

anteriorly callose, the callosity somewhat deeply sulcate longitudinally, and not densely punctured. Posterior part of pronotum medianly carinate, base truncate, very slightly emarginate, posterolateral angles prominent, obtuse, pronotum widely reflexed at posterolateral angles. Cuneus small, longer than broad. Interior area of membrane very acutangular apically. Posterior coxæ very remote from lateral margins of abdomen; femora short, incrassate; tibiæ twice as long as tarsi, 1st tarsal segment much longer than 2nd. Membrane marbled.

50. *B. marmoratus*, sp. nov. (Plates V, fig. 9; VI, fig. 16.)  
= *Capsus simulans*, Walker, l. c., p. 125 (nec Stål).

Head, anterior part of pronotum, central line or posterior part and scutellum, the more or less obscure marmoration of elytra and membrane—pale flavous more or less suffused with pale sanguineous. Antennæ blackish-brown (paler beneath). Posterior lobe of pronotum and scutellum dark crimson (or reddish-black), reddish-black laterally. Membrane nervures pale flavous. Ventral pale sordid yellow, sterna black laterally, abdomen black laterally irregularly. Elytra with pale golden pubescence. Second segment of antennæ nearly twice as long as 1st, a little incrassate apically.

Long. 7 mill., lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

*Hab.* MALACCA, Perak (type); Singhapur (British Mus.).

The vertex in one example has a suffused blackish longitudinal stripe; this is pale sanguineous in the other.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATES V AND VI.

### PLATE V.

FIG.

1. *Lomatopleura hesperus*, Kirk. Head and pronotum.
2. *Hesperolabops gelastops*, Kirk. " " "
3. *Sphinctothorax montandoni*, Kirk. " " "
4. *Kosmiomiris rubroornatus*, Kirk.
5. *Kangra dudgeoni*, Kirk.\*
6. *Rhinomiris vicarius* (Walker).
7. *Platyngomiris coreoides*, Kirk.

\* This has been drawn in error with the pronotum tilted forward, showing the root of the elytra, etc.