Genus HYALOPEPLUS.

Hyalopeplus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 670.

Type, *H. vitripennis*, Stål.

Distribution. Oriental and Australasian Regions.

Body oblong; head triangular, with eyes much broader than anterior margin of pronotum; eyes strongly prominent; antennæ inserted in front of eyes, basal joint moderately incrassated, subequal in length to head, second joint nearly four times as long as first; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum slightly shorter than broad, narrowed anteriorly, basal margin twice as broad as anterior margin, twice transversely impressed, near anterior margin forming a sort of collar, and again before middle, the last constriction being waved; scutellum tumid, the disk subdepressed, longitudinally sulcate; hemelytra parallel, smooth, hyaline, corium with cuneus reaching apex of abdomen; membrane with two cellular areas; legs of moderate length, posterior femora moderately incrassated.

1404. *Hyalopeplus vitripennis*, Stål (Capsus), Freg. Eug. Resa, Ins. p. 255 (1859); *id.* Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 671.

Capsus lineifer, Walk. Cat. Het. vi, p. 122 (1873).

Hyalopeplus lineifer, Kirk. Tr. E. S. 1902, p. 253.

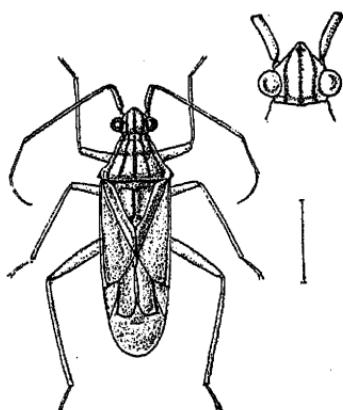


Fig. 288.—*Hyalopeplus vitripennis*.

Luteous; head with three, and pronotum with five longitudinal lines either red or black; scutellum with a central line similarly variable in colour; basal margin of pronotum black; antennæ luteous, sometimes (excluding basal joint) fuscous; hemelytra pale ochraceous hyaline, the venation piceous; apex of scutellum more or less castaneous.

Length 9 to 10 millim.

Hab. Assam; Margherita (Doherty). Ceylon (Lewis). Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).—Malacca (Brit. Mus.), Java, Philippines. North Queensland (Dodd).

1405. *Hyalopeplus spinosus*, sp. n.

Allied to *H. vitripennis*, Stål, but differing principally in the