

nerves red, after death brownish. *Legs* brownish-pink, after death luteous; *tibiae* yellowish, with a few fine dark hairs down the outer margin; *tarsi* yellow, apex of the 3rd joint and *claws* black.

♀. *Ovate*. *Head* more convex than in the ♂, distance between the eyes about equal to the length of the head; transverse channel at the base distinct.

Thorax—*pronotum*: callosities distinct, generally darker than the disc. *Elytra* clothed as in the other sex. *Membranes* slightly paler than in the ♂, and barely reaching to the apex of the abdomen. Remaining characters as in the other sex.

♂, ♀. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

We have also what we considered to be a *green* form of the foregoing insect, and in this idea we are borne out by Dr. Puton, who, however, had not, until the other day, seen an example. "Curiously enough," as he observes in a letter, the original captor (in France), "M. Bellevoye, of Metz, arrived at the same time as your box, and brought with him a green example." We subjoin a short diagnosis:

VAR. MONCREAFFI.

Green in both sexes and clothed as in *A. rubidus*. *Head* yellow; *pronotum* in front yellow, more or less broadly green posteriorly. *Scutellum* yellow. *Elytra*—*corium* green, clothed as in *rubidus*, but with minute green punctures, in which the black hairs are set; in the ♂, *cuneus* paler than the *corium*. *Membranes* pale fuscous, iridescent; cell-nerves yellowish or brownish-yellow. All the other characters as in *A. rubidus*.

We have also one fuscous-black example, ♂.

Taken at Lumps' Pond, Portsmouth, by Mr. H. Moncreaff, upon or under *Salicornia radicans* (creeping, jointed glass-wort), from August up to the middle of October. We have named this variety, if variety it be, after its captor, who has added to our fauna so many good things from his locality.

(To be continued).

ON CERTAIN BRITISH HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA.

BY JOHN SCOTT.

(continued from Vol. x, p. 242.)

DORATURA, J. Sahlberg.

This genus was founded by the above author, in 1871, for the reception of the only two known European species which had been doing duty in genera with which they have but little in common. Only one of these species is as yet known to be British, but I believe the other will be found in Scotland, if not in England also, as its capture is recorded by Flor, Kirschbaum, Thomson, and J. Sahlberg.