

the orbits and a broader one across the back behind the pectorals; sometimes a narrow band between them; usually a large spot at the base of the dorsal fin, and another below and in front of it on the side; caudal dusky, other fins pale.

Southern coasts of Australia; Tasmania.

Six specimens, 105 to 150 mm. in total length, from Flinders Island and Port Phillip (*Degen*), Hobart (*Allport*), and Melbourne (*Krefft*).

Spheroides hamiltonii, Richards., from New South Wales and Polynesia, differs in the presence of numerous small spines, the fewer fin-rays (D. 9, A. 7-8), and the different coloration.

LII.—*Descriptions of Oriental Capsidæ*.

By W. L. DISTANT.

THE new genera proposed in this paper will be figured in vol. v. (Appendix) of the Rhynchotal portion of the 'Fauna of British India.'

EBUTIUS, gen. nov.

Head subequal in length to the pronotum, transversely impressed behind the eyes, which are well separated from the anterior margin of the pronotum, between the eyes distinctly longitudinally sulcate, the disk moderately convex, obtusely attenuated in front of the insertion of the antennæ, where it is a little ridged and excavated on each side; antenniferous tubercles prominent, first joint of the antennæ robust and about as long as the head, second joint slender, nearly three times as long as the first, third and fourth short, together longer than first; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum transversely constricted before middle, this anterior area somewhat transversely striate at anterior margin and with a distinct moderately transverse tubercle immediately in front of each side of the constriction, posterior area convexly deflected from base, thickly punctate, the lateral margins carinate and oblique, posterior lateral angles subprominent, basal margin a little concave before scutellum, which is somewhat large and triangular, and somewhat foveate at each basal angle; hemelytra a little more than twice as long as head and pronotum together, clavus broad, cuneus elongately angulate, membrane apparently (as seen in

spirit-specimens) with a single cell truncate posteriorly; legs slender, the femora slightly but regularly thickened, posterior tarsi with the basal joint almost as long as remaining joints together.

Ebutius bellus, sp. n.

Uniformly pale ochraceous as seen in spirit-specimens (possibly virescent in living or fresh examples); scutellum with a linear, foveate, piceous spot at each basal angle; basal joint of antennæ with a few short obscure hairs; other characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 mm.

Hab. Sikkim (*Major Roberts*).

The above generic and specific descriptions are based on a few spirit-specimens given to me by the late Col. Bingham.

In the enumeration of the Capsid fauna of British India, *Ebutius* is allied to *Onomaus*, Dist., and is placed in the division Herdoniaria of the subfam. Mirinæ.

Harpedona sanguinipes, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; antennæ black, the basal joint pale sanguineous; corium piceous, the costal margin narrowly ochraceous; membrane fuscous, the apex paler and the veins darker; head beneath and sternum black, abdomen beneath piceous; femora pale sanguineous, tibiæ and tarsi pale ochraceous; head centrally longitudinally sulcate; second joint of antennæ scarcely more than twice as long as first; pronotum transversely constricted before middle, the anterior lobe distinctly centrally foveate at base, posterior lobe obsoletely punctate.

Length 4 mm.

Hab. Darjiling; Pussumbing, 4700 feet (*R. H. Mann*).

Allied to the Ceylonese species *H. marginata*, Dist., from which it differs by the different colour of the legs and of the basal joint of the antennæ, posterior lobe of the pronotum much less distinctly punctate, &c.

CINNAMUS, gen. nov.

Vertex convex, anteriorly, centrally, pointedly produced; eyes prominent, contiguous to the anterior margin of the pronotum, but projecting beyond it, the disc centrally longitudinally sulcate; antennæ long, the basal joint moderately robust, sparsely hirsute, about as long as the pronotum,

second joint more than twice as long as first and about as long as third and fourth together; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum transversely constricted near middle, the anterior area with a distinct rugose collar, and with a moderate transverse tubercle on each side immediately in front of the transverse impression, posterior area deflected from base, which is concave and thus exposes the mesonotum, the lateral margins oblique; scutellum triangular with a small subbasal central tubercle; corium slightly longer than space between the apices of head and scutellum, clavus moderately raised and deflected on each side, cuneus somewhat broadly triangular; the cuneal fracture distinct; membrane with a short, posteriorly truncate basal cell; legs long and slender, finely spinulose hirsute, femora moderately and evenly thickened, all the tibiæ longer than the femora, basal joint of posterior tarsi short and moderately thickened.

Among the Capsidæ of British India this genus may be located between *Harpedona* and *Clapmarius*.

Cinnamus rhinoceros, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, mesonotum, and scutellum pale mottled fuscous brown; anterior collar and posterior lobe of pronotum mottled brownish ochraceous, apex of scutellum ochraceous; antennæ and eyes blackish; clavus pale ochraceous, its basal third and apical area mottled fuscous brown; corium ochraceous, much mottled with fuscous brown and with an oblique transverse piceous fascia at about one-third before apex, cuneus shining black; membrane fuscous, blackish on basal area, margins of cell dull greyish; body beneath piceous, mesosternum ochraceous; legs piceous, femora obscurely palely annulate near apices; body above shortly obscurely pilose; mesonotum with a central longitudinal pale line; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 5 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

ZALMUNNA, gen. nov.

Head elongate, almost as long as the pronotum, the central lobe prominent at apex, behind which it is transversely impressed, between eyes shortly longitudinally sulcate; eyes short, somewhat adpressed, contiguous to the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint stout, attenuated at its base, about as long as head, remaining

joints slender, second more than twice as long as first, third shorter than second, but considerably longer than fourth; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ, first joint robust and as long as head; pronotum moderately declivous from base to apex with a distinct narrow anterior collar, somewhat obscurely transversely impressed before middle, the lateral margins oblique, basal margin truncate; scutellum triangular, slightly longitudinally foveate at each basal angle; hemelytra passing the abdominal apex, corium elongate, the costal margin slightly rounded, cuneus acutely subtriangular, the cuneal fracture distinct, membrane with a prominent posteriorly truncate cell; legs of moderate length, posterior femora incrassated, tibiæ finely spinulose, posterior tibiæ about as long as corium, posterior tarsi with the basal joint almost as long as remaining joints together.

Allied to the S. African genus *Nymannus*, Dist., and in the enumeration of the British Indian Capsidæ to be placed near the genus *Clapmarius*.

Zalmunna dux, sp. n.

Reddish ochraceous, shortly finely pilose; antennæ ochraceous, the basal joint brownish ochraceous; head, pronotum, and scutellum with a more or less distinct pale central longitudinal line, the scutellum darker and more reddish ochraceous, clavus dark reddish ochraceous on basal half, somewhat dull greyish on apical half; corium dark reddish ochraceous, the costal margin ochraceous, cuneus with the basal margin dull greyish; membrane pale fuscous, the lateral margin paler; body beneath and legs reddish ochraceous; basal joint of rostrum, basal disk of abdomen, tibiæ, tarsi, and apical annulations to femora pale ochraceous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Trincomalee (*Green*).

Mystilus antrami, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, and scutellum dull black; apex and two spots at base of head and anterior and posterior margins of pronotum pale ochraceous; hemelytra very pale ochraceous, subhyaline, membrane reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; head and abdomen beneath pale ochraceous, the sternum and apex of abdomen black; legs pale ochraceous, the femora (especially the anterior) much

mottled with black, more densely so on apical areas, posterior tibiæ black, with a long apical pale ochraceous annulation; rostrum pale ochraceous, its apex black; head deeply longitudinally sulcate between the eyes, which are contiguous to the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennæ much longer than the body, basal joint almost as long as the head and pronotum together; pronotum very coarsely punctate, anterior collar distinct, transversely constricted at about one-third from anterior margin, in front of which are two distinct callosities with a short central longitudinal carinate line between them, cuneus a little longer than broad, concolorous with the pale corium.

Length 4 mm.

Hab. Cachar; Koomber (*Antram*).

Mystilus manni, sp. n.

Head black, its apex pale ochraceous, two dull ochraceous spots at base; antennæ black, the basal joint ochraceous, more or less mottled or spotted with black; pronotum ochraceous, the anterior collar dull greyish, the anterior transverse callosities a little darker; scutellum ochraceous; hemelytra stramineous, semihyaline; clavus with the inner margins and the apex of the suture black, cuneus concolorous, membrane reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; head beneath and sternum pale ochraceous, abdomen beneath more or less greyish; legs ochraceous, femora finely mottled or spotted with black, posterior tibiæ black with a long pale ochraceous apical annulation.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cachar; Koomber (*Antram*).

This species is allied to *M. antrami* by the concolorous cuneus, but differs from it in the different colour of the pronotum and scutellum, the absence of the short carinate line between the pronotal callosities, &c.

Megacælum insignis, sp. n.

Very pale ochraceous; antennæ with the under surface of the first joint, a central annulation and apex to second joint, and two contiguous annulations and apex to third joint, black; eyes black; narrow lateral margins to pronotum, narrow lateral margins to scutellum (excluding base), narrow margins to the claval suture, a basal subcostal line to corium and three prominent rounded spots—one before costal margin near middle, the other two before basal margin of cuneus—

black; apex of rostrum black; head with a fine central longitudinal sulcation between the eyes; first joint of antennæ nearly half as long as second joint, third a little shorter than second (fourth mutilated in typical specimen); rostrum slightly passing the posterior coxæ; corium shortly sparingly palely pilose; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex; posterior legs mutilated in typical specimen; anterior and intermediate tibiæ spinulose.

Length, incl. membr., ♀, 9 mm.

Hab. Mussooree (coll. Dist.).

Megacelum tibialis, sp. n.

Black, finely shortly greyishly pilose; antennæ with the first joint black, second and third joints ochraceous, base and apex of second joint narrowly black; legs black, apices of anterior and intermediate femora, the anterior and intermediate tibiæ (excluding extreme apices), coxæ, and the tarsi (more or less) ochraceous; head finely, centrally, longitudinally, sulcately impressed between the eyes; antennæ with the first joint moderately thickened, about half as long as second, third distinctly shorter than second (fourth joint mutilated in typical specimen); rostrum piceous and reaching the posterior coxæ; apex of cuneus castaneous; membrane fuscous, reflecting the dark abdomen beneath and moderately passing the abdominal apex; tibiæ finely spinulose, the spinules black; first joint of posterior tarsi a little shorter than second joint.

Length, incl. membr., 8 mm.

Hab. Simla Hills, Dharampur, 5000 ft.

Megacelum pervalidum, sp. n.

Body and tegmina castaneous brown, somewhat thickly finely palely pilose; costal area of corium widening posteriorly, ochraceous; cuneus pale castaneous; antennæ ochraceous, basal joint castaneous brown, apical area of second joint piceous, anterior and intermediate femora castaneous brown, their bases and the whole of the tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous, tarsal claws piceous, posterior femora ochraceous, their apical areas and the posterior tibiæ (excluding apex) black; body beneath and coxæ piceous; head finely, linearly sulcate between the eyes; first joint of antennæ about half as long as second joint, third distinctly shorter than second and longer than fourth; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; rostrum ochraceous, basal joint castaneous brown,

apex black and reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum transversely wrinkled; membrane fuscous, somewhat longly passing the abdominal apex; tibiæ spinulose, the spinules black.

Length, incl. membr., 9 mm.

Hab. Nepal; Soondrijal and Nagorkote (Ind. Mus.). Pussumbing; Darjiling (*Mann*).

In some specimens the margin of the costal area to corium is castaneous brown.

Megacœlum straminipes, sp. n.

Head brownish ochraceous, eyes black; antennæ with the first joint piceous, second piceous biannulated with ochraceous, third joint fuscous, its base ochraceous; pronotum, the narrow anterior collar and extreme basal margin pale ochraceous; scutellum and corium black, finely pilose, the costal margin of the latter brownish ochraceous; cuneus brownish ochraceous, its outer margin and inner angle black; membrane fuscous, reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; body beneath piceous; legs stramineous, the posterior tibiæ black; head finely longitudinally sulcate between the eyes; antennæ with the basal joint moderately thickened, about half as long as second, third only a little shorter than second (fourth mutilated in typical specimen); pronotum finely transversely wrinkled and with two distinct callosities near anterior margin; membrane considerably passing abdominal apex; rostrum stramineous and reaching the posterior coxæ; tibiæ spinulose, the spinules black.

Length, incl. membr., 7 mm.

Hab. Kangra Valley, 4500 ft. (*Dudgeon*).

Megacœlum mussooriensis, sp. n.

Head black, posterior margins of eyes ochraceous; antennæ black, second joint usually brownish ochraceous except at base and apex; pronotum brownish ochraceous, the anterior collar and extreme posterior margin pale ochraceous, two contiguous transverse black spots near anterior margin and with a blackish suffusion near posterior margin; scutellum piceous or black; corium piceous brown, shortly, palely, sparingly pilose, the costal margin pale ochraceous, cuneus pale castaneous brown; membrane piceous; body beneath and legs black, the anterior and intermediate tibiæ more or less brownish ochraceous; head narrowly, longitudinally sulcate between the eyes; antennæ with the basal joint

moderately thickened, about as long as the pronotum, second joint a little more than twice as long as the first, third joint a little shorter than second and much longer than fourth; scutellum finely transversely striate; corium (including cuneus) about as long as posterior tibiæ, clavus and corium concolorous; rostrum black, with brownish-ochraceous suffusions, reaching the posterior coxæ; tibiæ finely spinulose, the spinules black; tarsi more or less ochraceous, their apices black, first and second joints of posterior tarsi subequal in length; membrane largely passing the abdominal apex.

Var.—Lateral margins of the pronotum black.

Length 7 to 8 mm.

Hab. Mussooree (*Brunetti*).

Megacælum brunettii, sp. n.

Head black, the base sometimes piceous; antennæ with the basal joint black, second joint brownish ochraceous, piceous at base and more broadly so at apex, third joint pale ochraceous; pronotum black, the narrow anterior collar and narrow posterior margin pale ochraceous; scutellum black; clavus and corium black, the latter with the costal area, widening to cuneus, brownish ochraceous, the extreme costal margin, widest before cuneus, piceous; cuneus pale castaneous, the inner and outer margins black; membrane fuscous, reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; body beneath, trochanters, and coxæ black; legs sanguineous, bases and apices of femora and tibiæ more or less piceous; tarsi ochraceous; head moderately convex, finely longitudinally sulcate between the eyes; antennæ with the first joint moderately thickened and about as long as pronotum, second slightly more than twice as long as first and distinctly longer than third (fourth mutilated in typical specimens); rostrum brownish ochraceous with piceous suffusions, reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum, scutellum, and corium sparsely, finely, palely pilose; scutellum smooth, not distinctly striate; corium (including cuneus) about as long as posterior tibiæ; the tibiæ finely spinulose, the spinules black; membrane longly passing the abdominal apex.

Length 7 mm.

Hab. Meerut, 750 ft. (*Brunetti*).

Megacælum marginandum, sp. n.

Head and antennæ ochraceous, eyes black; pronotum ochraceous, the anterior collar and narrow posterior margin

paler, the disk sometimes more or less suffused with blackish; scutellum and corium dull deep ochraceous, the latter with the costal margin pale ochraceous and sparsely finely pilose, cuneus usually with pale castaneous suffusions; membrane pale fuscous, the margins greyish and the basal area darker by reflecting the abdomen beneath; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, the lateral areas of the abdomen and sometimes the posterior tibiæ rosy red; head moderately convex, finely longitudinally sulcate between the eyes; antennæ with the first joint moderately thickened and not quite so long as the pronotum, second joint about twice as long as first, scarcely longer than third, which is about twice the length of fourth; scutellum moderately convex; corium (including cuneus) a little longer than posterior tibiæ; membrane longly passing the abdominal apex; legs distinctly paler at basal areas, the tibiæ spinulose, the spinules black; rostrum with its apex black and reaching the posterior coxæ; posterior tarsi with the first and second joints subequal in length.

Length 7 to 8 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*). Madulsima, Diya'wa, 4000 ft., Hakgala (*Bainbrigge-Fletcher*).

Megacælum patrum, sp. n.

Head and pronotum obscure ochraceous, somewhat mottled with piceous; antennæ ochraceous, the whole of the first joint, base and apex of second joint, and apical two-thirds of third and fourth joints black; pronotum with the posterior lateral angles narrowly black; scutellum and corium dull piceous black, the latter with the costal margins ochraceous; cuneus very dark castaneous, its apex pale; head beneath and abdomen more or less brownish ochraceous, the sternum piceous or black; legs stramineous, apical areas of the posterior femora more or less distinctly blackish biannulate; head finely longitudinally sulcate between the eyes; antennæ with the first joint moderately thickened and about as long as the pronotum, second joint about twice as long as first, second and third subequal in length, third about twice as long as first; scutellum moderately convex; corium (including cuneus) as long as posterior tibiæ; membrane fuscous, longly passing the abdominal apex; rostrum brownish ochraceous, its apex black and reaching the posterior coxæ; tibiæ spinulose, the spinules black.

Var.—Basal joint of antennæ brownish, not black.

Length 8 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Kandy (*Green*), Madulsima (*Bainbrigge-Fletcher*).

PHILOSTEPHANUS, gen. nov.

Head a little longer than broad, deflected anteriorly, centrally longitudinally sulcate between the eyes, which are moderately transversely exserted; antennæ with the basal joint only slightly thickened, about as long as head, second joint twice as long as first (remaining joints mutilated in typical specimen); rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum much broader than long, moderately convex, deflected anteriorly, lateral margins oblique, anterior and posterior margins truncate; scutellum somewhat small and convex; corium (excluding cuneus) about twice as long as broad, slightly longer than posterior tibiæ, cuneus triangularly elongate, its apex acute; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex and with a subquadrate posteriorly subtruncate cell; legs of moderate length, the posterior femora distinctly thickened, tibiæ spinulose, posterior tarsi with the first and second joints subequal in length.

Allied to *Megacælum*.

Philostephanus vitaliter, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, speckled with fuscous; antennæ with the first joint ochraceous speckled with fuscous, second joint piceous, centrally paler (remaining joints mutilated in typical specimen); pronotum shining black, posterior margin very narrowly and a short central basal linear spot ochraceous; scutellum shining black, with a small ochraceous spot at each basal angle; clavus and corium fuscous, largely and somewhat densely mottled with pale ochraceous; cuneus fuscous, its basal area greyish, the extreme apex pale ochraceous; membrane pale fuscous with large greyish suffusions; body beneath and legs ochraceous, a sublateral piceous fascia on each side of sternum, and a similar but narrower and more obscure fascia on each side of abdomen; all the femora and tibiæ annulated with fuscous; head in front of eyes transversely striate, the eyes slightly projecting beyond the anterior margin of the pronotum; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Simla.

STECHUS, gen. nov.

Head a little longer than broad, moderately deflected anteriorly, finely longitudinally sulcate between the eyes,

which are very large and project beyond the anterior margin of the pronotum ; antennæ with the first joint about as long as head and only slightly thickened, second joint three times as long as first and half as long again as third ; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ ; pronotum much broader than long, moderately convex and deflected anteriorly, with a broad transverse callosity near the anterior margin, the lateral margins moderately convex, anterior margin subtruncate, posterior margin a little posteriorly produced at base of scutellum ; scutellum moderately convex and subtriangular ; corium (excluding cuneus) about twice as long as broad and a little shorter than the posterior tibiæ, cuneus elongately subtriangular, its apex acute, the cuneal fracture distinct ; membrane longly passing the abdominal apex, with a subquadrate posteriorly truncate cell ; legs of moderate length, femora moderately thickened, the posterior femora more strongly so, tibiæ spinulose, posterior tarsi with the first and second joints subequal in length.

Stechus libertus, sp. n.

Pale olivaceous green, inclining to ochraceous in more dried specimens ; antennæ black, a subapical annulation to first joint and a subbasal annulation to second joint ochraceous ; eyes black ; corium and cuneus more olivaceous than the head, pronotum, and scutellum, the clavus considerably darker, and the inner area of the corium distinctly darker ; cuneus pale olivaceous with the apical angle black ; membrane pale fuscous ; body beneath and legs pale virescent, apical area of posterior femora fuscous brown with a subapical pale annulation ; clavus and corium obscurely shortly pilose ; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 5 mm.

Hab. Ceylon ; Madulsima (*Bainbrigge-Fletcher*).

ARETAS, gen. nov.

Head between eyes as broad as long, very finely centrally longitudinally sulcate, transversely impressed a little before base ; eyes longer than broad ; antennæ with the basal joint incrassate, spinulose, about as long as head, second joint about three times as long as first, third joint partially mutilated in typical specimen ; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ ; pronotum broader than long, the lateral margins a little concavely sinuate, the anterior margin truncate and ridged, transversely impressed at about one-third before

anterior margin, between which and the anterior margin are two transverse callosities, posterior margin subtruncate; scutellum broad, triangular; corium with the costal margin a little convex, excluding cuneus about as long as posterior tibiæ, cuneus somewhat small, subtriangular; membrane passing the abdominal apex; posterior femora strongly incrassate, tibiæ finely spinulose; posterior tibiæ with the first and second joints subequal in length.

Aretas imperatorius, sp. n.

Head dull greyish, the eyes black; antennæ stramineous, the basal joint pale castaneous; pronotum, scutellum, and corium ochraceous; lateral margins of pronotum, a broad central fascia on apical half of scutellum, base and apex of clavus, costal margin and margin of clavus to corium, two small spots before base of membrane, and the cuneus (excluding two basal spots) sanguineous; membrane very pale fuscous, the posterior margins of the cells sanguineous; body beneath and legs stramineous, tibial spinules concolorous; rostrum stramineous, apex of basal joint dull sanguineous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 4 mm.

Hub. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

ELTHEMUS, gen. nov.

Head a little longer than broad, centrally longitudinally sulcate, eyes transverse, prominent, projecting beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint thickened, longer than the head, second joint three times as long as first and considerably longer than third, fourth only slightly longer than first; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum much broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, with a short but distinct collar, the lateral margins oblique, posterior margin subtruncate, slightly transversely impressed about one-third from anterior margin, the anterior area with two callosities, in some specimens these callosities are united, the disk (excluding anterior area) finely punctate; scutellum triangular; corium (excluding cuneus) as long as posterior tibiæ and closely finely pilose, cuneus elongately triangular; membrane passing the abdominal apex; legs of moderate length, femora moderately thickened, the posterior femora more strongly so, tibiæ spinulose, posterior tarsi with the first and second joints subequal in length.

Allied to *Tancredus*, Dist., but differing by the greater

length of the basal joint of antennæ, the non-prominent pronotal angles, the much larger scutellum, the longer corium, &c.

Elthemus conspiciatus, sp. n.

Head dull ochraceous, eyes black; antennæ with the first joint blackish, remaining joints brownish; pronotum piceous black, the anterior collar and posterior narrow margin ochraceous; scutellum ochraceous, with piceous suffusions, the most prominent being a more or less distinct basal spot; clavus and corium blackish, the costal area more or less ochraceous, the blackish coloration extending across it near apex as an elongate costal spot; cuneus pale ochraceous, its margins darker; membrane fuscous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, a broad lateral fascia to sternum and abdomen black, posterior femora annulated with fuscous near apex: structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 5-5½ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

Elthemus domitus, sp. n.

Dull ochraceous (perhaps virescent in life), eyes black; pronotum with the collar and narrow posterior margin a little paler, the latter sometimes inwardly margined with piceous; scutellum and corium pale ochraceous, the clavus and inner area of corium brownish ochraceous; membrane pale fuscous, the basal area piceous; body beneath and legs reddish ochraceous, a sublateral fascia to sternum and sometimes a few discal spots to abdomen piceous; femora longitudinally streaked with pale ochraceous; antennæ ochraceous, the basal joint and apex of second joint black or blackish, first joint longer than head, second joint about three times as long as first; head longitudinally sulcate between the eyes; pronotum finely wrinkled and punctate; clavus and corium thickly finely pilose; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex; posterior femora apically biannulated with brown.

Length 5-5½ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

DRUTHMARUS, gen. nov.

Head about as long as broad between eyes, centrally longitudinally sulcate, anteriorly broadly angulate, eyes exserted, large, transverse, longly projecting beyond the anterior margin of the pronotum, a little directed backwardly; antennæ with

the basal joint short and incrassate, second joint very strongly incrassate, about four times as long as first, third and fourth joints short, slender, subequal in length; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum much broader than long, obliquely narrowed to head, moderately deflected anteriorly, and prominently deflected before base of scutellum; scutellum triangular, about as long as head; corium (excluding cuneus) as long as posterior tibiæ; cuneus short and broad, angularly attenuated inwardly; membrane passing abdominal apex; legs of moderate length, tibiæ spinulose, posterior tarsi with the basal joint shortest.

Druthmarus magnicornis, sp. n.

Black; third and fourth joints of antennæ piceous, their bases stramineous; membrane with the apical area fuscous brown, the basal area reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; apical areas of intermediate tibiæ and the tarsi (excluding apices) stramineous; corium faintly shortly palely pilose; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 3 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

Prodromus cuneatus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum very pale ochraceous; eyes black; antennæ with the basal joint pale ochraceous, second joint piceous, subapically annulated with pale ochraceous, third and fourth joints dull greyish; hemelytra hyaline, margins of the clavus and cuneus, costal margin of corium and margins of membranal cell more or less virescent; body beneath very pale ochraceous; legs stramineous, apices of the tarsi black; head centrally finely medially impressed; eyes prominent, exserted, well separated from the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint a little longer than head, second about half as long again as first; pronotum with a narrow anterior collar, transversely constricted before middle and enclosing two callosities, posterior area tumid, thickly somewhat finely punctate; cuneus very long, almost reaching the membranal apex.

Length 5 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

Distinct from the other described species of *Prodromus* by the length of the cuneus.

APOLLODOTUS, gen. nov.

Head half as long as broad, very broad between eyes, anteriorly perpendicularly deflected, medially longitudinally impressed, transversely impressed behind eyes and narrowed to base; eyes small and placed near apex of head and longly removed from base; antennæ with the basal joint thickened, about as long as head, second joint moderately thickened, more than twice as long as first, third longer than fourth, together little more than half the length of second; pronotum about half as long as breadth at base, with a narrow anterior collar behind which are two transverse constrictions enclosing an area which is centrally carinate and contains a smooth callosity on each side, very strongly narrowed from base to head, the lateral margins straightly oblique; scutellum gibbous, shortly acute at upper posterior angle; corium (excluding cuneus) short, broad, about as long as head and pronotum together, the costal margin a little convexly dilated; cuneus short and broad, the cuneal fracture profound; legs of moderate length, the posterior tibiæ as long as corium and cuneus together, posterior tarsi with the first joint longer than second.

Allied to *Angerianus*, Dist., but shorter, broader, head much shorter and less exserted, pronotum much broader and more regularly narrowed; scutellum distinct.

Apollodotus præfectus, sp. n.

Head obscure ochraceous, centrally and behind the eyes marked with black; antennæ with the first joint black, second joint ochraceous, with the apical area black, third and fourth obscure ochraceous; pronotum black, coarsely punctate, a central longitudinal line, lateral margins and the apical basal margins more or less ochraceous; scutellum black; clavus black, with a large dull ochraceous spot near middle; corium subhyaline, with blackish spots, the two largest forming a transverse fascia near middle; cuneus and membranal cells margined with piceous; membrane pale hyaline, longly passing the abdominal apex; body beneath and legs black, apices of the femora and basal areas of the intermediate and posterior femora ochraceous, tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous; abdomen beneath with two ochraceous spots on each side beyond middle; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Eppawala (*Green*).

[To be continued.]