

I have pleasure in naming this species after its discoverer, my friend Mr. Gerald C. Dudgeon, whose observations on the oviposition of certain forms are familiar to Rhynchotists. I have also from Mozambique, Rikatla, 2 examples of either this species, or of one almost indistinguishable by appearance or structure.

Platyngomiris, gen. nov.

Not closely allied to any genus of its division, and has only 1 membrane cell. It has a strong superficial resemblance to certain Coreinæ. The vesiculate pronotum is also a novelty in this family.

Head strongly declivous, anterior part vertical, posteriorly constricted behind the eyes, wider between the eyes than the eyes together; shortly transversely impressed on the vertex behind the eyes. Eyes prominent, somewhat remote from pronotum, subpeduncular; antennæ inserted in the subpedunculate part of the head close to the interoapical angle of eye, 1st segment incrassate, very short, shorter (in profile) than the length of the eye. Rostrum reaching posterior coxæ. Pronotum and scutellum very strongly, deeply punctured, the former widely collared in front, base of the collar widely angularly produced in the middle. Pronotum callose on each side behind the collar, posterior lobe raised and rounded, base sinuately emarginate, posterolateral angles prominent, rounded. Pronotum widely reflexed posterolaterally. Scutellum large, vesicular (somewhat as in some Tingidæ) base rounded (as seen in profile). Elytra with only 1 distinct, long, angular, membrane cell, which reaches beyond apex of cuneus.

25. *P. coreoides*, sp. nov. (Plate V, fig. 7.)

Bright fulvoflavescens (somewhat bronzy), pronotum more or less infusate, a parallel stripe joining the eyes; the pronotal callosities, cuneus, apical margin of each connexival segment above and below (connexiva not separated distinctly from abdomen below), antennæ above, rostrum, legs, etc.—black. Pronotal punctures bright amber-coloured. Whole ventral surface more or less obscurely marked with black, membrane dilute flavocinereous, nervures pale flavous. Pronotum with short yellow hairs. Second and 3rd segments of antennæ very thick, 2nd 6 times as long as 1st, $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than 3rd.

♀ Abdomen rounded laterally, connexival segments extending well beyond lateral margins of elytra. Each abdominal segment below narrowly transversely impressed.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mill., lat. pron. $3\frac{3}{4}$, lat. max. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.