

pale ochreous. *Legs* pale testaceous, anterior coxal sheaths margined with whitish; *thighs* with a fine black line beneath; on the sides a row of small piceous punctures; *tibiæ* with fine, short, black spines, base and apex narrowly black; *tarsi* with apex of 3rd joint black.

Abdomen black, under-side with pale golden pubescence, the posterior margin of the segments narrowly (the last one more broadly) whitish.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

This species, which appears to be good and distinct, has doubtless been confounded with *S. saltatoria*, to which it has near affinity. It may be distinguished from it by its somewhat broader form, by the colour not being so deep a black, by the greater density of the pilosity, by the first marginal vitta of the elytra being long, and by the greater size and distinctness of the markings.

Dr. Sahlberg found his examples under sea-weed on the shores of the White Sea. I have taken specimens on the coast at Folkestone, Deal, Isle of Wight, and Stevenston, and also at inland localities.

BRITISH HEMIPTERA—ADDITIONAL SPECIES.

BY J. W. DOUGLAS AND JOHN SCOTT.

CAPSINA.

PHYTOCORIDÆ.

PHYTOCORIS PINI.

Phytocoris pini, Kirschb., Caps., 40, 21 and 123, 3 (1855); Fieb., Europ. Hem., 261, 11 (1861).

Brownish or reddish-brown, clothed with semi-erect black hairs, thickly intermixed with depressed white ones. *Head* with three or four transverse reddish or dusky-red streaks. *Antennæ*: 1st joint as long as the pronotum; 2nd, twice as long as the 1st; 3rd, about three-fourths the length of the 2nd; 4th, two-thirds the length of the 3rd. *Pronotum* with a velvety-black, more or less interrupted, line on or just within the posterior margin. *Scutellum* with a dark brown or black longitudinal streak on each side of the centre. *Elytra* brownish or reddish-brown, or more or less grey coloured and spotted with dark brown or blackish-grey. *Legs* dark fuscous-brown or black; *thighs* spotted longitudinally with white, 3rd pair with a more or less broad, transverse, white band on the inside before the apex; *tibiæ* dark fuscous-brown or black, with two narrow whitish or yellowish-white rings,—on the 1st and 3rd pairs two, on the 2nd three.

Head brownish or pale reddish-brown. *Crown* next the pronotum frequently dark brown, and divided in the centre by a short longitudinal line; next the anterior margin two dusky-red transverse streaks. *Face*: side lobes with two dusky-red transverse streaks, the intermediate spaces more or less whitish; apex of the central lobe generally pale. *Antenna* dark brown or fuscous; 1st joint as long as the pronotum, longitudinally spotted with white, and with longish, erect, somewhat remote, black hairs; 2nd and 3rd narrowly white at the base, the former with a more or less distinct pale band just beyond the middle. *Rostrum* pale reddish, apex black.

Thorax—*pronotum* greyish-brown, frequently somewhat reddish in front; lateral margins with long black hairs, especially next the anterior angles; just within the pale posterior margin is a more or less interrupted velvety-black line; callosities in front generally darker than the disc. *Scutellum* brownish or greyish-brown, with a more or less distinct dark brown or black streak on each side of the centre, diverging posteriorly, central line narrow, frequently whitish; apex broadly whitish; basal angles dark brown. *Elytra* brownish or reddish-brown, or more or less grey coloured, and more or less spotted with dark brown or blackish-grey, generally most distinctly next the anterior margin; the trapezoidal patch at the apex of the inferior margin paler than the disc, its inner margin next the cells with a black clavate line not reaching to the lower angle. *Cuneus* brownish or greyish-brown, sometimes with a faint reddish tinge; exterior basal angle narrowly pale; apex, and a more or less interrupted line on the inner margin, black. *Membrane* fuscous, with a distinct white almost round spot at the apex of the clavus; disc more or less thickly covered with confused, short white streaks and spots; cell nerves dark, lower margin of the great cell-nerve white. *Legs* dark fuscous-brown or black. *Thighs*: 1st and 2nd pairs spotted longitudinally with white, the spots of irregular size; 3rd irregularly spotted with white, and with a more or less broad, transverse, white band, placed obliquely before the apex. *Tibiæ* dark fuscous-brown or black; 1st and 3rd pairs with two whitish or yellowish-white rings placed one before and one beyond the middle, those on the 3rd broader than those on the 1st, and with a few black punctures on the outside, in which are placed some of the brown spinose hairs; 2nd pair with three whitish or yellowish-white rings, two placed somewhat as in the other pairs, the third at the apex. *Tarsi* brown, 1st joint generally, apex of the 3rd and claws darkest.

Abdomen underneath dark fuscous-brown or black. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines, barely.

This species belongs to the group in which are *divergens*, *ulmi*, *populi*, and *dimidiatus*, sometimes agreeing to a great extent in colour and markings with one and sometimes with another of these species. It is, however, to be identified from all of them by the shortness of the 1st joint of the antennæ. In *P. pini* it is only as long as the pronotum, whereas in the others it is longer.

Taken by Dr. F. Buchanan White on pine trees at Braemar.

LITOSOMIDÆ.

ALLOCOTUS (Fieb. M.S.), Puton.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 5 sér., iv, p. 218 (1874).

♂. Slightly elongate, sides almost parallel.

♀. Ovate.

Head obtusely triangular in front. *Crown* short. *Face* almost perpendicular; central lobe projecting beyond the side lobes. *Eyes* large, their outer margin projecting beyond the sides of the pronotum. *Antennæ*: 1st joint stoutest, projecting for at least half its length before the face; 2nd slightly clavate, three and a quarter times the length of the 1st; 3rd almost three-quarters the length of the 2nd; 4th half the length of the 3rd. *Rostrum* reaching to the base of the 1st abdominal segment.

Thorax—*pronotum* short, trapeziform, anterior margin straight; lateral margins slightly convex, widened posteriorly; posterior margin straight across the scutellum, then slightly rounded to the hinder angles. *Elytra* in the ♂ longer than the abdomen. *Wings* without a hook in the cell. *Legs* moderately long; *thighs*, 3rd pair stout; *tibiæ*: 3rd pair slightly concave a little below the base; *tarsi*: 1st joint shortest, 2nd twice the length of the 1st, 3rd about equal to the 2nd.

ALLOCOTUS RUBIDUS (Fieb. M.S.), Puton.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 5 sér., iv, p. 219, pl. vii, fig. 2 (1874).

Pink or brownish-pink, clothed with semi-erect black hairs intermixed with decumbent, shining, whitish ones. *Elytra* with minute red punctures in which the black hairs are set; *cuneus* (♂) orange-red, clothed with semi-erect black hairs; *membrane* of the ♀ slightly abbreviated.

♂. *Head* after death lurid; in front obtusely triangular. *Crown* convex, with an indistinct transverse channel near the base; distance between the inner margin of the eyes scarcely so great as the length of the head. *Eyes* large, pink or brown. *Antennæ* brownish-yellow. *Rostrum* yellow; apical half of the last joint black.

Thorax—*pronotum* pink or brownish-pink; callosities not prominent, bounded posteriorly by a faint transverse channel; disc flat-convex. *Scutellum* triangular, almost equilateral, flattish-convex, and with the usual transverse channel near the base. *Elytra* pink or brownish-pink clothed with semi-erect black hairs set in minute red punctures, and intermixed with decumbent, shining, whitish ones; *clavus*, after death, frequently somewhat fuscous; *cuneus* longish, orange-red, clothed with semi-erect black hairs; *membrane* fuscous, iridescent; cell

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.