

in a spot of the same colour. *Pronotum* black, finely wrinkled transversely, and with numerous short, irregular, testaceous, transverse streaks. *Elytra* longer than the abdomen, greyish or pale yellowish-grey; all the nerves more or less broadly margined with black on both sides, giving to some of the areas an ocellated appearance; base of the ante-apical area immediately below the basal one with a conspicuous black spot, and frequently another lower down where the area contracts; the two dorsal apical areas black. *Thighs*: 1st pair black, with a yellowish spot or band just beyond the middle. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

13. STRIATULUS, Fall.

From the pattern on the elytra, one is reminded of that on several of the *Deltocephali*, but the different form of the head at once removes it from that group. After the examination of several specimens, and comparing them with *Thamnotettix corniculus*, Marshall, described on page 23, *ante*, I am convinced that they belong to the same species, and Marshall's name must sink.

(To be continued).

BRITISH HEMIPTERA.—ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

BY J. W. DOUGLAS AND JOHN SCOTT.

Section CAPSINA.

Family PILOPHORIDÆ.

Genus PILOPHORUS, Hahn.*

(*Camaronotus*, Fieb., Doug. and Scott).

Species 1.—PILOPHORUS CLAVATUS.

Cimex clavatus, Lin., S. N., 729, 97; *Phytocoris clavatus*, Burm., Handb., ii, 266, 1; *Capsus clavatus*, Kirschb., Caps., 72, 80, and 137; Flor., Rhyn. Livl., i, 569, 59; *Camaronotus clavatus*, Fieb., Eur. Hem., 313, 2.

Dark brown with a dull velvety appearance, and clothed with short appressed golden-yellow hairs. *Clavus* with one, *corium* with two, transverse silver-white bands, that on the clavus a little above the level of the second on the corium.

Head black, with a somewhat bronzy appearance. *Antennæ* brown; apical third of the 2nd joint black; 3rd black, base narrowly white or pale orange-white; 4th black, base very narrowly whitish.

Thorax—*pronotum* and *scutellum* black, with a somewhat bronzy appearance; the sides of the latter with a dull silvery margin. *Elytra* dark brown, with a dull velvety appearance, and clothed with short, appressed, golden-yellow hairs.

* All the continental authors having agreed to restore the Hahnian name to this genus, it being the older one, we have also adopted the same course.

Corium with two narrow silvery-white bands terminating at the claval suture, and placed, one in a line with the apex of the scutellum, the other, slightly arcuate, a little above the apex of the clavus. *Clavus* pitchy-brown, with a dull velvety appearance, with a transverse silvery-white band a little above the lower of the two on the corium; *cuneus*, a little below the base, with a fringe of silvery-white hairs. *Membrane* velvety-brown, with a broad iridescent margin; lesser cell, and a streak at the apex of the cuneus, white. *Prosternum*, on the sides, pitchy-black; *mesosternum*: posterior margin silvery-white. *Legs* brown; *coxae* and *fulcra* pale yellowish-white; *thighs* brown, clearer and brighter, curved at the base and apex; *tibiae* smoky-reddish-brown; *tarsi* brown; apex of the 3rd joint broadly black.

Abdomen, underneath, pitchy-brown, basal segments more or less broadly silvery-white, the colour slanting towards the middle and forming a lunate band.

Length, 1½ line.

A trifle larger than *P. cinnamopterus*, and without its red colour. It is more nearly allied to *P. perplexus*, the following new species, but differs from both by the position of the silvery band on the clavus, and the absence of the white spot on the cuneus.

A few specimens were taken by us on shallows in a marshy place at Lee, in August.

Camaronotus clavatus, Brit. Hem., i, 360, 2. The description (exclusive of the synonymy) and the figure must be referred to *Pilophorus perplexus*. An amended description of this new species follows.

Species 2.—PILOPHORUS PERPLEXUS.

Camaronotus clavatus, Doug. and Scott, Brit. Hem., i, 360, 2 (*nec* Lin.).

Olive-brown with a dull velvety appearance. *Scutellum*: sides at the base and apex silvery-white. *Elytra* with two transverse silver-white bands, the upper one terminating at the claval suture, the lower one slightly angular, and continued across the clavus. *Cuneus* with a silvery-white spot at the inner basal angle.

Head black. *Face*: side-lobes more or less clear brown. *Antenna* reddish-brown or brown; 2nd joint broadly shaded off into piceous or black at the apex; 3rd pale reddish, apical half darker; 4th brown, basal third or half white or pale yellowish-white.

Thorax—*pronotum* black, dull, with a deep green appearance in certain lights, very finely wrinkled transversely. *Scutellum* black, with a deep green appearance in certain lights; sides near the base with an elongate silvery-white spot; apex silvery-white, extreme apex black. *Elytra* olive-brown, with a dull velvety appearance, clothed with short, appressed, palish-yellow hairs. *Clavus* more or less deep pitchy-brown, with a dull velvety appearance, apex from below the band somewhat shining and finely wrinkled transversely. *Corium* more or less deep olive-brown, the entire part below the lower band, lying between the anterior margin and the nerve, piceous, somewhat shining; in a line with the

apex of the clavus is a silvery-white band terminating at the claval suture, and at about one-third the distance from the apex is another similar one, slightly angulate (in *cinnamopterus* it is slightly convex), continued across the clavus. *Membrane* brown, velvety, with a broad iridescent margin along the margin of the cuneus narrowly white. *Prosternum* black; posterior margin of the *mesosternum*, on the sides, silvery-white. *Legs* brown; *coxae* and *fulcra* white or pale yellowish-white; *thighs* brown; 3rd pair darkest; base and lower margin at the apex frequently reddish-brown; *tibiae* ferruginous; *tarsi* white or pale yellowish-white; 3rd joint dark brown.

Abdomen, underneath, black, with a broad silvery-white band extending from the 2nd segment to the posterior margin of the 6th, slanting inwardly in the direction of the apex. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

In colour and size, this species mostly resembles *P. clavatus*, but differs from it in the following characters:—the more contracted anterior margin of the elytra, the *continuous* nearly straight lower silvery band on the same, and a simple silvery spot at the inner basal angle of the cuneus, as in *P. cinnamopterus*, from which species it may also be distinguished by the different colouring of the antennæ, elytra, and tarsi.

With us, this is the commonest of the three British species. It occurs in July and August, on oak trees in a hawthorn hedge, as well as in the hedge itself, in the vicinity of the nests of *Formica rufa*, in company with which insect we believe it dwells.

Camaronotus cinnamopterus, Fieb., Doug. and Scott, Brit. Hem., i, 359, 1, is not, as stated by Reuter in his "Revisio critica Capsinarum," part ii, 85, 1, the *Cimeæ bifasciatus*, Fab., Mantiss., ii, 305, 264. Stål confirms Fieber's view, and refers the insect to the genus *Closterotomus* of this author.

Lee: September, 1875.

ON THE LARVA, &c., OF *CATACLYSTA LEMNALIS*.

BY WILLIAM BUCKLER.

On November 10th, 1874, Mr. W. C. Boyd kindly sent me six young larvæ of this species in their cases, and I found no great difficulty in keeping them in thriving condition by placing them in a vessel of water with a supply of *Lemna minor* floating on the top. It gave me much interest and pleasure to watch them from time to time, and I have set down my observations as it occurred to me to note them.

When they first arrived, these larvæ were often protruding from their cases half or more of their bodies, both on the surface of the water and also below it, while apparently examining the surrounding