

“Eine sehr schöne, durch deutlich ausgesprochene Zeichnung auffallende Abart von *Athalia*: von Viertlau, Mehadia: etwas grösser als die gewöhnliche *Athalia*; die in der Mitte der Oberflügel über den ganzen Flügel sich ziehende schwarze Binde ist breiter als bei der Stammart, und endet am Innenrand in einen länglich viereckigen Fleck, der bei der Stammart gewöhnlich nur durchbrochen erscheint. Auch auf der Unterseite ist die Binde weit deutlicher markirt als bei der gewöhnlichen *Athalia*.”

Here again the breadth of the elbowed line and the large oblong marginal blotch are the special characteristics. It appears to be rather a variety than an aberration, and so far as the upper side is concerned it is, apart from size, the usual form at Faïdo, in the Leventina, and indeed, in a more or less modified condition, the only form I have seen from that locality.

(To be continued.)

ORIENTAL CAPSIDÆ.

BY W. L. DISTANT.

Mr. R. I. Pocock, who is working out the mimetic relationship between various insects and spiders included in a collection from the Nilgiri Hills, has asked me to identify the following Rhynchota, in order that he may be able to refer to them in his paper shortly to be published in the ‘Transactions’ of the Linnean Society of London. All the species belong to the Capsidæ, are apparently undescribed, and will be figured in the Appendix to my Rhynchotal portion of the Faun. Brit. India.

RHODOCLIA, gen. nov.

Head broad and convex, a little more anteriorly produced in male than in female, the postocular longer than the anteocular area, strongly constricted at base, slightly longitudinally incised on centre of disk, the apex subangularly produced in front of the insertion of the antennæ, eyes of moderate size and rounded; antennæ long, longer than the body, first joint longer than either the second or third which are subequal in length, fourth longest, moderately thickened and a little curved; rostrum passing the intermediate coxæ, first joint thickened and about reaching eyes, second longest; pronotum short, armed with a long horizontal or slightly backwardly directed slender spine on each side; hemelytra more or less rudimentary, more developed in the male than in the female; abdomen

is broader than in the type, and ends on the inner margin in a longish four-cornered spot, which in the type generally appears broken up. On the under side also the band is far more strongly marked than in ordinary *athalia*.

short and broad, pedunculate at base; legs long and slender, basal and apical joints of tarsi about equally long, tibiæ distinctly longer than the femora.

This genus may be placed in the Division Myrmecophyaria, Reut.

Rhodoclia convictionis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and hemelytra piceous-brown; head with a pale ochraceous line extending centrally and perpendicularly for a short distance from base, and then curved and diverging on each side to the anterior margins of eyes; scutellum with a central pale longitudinal line; abdomen greyish ochraceous; head beneath, sternum, rostrum, and legs pale brownish ochraceous; the pedunculate base of abdomen centrally piceous, with the lateral margins greyish; legs and antennæ thinly spinously hirsute, the head also margined with pale long hairs. Long. ♂ 6 to 8, ♀ 5½ to 6 millim.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills; Barwood Estate (H. Leslie Andrews).

ZARATUS, gen. nov.

Head subtriangular, obliquely deflected in front of eyes, moderately centrally longitudinally sulcate on disk, eyes of moderate size but a little projecting beyond the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint nearly as long as head, second joint more than twice as long as first, third longer than first, fourth mutilated; rostrum not reaching the anterior coxæ, first joint about reaching base of head; pronotum elongate, but a little broader at base than long, transversely constricted a little before anterior margin, posteriorly convexly tumid, anterior and posterior margins truncate, the lateral margins narrowing to apex, angularly sinuate at the transverse constriction, thence straight to anterior margin; scutellum small, subtriangular; clavus long, almost reaching to base of cuneus; corium with the lateral margins strongly concavely sinuate, broadly widened at the cuneal area; membrane slightly passing the abdominal apex; abdomen broad, globose, constricted at base; legs of moderate length, the posterior tarsi mutilated.

Allied to the Neotropical genus *Zosippus*, Dist., from which it principally differs by the unarmed scutellum.

Zaratus repandus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum pale cinnamon-brown; scutellum with an obscure pale concave line and a small basal spot; corium pale cinnamon-brown, an oblique basal spot on each side, which are almost connected with a transverse spot beyond apex of scutellum, and a transverse concave fascia on each side before cuneus whitish, the cuneal suture more obscurely whitish; membrane black, with an obscure pale transverse fascia near base; legs pale cinnamon-brown, apices of femora and about apical thirds of tibiæ and the tarsi pale stramineous, apices of tarsi black (posterior tarsi mutilated); antennæ pale ochraceous, third joint, excluding base, black; body beneath imperfectly seen in carded specimens. Long. 4 millim.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills; Barwood Estate (H. Leslie Andrews).

Armachanus nilgiriensis, sp. n.

Pale brownish ochraceous, a transverse linear white fascia crossing clavus near apex of scutellum, and an oblique similar fascia near middle of corium; before the latter the lateral area is also more or less greyish white; cuneus with a prominent black basal spot; membrane very pale fuliginous; body beneath and legs unicolorous. Somewhat closely allied to *A. monoceros*, Dist., but a more slender and attenuated species, the posterior pronotal area shorter, the anterior area longer, narrower, and moderately narrowed at base, thus bringing the two areas or lobes into more divisional character and into greater contrast; the head is more elongate, and has a median longitudinal darker line; the scutellum, clavus, and central area of corium are not darker in hue as in *A. monoceros*, but concolorous with the general pale brownish ochraceous coloration. Long. 6 millim.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills; Barwood Estate (H. Leslie Andrews).

Nicostratus princeps, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; a transverse white fascia crossing corium and clavus at apex of scutellum; membrane piceous; head very large and globose, almost circular, about as long as broad, with a transverse rounded incised line between the eyes; antennæ pale ochraceous, apices of second and third joints, and the apical joint excluding base, black, second joint subequal in length to that of third and fourth together; pronotum strongly transversely constricted before middle, the anterior area or lobe narrow and armed with two strong diverging spines, the posterior area or lobe globosely tumid, deflected anteriorly, the lateral angles subprominent, the posterior margin very slightly concavely sinuate; scutellum developed into a strong upright semi-acute spine; corium with the lateral margins concavely sinuate, widened and tumid at apices; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex; legs almost uniformly brownish ochraceous. Length, 5 millim.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills; Barwood Estate (H. Leslie Andrews).

Strongly differing from *N. balteatus*, Dist., by the much larger and more strongly developed head, different colour, more acute spine to scutellum, &c.

COMACLA SENEX, HB., AB. *FUMOSA*, N. AB.

By EUSTACE R. BANKES, M.A., F.E.S.

Fore wings smoky brown. Hind wings rather paler. The usual blackish markings are present on all the wings, but are rendered very inconspicuous by the darkness of the ground-colour. Head, thorax, abdomen, &c., proportionately dark as compared with the type.

This aberration, which I have not seen from elsewhere, and of which I have failed to find any published figure or description,