

BRITISH HEMIPTERA: ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

BY J. W. DOUGLAS AND JOHN SCOTT.

(Concluded from page 246.)

The name *Lamproplax* is now submitted by us, instead of *Lampronotus*, for the genus characterized at p. 243 of the present Volume, the latter name having been previously used by Curtis in the *Hymenoptera*.

L. Sharpi is possibly identical with *Pachymerus (P.) piceus*, Flor, Rhynch. Liv., i, 251, a species which Fieber admits as distinct, and refers to his genus *Megalonotus (Rhyparachromus*, Curtis), Wien. Ent. Monats., vii, 55; but it does not agree with the characters of that genus.

FAMILY 4.—PHYTOCORIDÆ.

Genus 4.—PHYTOCORIS, Fall.

Species 3A.—PHYTOCORIS POPULI, Lin.

CIMEX POPULI, *Lin.*, F. S., 963 (1761); S. N. v., 503, 110 (1767).

LYGÆUS ,, *Fab.*, E. S. iv., 174, 138 (1794); S. R., 237, 171 (1803).

PHYTOCORIS ,, *Fall.*, Hem. Suec. i., 84, 16 (1829); *Burm.*, Handb. ii., 268, 9 (1835); *H. Schf.*, Nom. Ent. i., 47 (1835); *Meyer*, Caps., 42, 1, p. 7, fig. 4 (1843); *Sahlb.*, Geoc. Fen., 90, 1 (1848); *Kirschb.*, Caps., 38, 16 (1855); *Fieb.*, Europ. Hem. 260, 8 (1861); *Flor*, Rhyn. Liv. ii., 594, 3 (1861).

Dark greyish-yellow, with large irregular almost black patches, clothed with longish, depressed, pale yellowish hairs, intermixed with shorter black ones; on the corium some few of the patches of hairs are silvery-white; anterior margin of the corium with long black spots of irregular length.

Head brownish-yellow. *Crown* generally, on each side of the centre, next the posterior margin, with two short slightly curved streaks. *Chlypeus* more or less fuscous towards and at the apex. *Face*—side lobes margined with black. *Antennæ* black, considerably longer than the entire body; 1st joint longitudinally striped with pale yellow, the black portions with one or two yellow spots, clothed with longish, erect, pale hairs; 2nd three-fourths longer than the 1st, with a narrow yellowish band about one-third of the length from the apex; 3rd narrowly pale at the base, about half the length of the 2nd; 4th three-fourths the length of the 3rd. *Eyes* black; on the under-side, below the eyes a short black streak. *Rostrum* yellow, apex black.

Thorax—*Pronotum* black, in the middle towards the collar more or less broadly brownish-yellow, sometimes with a reddish tinge; collar brownish-yellow, on each side of the centre, posteriorly, frequently a black spot; hinder margin narrowly whitish or yellowish-white. *Scutellum* brownish-yellow, very convex, considerably raised above the clavus; the basal angles, the middle of the anterior portion, and a streak on each side before the apex, black. *Elytra*—*Clavus* black, the inner margin generally yellowish, more or less interrupted with black spots; disc with one or two pale spots. *Corium* with large irregular black patches, generally covering the entire disc, and leaving here and there a

few pale spots, which are more or less confluent in the centre; anterior margin with long black spots of irregular length; at the apex, between the bifurcation of the 1st nerve, a somewhat trapezoidal white patch; at the inner posterior angle a black spot. *Cuneus* pale greyish-yellow, base narrowly pale, disc more or less covered with small, brownish, confluent patches, which, as they reach the apex, become black; extreme apex pale. *Membrane* white, disc with numerous minute, irregular, blackish spots and lines, more or less confluent, varying in form in different individuals; on the anterior margin, a little below the apex of the cuneus, a small, blackish, somewhat oblique patch; cell nerves pale yellow, lesser cell nerve and margins black; large cell more or less black at the base.

Sternum—*Prosternum*—xyphus, pale yellowish or greenish-yellow; sides at the base broadly black, above which, and near the base of the coxæ, a longitudinal brown-black line. *Mesosternum* almost entirely black. *Metasternum* on the sides black. *Legs* pale yellow or greenish-yellow. *Coxæ*, 3rd pair, at the base on the outside, with a brownish spot. *Thighs*, 1st and 2nd pairs longitudinally spotted with black, thickest at the apex, almost forming two lines extending throughout their entire length; 2nd pair, at the apex on the under-side, with two oblique, transverse, pale bands; 3rd black at the apex, and spotted with black along the upper and under-sides; before the apex an oblique pale band. *Tibiæ*, 1st pair with three broad black rings,—one a little way from the base, another at the apex, and one nearly midway between the other two; on the outside, a very narrow black line extends from the base to the second black band; on the inside, at the base, a blackish spot; 2nd pair with three broad black rings,—the first about its own breadth from the base, third the same distance from the apex, the second nearly midway between the other two; 3rd pair with three broad black bands,—the first at the base, twice as broad as either of the other two, the second a little beyond the centre, and the third a little before the apex, which last is narrowly black; the first band only half encircles the limb; on the outside, a narrow, somewhat interrupted black line extends from the base to the third band; all the tibiæ with longish, fine, somewhat spinose, pale brown hairs. *Tarsi*, 1st joint brown, 2nd yellow, 3rd black. *Claws* piceous.

Abdomen greyish or greenish-yellow; margins of the segments, on the sides, more or less broadly black. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Hitherto very scarce with us, and, even now, only taken singly on the trunks of poplars, generally in company with *P. distinctus*. It lies close in the cracks of the bark, and in nearly every case is found with the head downwards. It has occurred at Lewisham, Blackheath, and Darent, in August and September. The Rev. T. A. Marshall has taken two examples,—one at Cheltenham, and the other in the New Forest. The ticket attached to the former says, "On an oak-tree in November." At Rannoch, by Dr. Buchanan White, in the autumn.

NOTE.—It is difficult to describe the form assumed by the dark markings on the membrane in this and some of the other species, as they are so various; and the best idea which occurs to us, to render it intelligible, is that of colour being spread upon a greasy surface.

FAMILY 6.—LITOSOMIDÆ.

Genus 1.—LITOSOMA, Doug. & Scott.

Species 13.—LITOSOMA BICOLOR, Doug. & Scott, pl. 2, fig. 3.

Elongate, narrow. Green, somewhat thickly clothed with fine, short, depressed, whitish hairs, intermixed with longish erect black ones.

Head—*Crown* generally brownish or fuscous. *Antennæ*, 1st and 2nd joints greenish, apex of the latter brown; 3rd and 4th fuscous. *Rostrum* greenish, apex piceous.

Thorax—*Pronotum* brownish or fuscous, lateral margins green. *Scutellum* convex, raised above the clavus, brownish or fuscous. *Elytra*—*Clavus* brownish or fuscous. *Corium* green; next the claval suture sometimes very narrowly, and between the apex of the clavus and the inner posterior angle, brownish or fuscous. *Cuneus* green, of the same colour as the corium. *Membrane* blackish, iridescent; large cell nerve blackish, lesser cell nerve yellowish. *Sternum*—*Mesosternum* blackish, anterior and posterior margins and a central line yellow. *Legs* greenish-yellow, clothed with fine whitish hairs. *Thighs*, 1st pair with a row of fine, erect, longish brown hairs. *Tibiae* with long, erect, somewhat spinose brown hairs; apex brown. *Tarsi*, 1st and 2nd joints brownish-yellow, 3rd and *claws* black.

Abdomen underneath green, clothed with fine depressed whitish hairs.

Length—♂ 2, ♀ 1½ lines.

In the ♀ the head and pronotum are green, and the brownish or fuscous markings on the scutellum and elytra never so decided as in the ♂.

Not uncommon by beating furze bushes at Esher in August. The males are exceedingly active.

FAMILY 11.—ONCOTYLIDÆ.

Genus 2.—MACROCOLEUS, Fieb.

Species 1*.—MACROCOLEUS SOLITARIUS, Meyer, pl. 2, fig. 4.

CAPSUS SOLITARIUS, Meyer, Caps., 83, 62, t. 5, fig. 4 (1843).

CAPSUS SELADONICUS, Kirschb., Caps., 80, 103 (1855).

MACROCOLEUS SOLITARIUS, Fieb., Europ. Hem., 321, 8.

Elongate, grey-greenish or grey-yellowish, clothed with stout erect black hairs; the nerves of the elytra naked, pale.

Head elongate, pointed, greenish-yellow. *Crown* convex. *Antennæ* dingy green, clothed with short black hairs; 2nd joint at the apex narrowly, and 3rd and 4th, brownish. *Rostrum* brown, apex piceous.

Thorax—*Pronotum* greenish-yellow; callosities not divided, their hinder margin emarginate; posterior margin at least three times as wide as the anterior; disc convex. *Scutellum* raised above the clavus, with a transverse channel

before the middle, to which the anterior portion is deflected; posterior portion convex, with a faint central keel. *Elytra* grey-greenish or grey-yellowish. *Corium*, on the cuneus suture with a narrow blackish streak, divided before reaching the anterior margin. *Cuneus* slightly paler than the corium. *Membrane* fuscous-black, leaving a broad greenish-white patch around the outside of the large cell; between the apex of the cuneus and the lesser cell nerve a triangular greyish-white patch; below the latter, and extending to the apex of the anterior margin, a triangular patch darker than the colouring of the disc; underneath the lesser cell nerve a short, slightly curved black streak. *Cell nerves* white; *cells* fuscous-black; sometimes the large cell is only broadly fuscous-black next the lesser cell nerve, the remaining portion partaking of the greyish-white colouring bounding the outside of the large cell. *Legs* greenish or greyish-green, clothed with short depressed black hairs. *Tibiae* with fine erect blackish hairs, apex narrowly brown. *Tarsi* and *claws* black.

Abdomen underneath pale greenish.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Dr. Flor, in his description of *C. seladonicus*, Fall. (Rhn. Liv. i., 607, 85) refers the *C. seladonicus*, Kirschb., to that insect; but as Fieber says he has seen Kirschbaum's *original*, and gives it as identical with the *C. solitarius*, Meyer, we apprehend Flor is in error.

Three specimens taken in Headley Lane, Mickleham, by Dr. Power in the middle of July last, by sweeping.

Species 2.—ATRACOTOMUS PITYOPHILUS.

CAPSUS (CAPSUS) PITYOPHILUS, *Flor*, Rhn. Liv. i., 597, 77 (1860).

ATRACOTOMUS PINI, *Doug. & Scott*, Brit. Hem. i., 436, 2.

The synonymy will have to stand as above; specimens received from Dr. Flor proving that his earlier described species is the same as ours.

FAMILY 20.—STIPHROSOMIDÆ.

Genus.—STIPHROSOMA, Fieb.

Species 2.—STIPHROSOMA LURIDA, Fall.

PHYTOCORIS LURIDUS, *Fall.* i., 112, 69 (1829).

CAPSUS LURIDUS, *H. Sch.*, Wanz. iii., 87, fig. 312, 53 (1835); *Nom. Ent.* i. (1836); *Meyer*, Caps., 109, 101 (1843).

CAPSUS (CAPSUS) LURIDUS, *Flor*, Rhn. Liv. i., 559, 52 (1860).

STIPHROSOMA LURIDA, *Fieb.*, Europ. Hem., 281, 2 (1861).

♂ ferruginous or reddish-brown, ♀ greyish-yellow, clothed with fine, sub-erect, pale yellowish hairs.

Head—*Face*, central lobe not unfrequently piceous. *Antennæ* yellowish-white, clothed with fine pale hairs; 1st joint black at the base; 2nd, base broadly, and apex narrowly, brownish or blackish; 3rd and 4th black. *Eyes* pitchy-black. *Rostrum* brownish-yellow, apex black.

Thorax—*Pronotum* finely wrinkled transversely, with two short brown streaks next the anterior margin in a line with the eyes; callosities generally brown. *Scutellum* convex, finely wrinkled transversely, the anterior portion concealed by the posterior margin of the pronotum, with a red or red-brown central streak. *Elytra* flatish-convex, a little longer than the abdomen, finely wrinkled transversely, almost horizontal as far as the cuneus and membrane, which are considerably deflected. *Clavus*, inner margin very narrowly dark brown. *Corium* posteriorly with two reddish-brown streaks, one on each side of the first nerve; the inner one generally of a triangular form, with its base at the posterior margin. *Cuneus* a little paler than the corium. *Membrane* blackish, faintly iridescent. *Cell nerves* yellowish-white; the large cell nerve exteriorly, in ♂ examples, frequently with a dark margin; cells yellowish. *Legs* reddish-yellow. *Tibiæ* yellow, with short, stout, erect, somewhat spinose black hairs. *Tarsi*, 1st joint yellow, 2nd and 3rd black. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Not uncommon at Weybridge, end of June and beginning of July on the flowers of *Jasione montana* (Doug. & Scott). Dr. Power also took it at the same place on 16th August. The males are much darker than the females, and the patch in the corium of the former, unless the elytra be raised, appears to be almost black, owing to the shining through of the upper-surface of the abdomen. Of the basal joint of the antennæ, Fieber says, "brown, base and apex yellow;" but not one of our specimens has this character. Meyer also states, at the end of his description, as follows:—"with the exception of the smooth shining "head and the black callosities on the thorax, *deeply punctured*;" which is a mistake.

HYDRODROMICA.

Section 1.—HYDROMETRINA.

FAMILY 1.—HYDROMETRIDÆ.

Genus 1.—HYDROMETRA, Fab.

Species 1*.—HYDROMETRA RUFOSCUTELLATA.

GERRIS RUFOSCUTELLATA, *Lat.*, Gen. iii., 134, 2 (1807); *Schum.*, Beitr., 32, 2, t. 3, fig. 1, 2, t. 4, fig. 1, 2, 14—19 (1832); *H. Schf.*, Nom. Ent. i., 62 (1835); *Burm.*, Zool. Hand Atlas, t. 29, fig. 21 (1843).

HYDROMETRA LACUSTRIS (majora), *Fall.*, Hem. Suec., 159, 1 (1829).

„ RUFOSCUTELLATA, *H. Schf.*, Wanz. ix., 69, t. 300, fig. 924 (1850); *Flor.*, Rhyn. Liv. i., 736, 3 (1860); *Fieb.*, Europ. Hem., 106, 1 (1861).

Upper-side (except the head and front part of pronotum, which are black), *antennæ*, and *legs*, ferruginous; *sternum* white, in certain aspects brassy; *abdomen* black, spines of the connexiva long, acute; in the ♀ as long as the genital segments, in the ♂ half the length.

Head black, with yellowish pubescence. *Antennæ* long, slender, ferruginous; 1st joint considerably longer than the 2nd, 3rd as usual very small, 4th scarcely so long as the 2nd, 5th sub-equal with the 2nd. *Eyes* brown-black. *Ocelli* ferruginous. *Rostrum* black, 3rd joint, except the base, ferruginous.

Thorax—*Pronotum* very slightly convex, finely punctured, light ferruginous, with a lighter fine central line throughout the length, widest in front, scarcely perceptibly raised except on the scutellar process; anterior region, except on the middle line, black; the tubercle at the hinder angles small, fuscous; scutellar process convex, its flat margin fuscous. *Elytra* dark ferruginous; nerves black, with golden hairs. *Wings* fuscous. *Sternum* white, the sides in certain aspects with a pale brassy tinge; next the pronotum, on the whole length, a distinct black streak, outwardly bordered with silvery-white; *prosternum* black in the middle, sides yellowish. *Legs* dull ferruginous, 3rd pair scarcely shorter than the 2nd, the thighs of the 3rd pair longer and the tibiae shorter than in the 2nd, but the tarsi of the 2nd pair are double the length of those of the 3rd; coxal sheath above diagonally black; *tibiae*, 1st pair beneath with a narrow black line.

Abdomen beneath black, with a whitish gloss; 6th segment posteriorly with a deep rounded excision, deeper in the ♂ than in the ♀; the points of the connexiva long, acute, reaching in the ♂ about half the length of the genital segments, in the ♀ of equal length. *Genital segments*, the 1st in both sexes carinate, in the ♀ compressed at the sides. Length, ♀, 7 lines.

We are indebted to Mr. J. A. Brewer for a specimen from the collection of the late Mr. Heysham, of Carlisle, which there is good reason to believe was taken by him in that locality. Mr. J. B. Hodgkinson, of Preston, writes in answer to our enquiry,—“There can be no doubt that Mr. Heysham’s *Hydrometra* is British. Mr. Heysham had no idea of anything foreign, and rarely, if ever, bought any insects but such as were taken near Carlisle. He was a reserved, exclusive, and most laborious naturalist, and no one helped him in any order except “*Lepidoptera*.”

The species is found in France, Italy, Germany, and Russia: therefore it is likely to occur in Britain; but although the name was introduced into the British List by Stephens and Curtis, the insect to which it was applied was *H. thoracica*, Schum., as Curtis’s description (B. E. xii., 553, 3) shows.

CRYPTOCERATA.

AQUATILIA.

Section 5.—CORIXINA.

Genus 1.—CORIXA, Geoff.

Species 17*.—CORIXA SCOTTI, Fieb. (in litt.)

Head above finely rastrate, black, with fine yellow markings. *Crown* piceous; *face* ochreous, the facial depression in the ♂ slight, with thickened edges anteriorly, and a row of punctures at the side, continued up to the base of the crown.

Thorax—*Pronotum* short, piceous, with five yellow lines. *Clavus* with the first four or five lines straight, entire, the rest mostly sinuate, and all more or less shortened inwardly, sometimes quite obsolete; the inner margin distinctly, the outer indistinctly, yellow. *Corium*, marginal channel blackish, the lines on the disc apparent only on the outer and inner margins as spots, down the middle short twisted lines, sometimes connected at their ends, forming a distinct hieroglyphic series; apex outwardly, and the membrane-sutural line, yellowish. *Membrane* black, the inner margin whitish, and at some distance from the margin, round to the apex of the corium, a row of short whitish lines, spreading out here and there into hieroglyphic characters. *Sternum* wholly pale yellow.

Abdomen ochreous, first three segments (except the margins) and the genital segments black. *Legs* ochreous: *pale* of the ♂ round-cultrate; middle *tibia* brownish, cilia of posterior *tarsi* black. Length 2—2½ lines.

Taken in the small loch near Kirn, Argyleshire, in May, 1866 (Scott), and again at the same place in September of the same year, in plenty (Douglas and Scott).

This species, which approaches *C. fossarum*, could not be made to agree with any published description; but, to be absolutely certain it was new, specimens were sent to Dr. Fieber, who says it is undescribed, and names it *C. Scotti*.

Lee, S.E., April, 1868.

ON SOME BRITISH CYNIPIDÆ.

BY THE REV. T. A. MARSHALL, M.A.

(Continued from page 226).

Genus TRIGONASPIS, Hartig.

Antennæ of the ♂ 15-jointed, longer than the body, slender, filiform, the 3rd joint curved, and emarginate for two-thirds of its length on the outer side, half as long again as the 4th; 4—6 sub-equal, 7—15 slightly decreasing in length and diameter, the last lanceolate; of the ♀ 14-jointed, stouter, not longer than the body, the 3rd joint entire, 4—14 of equal thickness, but gradually shorter, except the last,