

A CATALOGUE OF THE HEMIPTERA OF FIJI.

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(Plate iv.)

The present paper is based on the collections made in Viti Levu, in 1905, by Mr. Albert Koebele, and in 1906, by Mr. Frederick Muir, when searching for parasites and predators to control the ravages of the "Sugar-cane Leaf-hopper" (*Perkinsiella saccharicida*) in the Hawaiian Islands.

In addition to these official materials, I have included an account of some Hemiptera kindly sent to me by Mr. Charles H. Knowles, Superintendent of the Department of Agriculture in Fiji. These are specially valuable, as being accompanied, in most cases, by indications of the food-plants. The leaf-hoppers have already been worked out,* the descriptions in this paper principally concerning the Heteroptera.

The previous total of Fijian Hemiptera was about 40. This has now been brought up to 202 (of which seven have not been specifically determined), but it is evident that the endemic forms are scarcely yet collected. Only three islands have been searched for Hemiptera, viz., Viti Levu, the largest island and the seat of the present capital; Ovalau, a small island, the former seat of government; and Taviuni, an island to the east of Vanua Levu. The whole Archipelago must be exceedingly rich in Hemiptera, and we know probably less than a tenth of the total of that fauna.

Fiji was associated, by Wallace, with other Pacific islands, in a "Polynesian Subregion," but its Hemipterous fauna seems decidedly continental, and to be included in the "Austro-Malayan

* 1906, Bull. Ent. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station, i. pp.269-479, Pls.xxi.-xxxii.; and 1907, *op. cit.* iii. pp.1-186, Pls.i.-xx.

Subregion" of the Australasian Region. However, till the present total is at least trebled, detailed discussion would be of very little value.

All the localities mentioned, except Ovalau and Taviuni, are in Viti Levu.

NEW GENERA, ETC., DESCRIBED IN THIS PAPER.

NESOSTETHUS (subg. of STALAG- MOSTHETUS).	PHANTASMATOPHANES.
INSULICOLA.	NESOCRYPHA.
HOLOPHYGDON.	ANTHROPOPHAGIOTES.
NESOCYSELAS.	NESOSYLPHAS.
NESOCYSTA.	NESODAPHNE.
	NESIOPE.

NEW SPECIES, ETC.

Calisius pacificus.

Ctenoneurus bergrothianus, *C. fungicola*.

Leptocoris insularis.

Graptostethus vitiensis.

Stalagmostethus ornatus.

Ninus stylatus, *N. subsessilis*.

Ontiscus vitiensis.

Bedunia nesiotus.

Insulicola pacificus, *I. oceanicus*.

Elasmolomus insularis.

Sinierus vitiensis.

Germalus pacificus, *G. oceanicus* (with var. *interrupta*).

Phatnoma pacifica.

Holophygdon melanesica.

Nesocypselas dicysta.

Nesocysta rugata.

Enicocephalus fungicola, *E. corticicola*.

Oncocephalus pacificus.

Phantasmatophanes muiri.

Gardena pacifica.

Ploiariodes calamine, *P. euryale*, *P. stheno*, *P. medusa*.

Luteva circe.

Microvelia pacifica.
Anthocoris pacificus.
Mesocrypha corticicola.
Eucercocoris thetis.
Tichorhinus vitiensis.
Anthropophagiotes thanatopharus.
Hyaloscytus elegantulus Reuter var. *filicicola.*
Notostira pacifica.
Nesosylphas pacifica.
Cyrtopeltis (?) *nicotianæ.*
Nesodaphne knowlesi.
Nesiope ornata.

Fam. CIMICIDÆ.

1. PLATYNOPUS MELACANTHUS.

Pentatoma melacanthum Boisduval, 1835, Voy. Astrolabe, Ent. ii. 628, Pl. ii. f. 7.

Rewa (March and November; Muir). Also recorded from the Moluccas, Papua, New Caledonia, Lifu and Murua (Woodlark).

2. CANTHECONA CYANACANTHA Stal, 1870, Svensk. Vet. Handl. ix. No. 1, p. 42.

Rewa (March-April; Muir); Suva and Nadi (Knowles, No. 187). Two Oriental species of this genus are known to prey on caterpillars; thus the Fijian species may be of economic importance.

3. CATACANTHUS VIRIDICATUS Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1881, 215.

Rewa (November; Muir); Suva (Knowles, No. 32). Also from the Tonga Isles.

Although the Fijian examples differ from Distant's description (which was drawn up from a Tongan one), I believe the former to belong to his species. Distant writes that the second segment of the antennæ is a little shorter than the third, and subequal to the fourth; the fifth broken off. In the Fijian specimens, the fourth segment is distinctly longer than the third, so that I suppose a part of Distant's fourth was broken off with the fifth.

The colouring of the Fijian examples, to the differences between which and the Tongan I attach little importance, is as follows:— Vertex, pronotum and scutellum dark metallic green, the pronotum with a bluish discal discoloration, scutellum with the posterior angle luteous. Antennæ dark bluish-black, a ferruginous spot on the first segment. The elevated lateral margins of the pronotum luteous. Clavus and corium (except the greenish embolium) reddish-bronzy, membrane bronzy. Tergites black partly with a bluish gleam, their pleurites luteous, bright metallic bluish-green at the incisures. The underside (including the first segment of the labium and the dorsal side of the second) luteous, abdominal spine tinged with red; a bright greenish-blue spot at the incisures of the sternopleurites, also two bluish-green spots on the pygophor; rest of labium blackish-brown. Coxæ and femora reddish-luteous; extreme apex of femora, tibiæ and fore tarsi blackish with a dark bluish-green gleam; other tarsi mostly yellow. Length 28-30 mill.

Rewa (November; Muir); Suva (Knowles, No.32).

4. PIEZODORUS RUBROFASCIATUS (Fabricius) Stal, 1876, *l.c.* xiv. No.4, 100.

Rewa (April; Muir); also Ovalau. Also from "North Australia," New Caledonia, Tahiti, through the Malayan Archipelago to India, Cochin China, Philippines and Japan. Likewise throughout East Africa.

In the work of Stal cited above (p.100), there is a misleading error, which I think has been called attention to elsewhere by my friend Dr. Breddin. It is *P. pallescens* in which the second segment of the antennæ is shorter than the third; it is longer in *P. rubrofasciatus*.

The nymph in the last instar has the general colouring and appearance of the adult, but is broader in proportion. Apex of the second segment of the antennæ blackish. Tergites spotted with sanguineous. Labium extending well beyond the hind coxæ. Antennæ 7, 20, 15, 18. The anterior margin of the pronotum is only slightly roundedly emarginate, instead of somewhat deeply as in the adult; lateral margins narrowly laminate and

minutely, roughly crenulate on the anterior half. First odoriferous orifices not paired. Sternites basally with a short, blunt tubercle.

5. *HYPARETE VITIENSIS* Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1901, 585.
"Fiji."

6. *VITELLUS INSULARIS* Stal, 1876, *l.c.*
Rewa (Muir),

7. *PEGALA BIGUTTULA* Haglund, 1868, Stettin. Ent. Zeit. xxix. 159.
Rewa (March; Muir).

8. *GEOTOMUS PYGMAEUS* (Dallas) Signoret, 1883, Ann. Soc. Ent.
France (6) iii. 51, Pl. 3, f. 160.

Rewa (March; Muir). Also from India to Japan and through the Malayan Archipelago to New Caledonia; also immigrant into the Hawaiian Isles. This species has been found in the soil attached to plants introduced into the Hawaiian Isles, this doubtless accounting in part for its extensive distribution.

9. *COLEOTICHUS NIGROVARIUS* Walker, Schouteden, 1905, Ann.
Mus. Hung. iii. 358, Pl. 9, f. 8.

Suva (Knowles, No. 122); Ovalau (Walker).

10. *C. SORDIDUS* Walker, Schouteden, 1904, Gen. Ins., fasc. 24,
Pl. i., f. 1.

"Fiji." Also Australia, New Caledonia and the Isle of Pines.

11. *TECTOCORIS DIOPHTHALMA* (Thunberg).

T. lineola Stal, 1873, *op. cit.* xi., No. 2, p. 11.

Rewa (March; Muir), a single example somewhat intermediate between Nos. 11 and 12 of Plate 28 cited below; Suva, Lautoka, Nadi, Ba, Rewa, Caboni and Sigatoka (Knowles, No. 31), therefore probably all over Viti Levu. The life-history has been partially worked out by Dodd, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1904, 483-5, Pl. 28. Mr. Knowles informs me that he found a half-grown nymph with its setæ inserted in the body of a larva of a Zygoenid moth, *Levuana iridescens* Bethune-Baker, common in Fiji as a Coconut pest.

12. *LAMPROPHARA BIFASCIATA* (A. White) Schouteden 1904, *op. cit.* 31, Pl.2, f.1.

Rewa (March; Muir); Ovalau. Also Samoa.

I have not seen White's description, but suppose his species to be represented by Schouteden's figure. The examples collected by Mr. Muir belong to var. *quadrifera* (Walker), which lacks the pronotal band down the middle.

Nymph of last instar reddish-ochraceous. Vertex, hindmargin (broadly) of pronotum, the rounded posterior angle of the scutellum, lateral margins and the centre of the abdomen above, tibiae, etc., metallic green, often with a blue tinge. Antennae black, base of first segment ochreous. Tarsi more or less fuscous. Tegminal pads metallic green, with blue and bronzy reflexions in part. Subrotundate, convex above, concave below; vertex, pronotum, scutellum and tergites punctured. Head horizontal, lateral margins only slightly sinuate (not almost subangularly concave as in the adult). Labium extending to the middle of the sternites. Antennae 4, 7, 7, 8½. There are two large, broad flaps on the fifth and sixth tergites, and two tiny lateral openings on the fourth.

13. *BRACHYPLATYS PACIFICA* Dallas, 1851, List, 70.

Viti Levu (November; Muir, No.23), on *Saccharum officinarum*, also arboreal. Found also in the Tonga Group (Vavau and Tongatabu), and "Sula," Jilolo, Wallis Is. and the Marianas (or Ladrões) Is.

14. *CALISIUS PACIFICUS*, sp.nov.

Allied to *C. interveniens* Bergroth, but is a little smaller, differently coloured, and with different antennal proportions. Head brownish-testaceous, the rest of the body ferruginous, except the following parts, which are blackish or dark fuscous, viz., eyes, apical half of the fourth segment of the antennae, labium, tarsi, a suboblique band on the anterior half of the scutellum exteriorly, and the posterior third of the same; also specks on the pleurites. Labium extending to the base of the

head. Fourth segment of the antennæ less than twice as long as the third. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Rewa (Muir).

15. CARVENTUS sp.?

Viti Levu (January; Muir, No.68), on *Acacia* sp.; Rewa (March; Muir).

16. MEZIRA THORACOCERAS (Montrouzier).

Brachyrrhynchus thoracoceras Bergroth, 1886, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxxvi. 59.

Rewa (March and December; Muir). Also from Papua, "North" and West Australia, New Caledonia, Murua, etc. On *Hibiscus tiliaceus* and under bark, according to Montrouzier.

The nymphs are not remarkable except that the third and fourth segments of the antennæ are not separated, and that all the segments are covered with apparent sensory organs.

17. CTENONEURUS BERGROTHIANUS, sp.nov.

Differs from the Maorian *C. hochstetteri* by its smaller size, much blunter eye-spine, the fourth segment of the antennæ very distinctly longer than any of the other three, and the scutellum scarcely extending posteriorly beyond the inner margin of the corium. Pitchy-black, eyes whitish-yellow; labium orange-brown. Coxæ, hind area of pronotum, the antennal and pedal articulations, reddish or reddish-pitchy. Apical margin of corium golden-yellow with a fuscous spot medially. Membrane sordid vitreous, with many thin, confused, dark veins. Length 6 mill.

Rewa (Muir), infested with a testaceous-coloured Acarid.

18. C. FUNGICOLA, sp.nov.

Ferruginous, darkening locally. Head, antennæ, pronotum, scutellum, clavus and corium pitchy; apical margin of corium golden-yellow. Eyes bright red. Membrane yellowish-hyaline, apical half of lateral margin and the apical margin continuously narrowly fuscous. Legs fusco-ferruginous. Tergites apparently yellowish-ferruginous, pleurites fusco-ferruginous with yellowish-ferruginous spots. Head extending apically to about half the

length of the first segment of the antennæ, shortly bifid, the apices of each fork rounded. Spine behind eyes not prominent. Antennæ 17, 10, 15, 15. Labium not quite reaching prosternum. Pronotum with the anterior margin roundly emarginate, anterolateral angles acute. Genital segment and the projections lateral of it all rather prominent. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Viti Levu (March; Muir, No.150), under the bark of an old tree full of fungus.

The nymph in the last instar is very similar to the adult. Yellowish (dried), suffused dorsally with greyish. Eyes red. Lateral lobes extending very slightly beyond apex of head. Antennæ (of the single specimen before me) discordant; left 10, 7, 11, 14; right 10, 7, 17. The right antenna is trisegmentate; the left one appears to be quadrisegmentate, but there is no articulation or incision between the apparent third and fourth. As the latter is also the case in the nymphs (of the last instar at least) of *Mezira thoracoceras*, it is perhaps characteristic of Aradid nymphs.

Fam. LYGAEIDÆ.

19. MICTIS PROFANUS (Fabricius).

M. profana Stal, 1873, *op. cit.* xi, 44.

Rewa (March, April and November; Muir); Suva and island of Taviuni (Knowles, No.191). A widely spread species, inhabiting Ceram, Murua, Australia, Lifu, the Solomons and Samoa. The Fijian individuals, which scarcely differ from the more western, typical form, seem to be restricted to Fiji and Samoa, and constitute the var. *crua* Dallas.

20. BRACHYLYBAS VARIEGATUS (Le Guillou). (Plate iv., figs.4-6).

Gonocerus variegatus Le Guillou, 1841, *Rev. Zool.* 262.

Rewa (November, March and April; Muir); Ovalau. Also from Tonga.

This species is now figured dorsally and in profile, with a figure of one of the odoriferous orifices (Pl.iv., figs.4-6).

21. THEOGNIS AUSTRALIS (Fabricius) Mayr, 1866, *Novara Exp.*

Zool. ii. (2), p.101.

Rewa (March; Muir); Suva (Knowles, No.242).

22. *LEPTOCORISA ACUTA* (Thunberg) Stal, 1873, *op. cit.* xi., 86.

Rewa (February, March and November; Muir; and Knowles, No.140). Also from Australia and the entire Oriental Region.

The fourth segment of the antennæ is very distinctly longer than the first.

23. *NOLIPHUS INSULARIS* Stal, 1873, *op. cit.* xi., 87.

"Fiji."

24. *LEPTOCORIS INSULARIS*, sp.nov.

Head brownish-red, with a wide median blackish suffusion. Eyes and ocelli red. Labium, antennæ and legs (red coxæ excepted) black. Pronotum purplish-brown, the two impressed areas and the posterior half (more or less suffusedly) blackish. Tegmina purplish-brown, more or less darkened locally. Membrane metallic green, the basal margin narrowly peacock-blue. Sterna more or less reddish-brown; pleura greyish, lateral margins (and of the sternites) irregularly obscure red-brown, irregularly smudged with fuscous. Last sternite irregularly marked with red, black and orange-yellow. Antennæ with first segment extending well beyond apex of head, fourth segment distinctly longer than the second, which is a little longer than the third. Labium extending well behind the hind coxæ. Pronotum much as in *L. augur*.

♂. Last sternite roundly emarginate medially, postero-lateral angles rounded.

Length 18 mill.

Rewa (March; Muir).

25. *RIPTORTUS ANNULICORNIS* (Boisduval), Stal, *l.c.*

Rewa (March; Muir). Also from Papua, Vanikoro and the Philippines.

26. *R. sp.?*

Rewa (March; Muir); Lautoka (Knowles, No.352), on leaves of "Mauritius-bean" (*Mucuna atropurpurea*).

This is almost certainly an introduced species, which I have not as yet been able to identify with certainty.

27. *DYSDERCUS IMPICTIVENTRIS* Stal, 1870 *op. cit.* ix., 120.

Rewa (April and November; Muir); Suva (Knowles, No.185).

♂. Like the female described by Stal, but the head above and at the sides is black with a faint red speck where the ocelli should be. Callose part of pronotum and the lateral margins orange-yellow, hind lobe cinereous-yellow. Scutellum immaculate orange-red. Labium extending to the apical margin of the second sternite.

A var. with immaculate orange-brown head was in cop. with a female like the above described male.

Length, ♂ 11; ♀ 13-15 mill.

28. *D. INSULARIS* Stal, *l.c.*

Rewa (April; Muir); Lautoka, "exceedingly common on land recently under cotton" (Knowles).

A var. occurs with the scutellum immaculate black. The labium extends to the middle of the fourth sternite (in Stal's sense).

Fam. MYODOCHIDÆ.

29. *GRAPTOSTETHUS SERVUS* (Fabricius) Stal, 1873 *op. cit.* xii., 117.

"Fiji." Also distributed over the Oriental and Ethiopian Regions and Mediterranean Subregion of the Palearctic.

30. *G. VITIENSIS*, sp.nov.

Allied to *G. servus* (Fabr.), but distinguished by the long labium, which extends well beyond the hind coxæ, and by the black head and bucculæ. Black, with sparse, very short, pale yellowish-grey pubescence; vertex without a red spot at base,* bucculæ black. Pronotum red with a large black trilithon-like mark. Beneath black, the prosterna and propleura yellowish (or reddish laterally) with a black transverse stripe which broadens at each end suddenly; ambulacra, posterior and lateral margins of the pleura, and the pleurites, yellowish, or reddish. The

* In one example, there is a very faint pale red speck at the basal margin, but there is not the slightest trace in the others, even when treated with alcohol, as directed by Stal.

pleura all have a large velvety black spot laterally. Tegmina red, partly suffused with black (as in *G. servus*); membrane black, apically margined with whitish. Head not notably declivous; second and fourth segments of antennæ subequal, each a little longer than third. Labium extending well beyond hind coxæ. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Rewa (March-April; Muir); Lautoka (Knowles, No.335).

31. *STALAGMOSTETHUS MACTANS* Stal, 1866, Berlin. Ent. Zeit. x.162.
"Fiji." Also Australia.

32. *S. ORNATUS*, sp.nov.

Head, pronotum and sterna (including ocelli and orifices) orange-red (paler beneath). Head between the ocelli at the base, eyes, apex of tylus, antennæ, labium, extreme angle of the latero-posterior part of pronotum, etc., black. Abdomen pale greenish. Tegmina very dark greenish with strongly elevated blackish-brown veins, membrane black. Fourth segment of antennæ longer than the second, which is longer than the first and widens gradually to the apex; the first extending just beyond apex of the head. Pronotum elongate, narrower apically than the head and eyes. Labium reaching to the middle of the hind coxæ. Femora unarmed. Length 9 mill.

Rewa (March; Muir).

This may form a new subgenus characterised by the colour, and by the following structural points: fourth segment of the labium longer than the third. A transverse keel near the anterior margin of the scutellum, a longitudinal one emitted from its middle. Pronotum with a keel, obsolete anteriorly. Tegminal veins very strong. It may be called *Nesostethus*.

33. *PYRRHOBAPHUS LEUCURUS* (Fabricius) Stal, 1868, Svensk. Vet. Handl. vii. No.2, p.73.

"Fiji." Also from Murua, Ceylon and the Philippines.

34. *NYSIUS* sp.?

Rewa (March-April; Muir).

35. *NINUS STYLATUS*, sp.nov.

It is difficult to separate this from Stal's meagre description of *N. insignis*, but the general colour is much darker ferruginous, and there is generally a basal (sometimes an apical also) dark fuscous transverse vitta on the pronotum. The fourth segment of the antennæ is fuscous. The eyes are very distinctly stylate and turn a little upwards. The antennæ are much more slender (as regards the last three segments), the second being slightly clavate apically. Length $4-4\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Rewa (March-April; Muir, No.30); Ba (January; Muir); Navua (February; Muir); common on *Saccharum officinarum*.*

36. *N. (?) SUBSESSILIS*, sp.nov.

The colour and pattern are almost exactly like those of *N. stylatus*, except that there is no extero-lateral spot on the corium, and the apical margin of the corium is yellowish. The eyes, although exserted, are not stylated.

♂. Sternites brownish-yellow, with a dark fuscous lateral stripe.

♀. Sternites brownish-yellow.

Length 4 mill.

Rewa (February; Muir); Navua (February; Muir); Muir's Nos. 115 and 124, on native fern; Suva (March; Koebele).

37. *ONTISCUS VITIENSIS*, sp.nov. (Plate iv., fig.7).

Closely allied to *O. australis*, but the first two segments of the antennæ are concolorous with the head (*i.e.*, dark ferruginous), the others more dilute; there is a dark fuscous speck at the apex of the clavus and another on the apical margin of the corium. Membrane not fuscously veined. Legs yellowish. Head scarcely narrowed behind. Third segment of labium distinctly shorter than the first or second. Antennæ 12, 15, 11, 17, the fourth scarcely incrassate. Length, ♂♀ 5 mill.

Rewa (April and December; Muir); Ba (January; Muir).

* Dr. Bergroth informs me (*in litt.*) that he thinks, from my description, to him, that this belongs to the genus *Breddin*, the description of which, however, I have not seen.

38. *PAROMIUS SEYCHELLESUS* (Walker).

Plociomerus seychellesus Walker, 1872, Cat. Het. v.120.

Rewa (January-April; Muir); Ba (January; Muir). Also from Japan, Ceylon, Queensland and Samoa. It is perhaps only a form of *P. proximus* (Dallas), which I do not know in nature.

39. *BEDUNIA NESIOTES*, sp.nov.

Head, third segment of antennæ and base of fourth, fuscous. Pronotum, apex of labium, pleura and sterna, black or blackish. Ocelli rubid. Collar pale ferruginous. Lateral margins of hind area of pronotum and the hind margin (irregularly), testaceous. Tegmina testaceous, clavus and intero-lateral margins of corium thickly and suffusedly punctured with fuscous; a large black spot right across the middle of the corium, also the hind angle of the corium black; membrane smoky, a central area obscurely ferruginous, apical margin paler. Sternites pale reddish-fuscous. First two segments of antennæ and the fore femora pale reddish-brown; middle and hind legs, labium, etc., yellowish-testaceous. Antennæ 22, 29, 24, 23. Length, ♂ $5\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Navua (February; Muir).

Apparently allied structurally to *B. insularis*.

40. *ORTHOEA LIMBATA* (Stal).

Pamera limbata Stal, *op. cit.* 149.

Rewa (February, March and November; Muir); Ba (January; Muir); Suva and Island of Taviuni (Knowles, No.188); Ovalau.

41. *O. VINCTA* (Say). (Plate iv., figs.1-3).

Pamera vincta Stal, *l.c.*

Orthoëa periplanios Kirkaldy, 1907, *Canad. Ent.* xxxix. 426.

O. pacifica Kirkaldy, 1907, *P. Haw. Exp. Stat.* i. 151 (not Stal).

Rewa (April; Muir); Ovalau. Also from Australia and Tahiti; and throughout America, and the Oriental and Ethiopian Regions.

In the Hawaiian Isles, it is found on *Cynodon dactylon*, but I think it is insectivorous. The last nymphal instar is described

in the P. Hawaiian Exp. Stat. i. 151, and is now figured, together with a brachypterous adult, and a tegmen of a macrop-
terous individual.

42. *O. PACIFICA* (Stal).

Pamera pacifica Stal, *op. cit.* 149.

"Fiji."

43. *O. NIGRICEPS* (Stal).

Pamera nigriceps Stal, *op. cit.* 152.

Rewa (February, March and November; Muir); Suva, Lautoka
and Nadi (Knowles, No.189). Also from the Philippines, Tahiti
and the Hawaiian Isles (introduced into the latter at least).

44. *O. NIETNERI* (Dohrn).

Pamera nietneri Stal, *op. cit.* 151.

Rewa (April; Muir). Also from the Philippines, Burma,
Ceylon and Java.

The three females captured by Mr. Muir agree with Distant's
description (1903, Faun. Ind. ii. 53), except that the fourth seg-
ment of the antennæ is bicolorous, the basal half pale, the apical
half dark. This character is, however, mentioned by Stal.

INSULICOLA, gen.nov.

Elongate. Head longer than anterior lobe of pronotum, the
central lobe extending well beyond the lateral lobe; exserted, but
the hind area short. Ocelli fairly close to eyes. Labium reach-
ing to, or beyond, middle of abdomen, first segment to base of
head. Antennal tubercles reaching to base of tylus, first segment
extending beyond apex of head, second nearly twice the first, and
about one-half longer than the third, which is a little shorter
than the fourth. Pronotum with an annuliform collar, length-
ening a little in the middle, but nowhere a real collar (as in
Orthoëa, etc.); anterior lobe finely and sparsely punctured, much
longer than the posterior, lateral margins rounded, gradually
diverging, posterior margin (of anterior lobe) more closely and
coarsely punctured, at least one-half wider than the anterior
margin, very distinctly wider than head, which is distinctly

wider than anterior margin. Hind lobe with the lateral margins fairly straight, but widely divergent, posterior margin more than twice as wide as anterior margin of pronotum; anterior half medially carinate. Scutellum longer than wide, depressed basally and at the sides, coarsely punctured on anterior margin of disk and on the sides. Clavus with three or four irregular rows of punctures. Corium with two rows internally and the external margin of the apical half, closely punctured, the rest smooth and polished. Membrane with strong, curved veins. Fore femora incrassate, with three or four longer spines and several shorter ones; tibiæ curved. First segment of hind tarsi nearly as long as the others together.

This has puzzled me considerably. Although there is not a proper collar, I would place it in the *Myodochini*. There is some affinity to *Dieuches* Stal, but the anterior lobe of the pronotum is entirely rounded. It is perhaps nearest to *Eucosmetus* Bergroth, but the head is much narrower and more elongate, and the pronotum is distinctly divergent laterally.

45. I. PACIFICUS, sp.nov.

Black; labium, antennæ, apex of tylus, etc., yellowish-testaceous, more or less sordid; "collar," posterior lobe of pronotum (both strongly punctured with blackish-brown), an elongate \vee on disk of scutellum, corium, etc., brownish-yellow. Clavus almost entirely dark fuscous. Corium with a large blackish spot at inner apical angle, the rest of the smooth part brown, punctures blackish-brown. Membrane dark fuliginous, veins pale and sordid, apex yellowish. Legs brownish-yellow, fore femora stained and spotted with dark brown, apex of fore tibiæ, etc., dark fuscous. Anterior lobe of pronotum twice as long as posterior lobe, medially. Fore femora strongly incrassate. Length, ♂ 10 mill.

Rewa (March; Muir).

46. I. OCEANICUS, sp.nov.

Very similar to the last, but smaller; and the anterior lobe of the pronotum barely one-half longer than the posterior lobe.

Fore femora much less strongly incrassate. Length, ♂ 7; ♀ 9 mill.

Rewa (March; Muir).

47. *ELASMOLOMUS INSULARIS*, sp. nov.

Apparently closely allied to the Philippine *E. v-album* (Stal), but the fusco-ferruginous of the head, scutellum, abdomen and legs is replaced by black. The anterior half of the pronotum is as in *E. v-album*, the posterior half is yellowish-testaceous, thickly and irregularly punctured with brownish-ferruginous. The explanate lateral margins are yellowish-testaceous, a fuscous spot near the apical margin and another at the base. The fore femora are black, except the extreme apex; apical half of middle and hind femora black, except the pale apex. Length 6 mill.

Rewa (December; Muir).

48. *SINIERUS VITIENSIS*, sp. nov.

Head and anterior area of pronotum blackish or dark piceous. Antennæ brownish-yellow, second segment fuscate. Anterior margin (narrowly) of pronotum and the hind area brownish-yellow, thickly punctured with fuscous, and partly fuscously suffused. Scutellum dark fuscous, obscurely ferruginous medially. Tegmina dark fuscous, with some testaceous markings. Membrane irregularly dark smoky. Head beneath and sterna mostly piceous, sternites shining brownish. Labium and legs yellowish-testaceous, more or less fuscate. Head and pronotum gradually declivous. Pronotum, scutellum, sterna and tegmina thickly punctured. Labium reaching to middle coxæ. Antennæ 19, 25, 20, 24. Ocelli large, close to eyes. Length 3 mill.

Rewa (March; Muir).

There are also three species of *Pamerinæ*, belonging to as many genera. Distant has, however, recently proposed, in their neighbourhood, several Australasian genera, which are not identifiable with certainty, without illustrations or the inspection of types. I have therefore left these unidentified for the present.

49. *PHAENACANTHA PACIFICA* Horváth, 1904, Ann. Mus. Hung. ii. 136.

Rewa (April; Muir).

The fuscous vittæ on the hind area of the pronotum are not distinctly marked and not percurrent in the single example before me.

50. *GERMALUS PACIFICUS*, sp.nov.

Head pale orange (or pale chrome-yellow); the tylus and around the ocelli suffusedly black, or blue-grey (the extent variable). Eyes red. Antennæ yellowish-testaceous, more or less sordid. Pronotum pale yellow or yellowish-testaceous; a slightly oblique bluish-grey (or blackish-grey) transverse band on each side near the anterior margin, meeting medially (the pronotum anterior to this being chrome-yellow), at that place giving off a median line of the same colour almost to the base. There are also three black spots on the posterior margin, one near the lateral angles on each side and one in the middle. The pronotum is also varyingly punctured with dark brown. The Y-shaped keel on the scutellum is chrome-yellow and is punctured with black laterally, the rest of the scutellum bluish-grey or blackish-grey. Clavus chrome-yellow, with three broad, blackish-grey longitudinal lines. Tegmina hyaline, tinged with cinereous, punctured with dark brown close by the radial vein; apical half of median vein and apical margin of corium suffusedly dark fuscous. Membrane hyaline, a fuscous smudge from basal angle to apical margin (sometimes faint). Pleura black, lateral and hind margins more or less yellow. Ambulacra, legs and labium yellowish-testaceous; femora speckled with brown. Odoriferous orifices yellow. Tergites pale chrome-yellow, a sublateral black stripe on each side, meeting apically. Sternites orange or chrome-yellow, with a sublateral greyish-black or bluish-grey stripe, disk yellower and more sordid, basally black. Labium extending to middle coxæ. Length 5 mill.

♂. Sternites very hairy, the pilosity pale.

♀. Ovipositor-sheath black.

Rewa (February-April, November, December; Muir).

51. *G. OCEANICUS*, sp.nov.

Allied to the last, but the bluish part of the vertex is much less in extent and the transverse lævigate areas on pronotum

anteriorly are concolorous, yellow, though bordered posteriorly with fuscous. Scutellum yellow, basally a little dark, punctured with fuscous. Clavus with two longitudinal dark lines, and tergites without black stripes. Beneath pale yellow; pleura strongly punctured with dark brown; sterna black; sternites basally rosy. Labium extending to hind coxæ.

♂. The hairiness on the sternites is white, not yellowish-testaceous, as in *G. pacificus*.

Length 5 mill.

Rewa (November; Muir); Ba (January; Muir).

Var. (b) *INTERRUPTA*, nov.

The median line down the pronotum scarcely extends beyond the middle, but the lævigata area is suffused partly with greyish-black.

Rewa (April; Muir); Navua (February; Muir).

In the nymphs of the last instar, the head is very short and declivous; eyes scarcely pedicellate, slightly decumbent on the pronotum. Lateral margins of pronotum and tegminal pads laminate. There are two odoriferous orifices, on the 5th and 6th tergites. Yellowish-testaceous; disk of pronotum (except anteriorly), of nota (a thin yellow line down the middle) and of tegminal pads dark fuscous, extending obliquely on to apical half of the pads; a broad median band down the tergites reddish-piceous; glandular areas and most of the last segment, dark fuscous. A dark spot at the apico-lateral angle of each abdominal segment. Apical three-fourths of antennæ fuscous. Pleura marked with black.

52. *G. sp.?*

I have received from Mr. Knowles (No.229), from Lautoka, a nymph of a species of *Germalus*, which is evidently new. The adult would probably be identifiable from the nymphal description, but I prefer to wait for the arrival of the adult before naming it.

Fam. TINGIDÆ.

53. PHATNOMA PACIFICA, sp. nov.

Pale cinereous; tegmina and pronotum more or less lightly clouded in part with fuscous, but there is no definite pattern, and the extent and degree of infuscation are not the same in any two individuals. Sterna and abdomen also more or less fuscous. First two and basal half of first segment of antennæ brownish-testaceous, rest dark fuscous. The form is much like that of *P. marmorata* Champion, but the keels of the pronotum are very prominent, the median extending onto and far beyond the anterior lobe, and the second antero-lateral spine is more acute and directed more forwards. There is one long, median, porrect spine on the head anteriorly, followed by a long, submedian one on each side, these being basally contiguous, subporrect and apically divergent; then a long one on each side at the base, basally remote, semierect, apically divergent; laterally there is one long spine on each side between the eye and the antennal insertion, and one on each side anterior to the antennæ; nine in all on the head. The underside of the head is carinately foliaceous and reticulate, the bucculæ acutely prominently anteriorly. The cross-keels on the discoidal and subcostal areas are not very strong, though a little variable in this respect. In the costal area there are 4-7 cells of subequal size in each row, though these are irregular, and on the exterior margin, which is minutely multisinuate, there are much larger individual cells at intervals. The sternites are channelled to the base of the genital segment, the labium lying along this channel, right to the end. The last two or three sternites, except the last, are apically emarginate angularly. Tegmina and wings extend well beyond the apex of the abdomen.

♂. Last segment shaped much as in that of *P. marmorata*, but much more emarginate broadly, the genital segment being much larger.

♀. Last sternite deeply emarginate, the lateral margins a little produced posteriorly, and the middle triangularly produced, so that the sternite is really bisinuate.

Length $3\frac{7}{8}$ - $4\frac{1}{8}$ mill.

Viti Levu (March; Muir's No.102), on a native tree; Rewa (March; Muir).

This is nearest, perhaps, to *P. marmorata* Champion, from which it differs by the different form of the pronotum, the minutely multisinuate lateral margins of the tegmina and the different cell-form of the costal area, also by the genital segments. It differs from any species of *Phatnoma* by the middle keel of the pronotum extending beyond the apical margin, and by the very long labium.

H O L O P H Y G D O N, gen.nov.

Very distinct from any other genus by the form of the pronotum. Allied remotely to *Gargaphia* Stal. Head small, almost angularly convex above, spineless. First segment of antennæ longer than head. Bucculæ high, extending slightly beyond head, the space between them oval. Labium not reaching to base of mesosternum, and there are no sternal sulci, or at least only broad, somewhat impressed areas between the ambulacra. Pronotum entirely composed of a large subglobular cyst, largely reticulate, medianly keeled, not covering the head; the sides are thus not at all carinate, explanate or foliaceous, and the basal margin is perpendicular, not acutely produced. Discoidal area scarcely visible, tumid. Subcostal area largely reticulated irregularly, and there is no costal area differentiated. Tegmina extending far beyond abdomen.

54. H. MELANESICA, sp.nov. (Plate iv., figs.10-11).

Pale yellowish, legs, etc., paler. Apical four-fifths of last segment of antennæ, tarsi, apex of labium, etc., black. Tegmina hyaline (except discoidal area), veins pale yellow, sometimes apically fuscous. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Viti Levu (November; Muir's No.34), on a native tree-climbing plant; Rewa (April and December; Muir).

N E S O C Y P S E L A S, gen.nov.

Allied to *Derephysia* Spinola, but very different from anything known to me. Head minute, spineless; antennæ slender, second

segment three or four times as long as first, third a trifle more than fourth, and about seven times as long as second. Labium short. Pronotum transverse, minute, tricarinate, scutellum visible from above; laterally, however, the pronotum is foliaceously dilated, extending posteriorly a little further than scutellum, laterally curving around inwards so as to form (as seen from above) a hollow curved tube on each side, the sides of which do not quite meet internally; these two tubes meet anteriorly, extending beyond the head; posteriorly they are remote, fully displaying scutellum. They are largely reticulate, but not carinate, the veins of the reticulation being minutely multi-spinose. Tegmina foliaceous, longitudinally depressed on subcostal area. Costal margin rectangularly dilated basally, apical margin obliquely, somewhat roundedly, truncate, extending far beyond apex of abdomen. Subcostal area biareolate, many of the veins minutely multi-spinose.

55. *N. DICYSTA*, sp.nov. (Plate iv., figs.8-9).

Head, pronotum and scutellum greyish; antennæ and legs pale yellow. Tegmina and foliaceous part of pronotum hyaline, veins partly concolorous, partly fuscous, spinules blackish. Tegmina with a small dark clouding close to base, and an outwardly curved stripe on apical half of tegmen exteriorly. Tarsi black. Length 3 mill.

Viti Levu (November; Muir's No.7); Ba (January; Muir); Rewa (March and November; Muir); Lautoka (Knowles, No.345); on leaves of *Artocarpus incisa*, the Breadfruit-tree.

NESOCYSTA, gen.nov.

Allied to the last, but the lateral lobes of the pronotum are remote anteriorly and, while hollow, are not swollen out, but appear as if somewhat crumpled; also, while in *Nesocypselas* the longitudinal opening of each is in the nota, in *Nesocysta* they open around the underside of the head. Labium extending just beyond middle coxæ. Second segment of antennæ about twice and one-half as long as first, third twice as long as fourth, which is nearly five times as long as second. Tegmina narrower than

in the preceding, and narrowly rounded apically; veins of pronotum and tegmina not multispinose.

56. *N. RUGATA*, sp.nov.

Colouring as in *Nesocypselas dicysta*, but the fourth segment of the antennæ is somewhat fuscous. Tegmina hyaline, veins concolorous; apically, many are dark fuscous, especially the middle longitudinal line, which is a little suffused. Length $2\frac{1}{8}$ mill.

Rewa (March; Muir).

57. *MONANTHIA NATALENSIS* (Stal).

Physatocheila natalensis Stal, 1855, Öfver. Vet. Akad. Förhandl. xii. 38.

Rewa (March; Muir). This species appears to have little to do with typical *Monanthia*. The specimens before me differ from African specimens apparently only by the femora being basally and apically, and the tibiæ basally, dark reddish-fuscous.

Fam. NABIDÆ.

58. *GORPIS CRIBRATICOLLIS* Stal, 1859, Öfver. Vet. Akad. Förhandl. xvi. 377.

Rewa (March; Muir). Also from Australia and Ceylon.

59. *REDUVIOLUS* sp.?

Rewa (Muir).

Fam. GERRIDÆ.

60. *MICROVELIA PACIFICA*, sp.nov.

Winged ♂: black; vertex laterally with a strip of silvery pubescence. Antennæ brownish-pitchy. Head beneath discally, anterior margin of pronotum (except laterally) and the latero-posterior margins of the same, ferruginous. Labium yellowish-brown, apical segment black. Tegmina whitish, apical third more or less fumate; veins broadly greyish-fuscous. Fore legs testaceous; tibiæ, tarsi and apex of femora fuscate. Middle and hind legs dark fuscous, base of femora testaceous. The general form is that of *M. flavipes* or *M. paludicola*, but the antero-lateral margins of the pronotum are straighter. Labium extending beyond base of prosternum. Antennæ about 9, 6, 8, 16. Hind tibiæ with short hairs.

Apterous ♀ narrowly ovate, pleurites converging and almost meeting apically.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Rewa (April; Muir).

61. LIMNOGONUS DISCOLOR Stal.

Gerris discolor Stal, 1859, Eugenes Resa, Ins. 265.

Rewa (March; Muir); also a nymph from the same locality (February; Muir).

62. LIMNOMETRA CILIATA Mayr, 1865, Verh. zool. bot. Ges. Wien, xv.

"Viti Levu" (No. 4656, Godeffroy Mus.).

L. ciliata was originally described from Java.

Fam. ENICOCEPHALIDÆ.

63. ENICOCEPHALUS FUNGICOLA, sp. nov.

Head, pronotum, scutellum and legs brownish-ochraceous, the latter unicolorous. Eyes black, ocelli red. Sides of hind lobe of head faintly, pronotum laterally strongly, fuscous. First and fourth segments of antennæ ochraceous, the others fuscous. Tegmina dark fuscous, laterally paler. Abdomen testaceous, more or less fuscous. Posterior lobe of head moderately transverse, subglobose, pilosity rather thick (as also all over, including eyes). Ocelli prominent though small. Antennæ with the basal segments rather shorter than the apical, first segment scarcely reaching apex of head; second a trifle longer than fourth, which is a trifle longer than third. Pronotum with the posterior lobe much wider than the anterior, which is much wider than the collar; scarcely emarginate behind. Discal cell of tegmina closed, venation on general plan of *E. telescopicus* (cf. Kirkaldy, 1901, Ent. Mo. Mag. (2) xii. 219, fig. 2). Fore tarsi with long, uneven and somewhat connate claws. Length 5 mill.

Viti Levu (March; Muir's No. 146), under the bark of an old tree, filled with fungus.

64. *E. CORTICICOLA*, sp. nov. (Text fig. 1).

Very similar to the last, but larger. Head not laterally fuscous; base of fourth segment of antennæ fuscous. Pronotum,

sterna and pleura dark fuscous, anterior margin and middle of

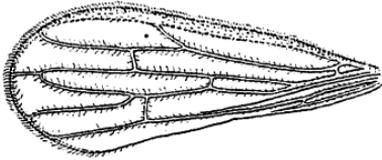


Fig. 1.—*Enicocephalus corticicola*;
tegmen.

collar, and hind margin and middle of posterior lobe, ochreous. Second segment of antennæ rather longer in proportion. Eyes smaller and less prominent. Anterior lobe of pronotum longer and

wider in proportion. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Viti Levu (Muir's No. 155), under the bark of an old fungus-filled tree.

It is possible that this and the preceding are the two sexes of one species, but no one has succeeded as yet in differentiating these forms sexually.

The nymph of the last instar (of one species or the other) is very similar to the adult, but the antennal segments are all stout, the fourth segment much the longest. Anterior and posterior lobes of the pronotum equally wide, much wider than the collar. Fore claws a little less connate.

Fam. REDUVIIDÆ.

65. POLYTOXUS SP.?

Rewa (February and November; Muir).

66. ONCOCEPHALUS PACIFICUS, sp. nov.

Very closely allied to the Mascarene *O. angulatus* Reuter, but the eye (δ) occupies the whole height of the head, and the prosternal spines are more strongly uncinata. First segment of antennæ pale brownish-yellowish, a little infuscate beneath apically, second segment yellowish. Sterna and pleura yellowish-brown, irregularly striped and marked with fuscous. Sternites yellowish-brown, with a broad sublateral and a narrow submedian indeterminate dark fuscous stripe down each half. Pleurites brownish-yellow, a fuscous spot on apical margins of each, exteriorly. Fore femora less incrassate, with ten spines. Hind femora strongly adspersed with blackish-fuscous, darker and closer apically, base and trochanters pale. Prosternal spines

prominent, subporrect, apically downwardly uncinatè. Postero-lateral angles of pronotum also stronger. Length $14\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Rewa (March; Muir).

67. *Pygolampis foeda* Stal, 1874, Svensk. Vet. Handl. xii. No.1, p.85.

"Fiji." Also from "North Australia," the Philippines and Ceylon. Probably not endemic.

68. *Polididus armatissimus* Stal, Distant, 1904, Faun. Ind. Rh. ii. 386, f.246.

Rewa (December; Muir). Also from the Philippines, Japan and the Continental Orient.

69. *Tunes saucius* Stal, 1866, Berlin. Ent. Zeit. x. 165.

"Fiji."

70. *Alloeocranum biannulipes* (Montrouzier and Signoret), Kirkaldy, 1902, Faun. Haw. iii. Pl. iv. f.17.

"Fiji." A very widely distributed form.

PHANTASMATOPHANES, gen.nov.

Allied to *Stenolemus* Signoret, but distinguished from all the other Ploiariinæ by the very long, thin pronotum, and the tufted antennæ and legs. Head pilose, but not spined; hind lobe of vertex narrowed behind eyes, laterally trituberculate on anterior margin; first segment of labium extending about as far as, or a trifle farther than, from its base to an eye; second segment short and swollen, third attenuated, extending to about fore coxæ. First segment of antennæ about as long as pronotum, a little shorter than the other segments together, elongately pilose all around and with four thick tufts about equidistantly; other segments filiform, pilose, but not tufted. Pronotum about as long as the abdomen and other nota together, about as wide anteriorly as the eyes, suddenly narrowed, and, for about three-fifths of its length, columnar and very narrow, then widening out subtriangularly close to the base which is elevated and angularly emarginate; the basal part is laterally carinate, the carinæ beginning and ending each with a tubercle, also there is

a submedian tubercle on each side subanteriorly on this basal part. Scutum of metanotum with a small suberect spine. Tegmina extending beyond abdomen, amplified interiorly near apex and suddenly concavely narrowed. Legs (except that the

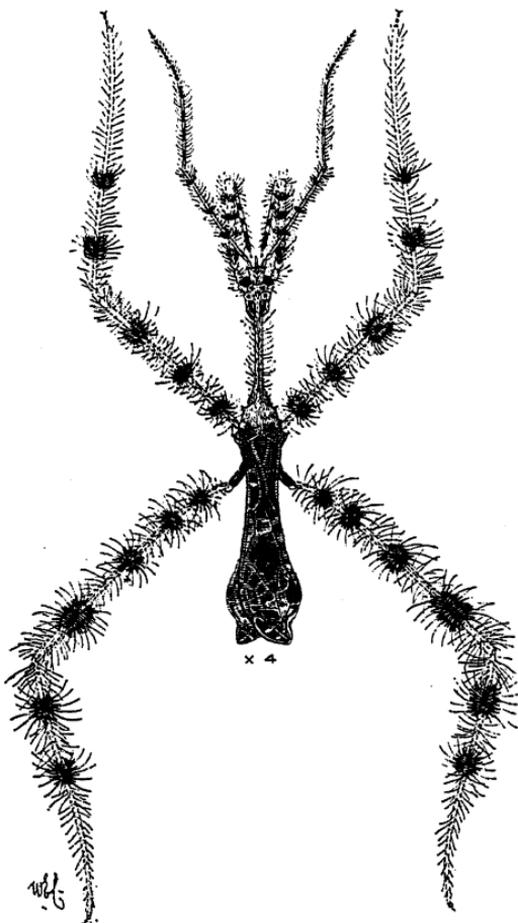


Fig. 2.—*Phantasmatophanes muiri*.

middle and hind coxæ are not tufted) pilose and tufted. Fore femora a little longer than tibiæ, strongly spined all along, tarsi apparently bisegmentate; hind femora extending far beyond abdomen, tarsi shorter than fore tarsi.

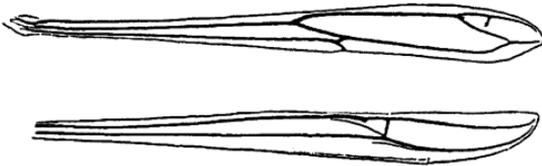
71. *P. MUIRI*, sp.nov. (Text fig.2).

Brownish-testaceous, more or less shaded or marked with brownish. Pilosity whitish, tufts blackish-brown. Eyes black. Second segment of antennæ blackish-brown, annulated with white. First two segments of labium blackish-brown, third pale. Tegmina brownish, variegated with white, the brown deepening almost to black in a large subdiamond-shaped spot near the middle. Abdomen mostly blackish-brown. Length 11 mill.

Navua (February; Muir); Rewa (March; Muir).

72. *GARDENA PACIFICA*, sp.nov. (Text figs.3-3a).

Allied to *G. bicolor* Distant, but much smaller and differently coloured, the pronotum much shorter. Testaceous-brown, labium and first two segments of antennæ a little paler. Middle and hind legs immaculate pale yellowish, tarsi dark fuscous. Anterior



Figs.3-3a.—*Gardena pacifica*; tegmen and wing.

lobe of vertex not more elevated than posterior lobe; antennæ a little longer than body, first segment shorter than abdomen, longer than second, third very short, fourth not one-half length of second. Vertex shorter than pronotum, which is about one-third longer than mesonotum. First segment of labium very short, second reaching to eyes, third reaching to fore coxæ. Fore femora twice as long as their tibiæ, with five long spines, six rather shorter and a number of very short ones. Tegmina extending a trifle beyond middle of abdomen.

♀. Antennæ not pilose.

Length 19 mill.

Rewa (November; Muir).

The pronotum in this genus is usually described as fused with the mesonotum, and consisting of two lobes; I cannot see the

expediency or correctness of this, and have termed the parts pronotum and mesonotum.

73. *PLOIARIODES CALAMINE*, sp.nov.

Ochraceous or ferruginous-yellow, a submedian stripe down each side of hind lobe of pronotum, these uniting apically and basally. Eyes and apical half of abdomen, etc., black. Two contiguous, opaque, white lines on pleural part of pronotum posteriorly; anterior lobe of head sometimes fuscous. Antennæ pallid ochraceous, middle part of first antennal segment fulvous or fuscous, a dark fuscous ring near apex; second segment more or less fulvous or fuscous, partly. Tegmina yellowish-testaceous with greyish-fuscous or yellow picturation. Fore femora and tibiæ testaceous, with two or three more or less well defined pale fuscous rings. Middle and hind femora testaceous, with a blackish ring near apex, and one or two narrow fuscous rings about middle. Hind lobe of head swollen, laterally rounded and narrowed behind the prominent eyes, impressed ovally longitudinally. First segment of antennæ longer than second. Hind lobe of pronotum about one-half longer than the anterior. Scutellum with two strong, erect spines. Length 6 mill.

Rewa (March-April; Muir's No.119).

This seems allied to *P. vagabundus* (Linn.).

74. *P. EURYALE*, sp.nov.

This is very closely allied to *P. rubromaculatus* Blackburn, but there are two well marked pale submedian lines, one on each side, which are subparallel, or a trifle divergent posteriorly, while these are not well defined, and are if anything convergent posteriorly in *P. rubromaculatus*. Also the eyes are more prominent in *P. euryale*, extending laterally distinctly beyond the apical margin of the hind lobe of the pronotum; while they are perhaps a little less prominent laterally than the apical margin of the hind lobe in the Hawaiian species. Length: ♂ 4; ♀ $4\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Rewa (April, November and December; Muir).

The nymphs differ appreciably from those of the Hawaiian species, only by the larger eyes.

75. *P. STHENO*, sp.nov.

Distinguished by the tegminal picturation. Pale yellowish (head sometimes dark). Eyes, basal half of first segment of antennæ, first two segments of labium (and sometimes the apex of abdomen) black. Fore femora only feebly annulate with testaceous and yellowish. Tegminal veins suffusedly yellowish, large yellow spots in the cells; veins on basal third dark brown, subcostal and median continuing interruptedly so almost to apex; seven short, dark brown lines at apex. Posterior lobe of head rounded and convex; eyes large; first segment of antennæ longer than second. Pronotum feebly constricted, anterior lobe widely impressed longitudinally between two smooth, raised areas; posterior lobe a little more than one-half longer than anterior lobe. Scutellum with two erect spines. Length, ♂ $5\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Rewa (April and December; Muir).

76. *P. MEDUSA*, sp.nov. (Plate iv., fig.12).

Also distinguished by the tegminal picturation. Dark fuscous, eyes black. Antennæ and legs colourless; first two segments of the former, and middle and hind femora, with two or three blackish rings; middle and hind tibiæ with two rings close to base. Fore coxæ colourless, apical third blackish; femora blackish, with two colourless rings; tibiæ colourless, with three black rings; tarsi dark. Abdomen partly dark. Basal half of tegmina colourless with a close fuscous pattern; stigma tinged with red or yellow; apical half mostly blackish-grey, with contortuplicate colourless lines marking out three or four large dark eye-spots; veins mostly a little browner than the ground-colour. Wings colourless, veins pale fuscous. Head as in *P. stheno*, second segment of labium more swollen. Length $4\frac{7}{8}$ mill.

Rewa (Muir).

77. *LUTEVA CIRCE*, sp.nov. (Text fig.4).

Somewhat allied to *L. concolor* Dohrn. Testaceous; clypeus, a narrow streak along propleura and other sparse markings on thorax, fuscous; abdomen mostly fuscous. First segment of antennæ and all the femora white and pale ferruginous in wide

alternate rings, a blackish ring near apex of second (apex itself white) segment of antennæ, third and fourth (except the narrowly white apex and base) blackish. Fore tibiæ fuscous, basally colourless; tarsi colourless, with two fuscous rings; middle and hind tibiæ white, narrowly at base, then a fuscous ring. Tegmina testaceous (veins partly tinged with red), sparsely spotted with greyish-fuscous. Eyes black, very prominent, extending farther

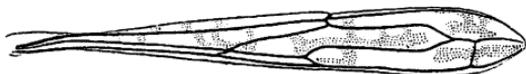


Fig.4.—*Luteva circe*; tegmen.

laterally than mesonotum at base. Vertex suddenly, and a little emarginately, narrowed behind them. Second segment of labium reaching middle of eyes. First segment of antennæ about as long as abdomen, and about one-third longer than second, which is nearly twice the third. Pronotum about one-fourth longer than mesonotum, narrowed towards base, but widening again just before it, the two together a little more than twice as long as head. Venation characteristic. Tegmina extending to about three-fourths of length of abdomen.

♂. First two segments of antennæ with long snow-white hairs in continuous whorls, last two with silvery-white pubescence; last tergite medially truncate, laterally elongately produced acutely. Genital segment strongly constricted medially.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Rewa (April and November; Muir).

The nymph in the last instar is very similar to the adult, but has smaller eyes, which do not extend laterally further than the base of the mesonotum does.

Fam. ANTHOCORIDÆ.

78. ANTHOCORIS PACIFICUS, sp.nov.

Structurally allied to *A. sylvestris* (Linn.), but different in appearance. Piceous, shining, subglabrous; second segment of antennæ and last segment of labium testaceous, rest of antennæ

more or less fuscous. Tegmina cinereo-testaceous basally; apically and the cuneus fuscate. Legs piceous; apex of fore and middle femora, fore and middle tibiæ and tarsi, hind tarsi, etc., testaceous. Head about as long as wide between the eyes, which are not nearly contiguous with pronotum. Ocelli near eyes. Antennæ distinctly longer than head and pronotum together, second segment distinctly longer than width of head, first segment extending about as far as apex of head, second segment twice and one-half as long as first, nearly one-half longer than third, which is a trifle shorter than fourth. Labium reaching fore coxæ, second segment a little longer than third. Pronotum much wider posteriorly than in front; lateral margins subsinuate; subsulcate down middle but not reaching the medially emarginate hind margin. Tegmina shortly pilose. Fore femora with four or more short bristles underneath. Length, ♀ $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 mill.

Viti Levu (November; Muir's No. 28), Rewa (December; Muir), common on *Saccharum officinarum*, doubtless preying on Aphidæ.

Fam. MIRIDÆ.

NEOCRYPTA, gen. nov.

Differs from *Isometopus* Fieber, by the scutellum not nearly reaching the membrane. Ovate, lightly punctured. Vertex transverse, narrower than pronotum anteriorly, narrower than an eye. Clypeus somewhat swollen. [Antennæ destroyed.] Labium extending about as far as hind coxæ(?). Pronotum transverse, wider behind than in front, anteriorly emarginate in middle, posteriorly biemarginate, lateral margins ampliate, roundly diverging. Mesonotum biemarginate posteriorly, but not bilobate. Scutellum longer than wide, posteriorly acute, not nearly reaching to apex of clavus. Tegmina and wings extending beyond apex of abdomen, the former clothed with short, rather stiff hair, and rounded laterally, embolium wide, apical margin truncate; clavus parallel-sided. Cuneus large, extending posteriorly as far as the membrane. Tegmina declivous at base of cuneus. Fore coxæ nearly as long as their femora. Hind femora

strongly incrassate, tibiæ with about ten spinelets beneath, on apical half.

79. *N. CORTICICOLA*, sp.nov.

Yellowish-testaceous, or pale brownish-yellow, with yellowish-brown punctures. Pronotum and mesonotum slightly, in part, suffused with yellowish-ferruginous. Ocelli and clypeus, partly, red. Ten yellowish-ferruginous specks transversely on pronotum, and the following small fuscous spots on the tegmina on each side, one at base, one at apex of clavus and corium, one at base of embolium externally and one internally, one at apex of cuneus—ten in all; also one close to posterior angle of scutellum. Eyes blackish-grey. Legs testaceous, fore tibiæ biannulate with dark fuscous; hind femora irregularly annulate medially with dark fuscous. Length, ♀ $2\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Viti Levu (December; Muir), under bark of native fig.

80. *EUCEROCORIS THETIS*, sp.nov.

♂. Shining yellowish, more or less suffused with sanguineous. Eyes black. Antennæ dark fuscous, first segment and base of second dark sanguineous, base of first yellowish. Labium yellowish-testaceous, apex black. Tegmina basally and laterally more or less fuscous, cuneus and membranal veins deep sanguineous. Legs not annulate, tarsi blackish. Apical half of abdomen polished black. Head nearly as wide as hind margin of pronotum, sulcate down the middle. Labium extending just beyond middle coxæ. First segment of antennæ naked, second and third elongately pilose, fourth shortly pilose, second segment twice as long as first, one-fifth longer than third, thrice as long as fourth. Legs not, unless shortly, pilose.

Var. more or less fuscously suffused.

Length $7-8\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Rewa (March-April; Muir's No.93).

81. *HYALOSCYTUS ELEGANTULUS* Reuter, 1904, Öfv. Finsk. Förh. xlvii. No.5, p.2, fig.1.

Var. *FILICICOLA*, nov.

Differs from the typical form by at least the basal half of the first segment of the antennæ being ochraceous, usually the first two segments being so. The colouring of the body is somewhat variable, being often suffused with red; the pronotum may be immaculate, or the postero-lateral angles may be more or less widely fuscous. In all the specimens before me, the head is more distinctly exserted than in Reuter's figure, but I presume that this extra part is usually withdrawn into the pronotum.

Viti Levu (November; Muir's No.5); Rewa (April; Muir); Navua (February; Muir); beaten from a bracken-like fern.

82. *CYRTOPELTIS*(?) *NICOTIANÆ*, sp.nov.

Yellowish-green; eyes, clypeus, middle third of first segment, base and apex of second segment of antennæ, apical segment of labium, etc., black. Labium, legs, etc., greenish-testaceous. Tegmina pale green, with rather sparse blackish hairs; a spot at middle of apical margin of corium, apical angle of cuneus, membranal veins, etc., brownish-black. Head nearly contiguous with pronotum, collar short. First segment of antennæ extending beyond apical margin of head. Length 3 mill.

Lautoka, on Tobacco-leaves (Knowles, No.350; November, 1907).

A closely allied American form, *Dicyphus minimus* Uhler, is known as a Tobacco pest.

83. *TICHORHINUS VITIENSIS*, sp.nov.

Ivory-white, tinged beneath with yellowish or brownish, furnished with whitish pubescence on tegmina, etc. Vertex partly suffused, rather obscurely, with reddish. First segment of antennæ, base of second, clypeus, anterior and lateral margins of pronotum (broadly), posterior angle of scutellum, basal half of corium, base and apex (broadly) of clavus, apical half of cuneus, membranal veins, etc., sanguineous. Third and fourth segments of antennæ whitish. Wings hyaline, veins white, apical half of femora pale yellowish-brown. The hairs on the head, antennæ, etc., dark. Antennæ standing out well in front of head, second

segment one-half longer than third and fourth together. Length 4 mill.

Rewa (March; Muir).

ANTHROPOPHAGIOTES, gen.nov.

Belongs to the tribe Pilophorini. Head a little concave basally, thence convexly declivous, triangular. First segment of antennæ extending a little beyond apex of head; with the second incrassate, the latter flattened, third and fourth slender. Pronotum with a well marked collar; the suture and the rest of pronotum deeply impressed; pronotum also deeply impressed medially a little behind this, and rather feebly so about the middle, percurrently; lateral margins obtuse, concavely divergent posteriorwards; hind margin roundly emarginate. Posterior lobe of scutellum triangularly impressed. First cell of membrane very small, second elongate, posteriorly acute-angled, extending nearly to apex of tegmen. Very obscurely punctured, covered with very short, whitish pubescence. Legs normal.

84. *A. THANATOPHARUS*, sp.nov.

Dull black; third and fourth segments of antennæ pale fuscous. Labium, apex of tibiæ, the tarsi, etc. pale brownish-yellow. Membrane and wings smoky, veins fuscous. Antennæ with second segment nearly twice and one-half as long as first, second a little wider maximumly than first, nearly six times as long as wide, narrowing apically; [third and fourth segments shrivelled, bristly]. Labium extending beyond the third coxæ, first segment beyond base of head. Pronotum basally about one-third wider than apically. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Rewa (Muir).

85. *CYRTORHINUS MUNDULUS* (Breddin).

Periscopus mundulus Breddin, Deutsch. Ent. Zeit. 1896, 106;
Van Deventer, 1906, Handb Suikerriet-Cultuur op Java,
ii. 167.

Viti Levu (Muir's Nos.49 and 61, parasitised by No.35), common on *Saccharum officinarum*.

The ova are inserted in the midrib of *Saccharum officinarum*, the surface being whitened by the local decay. They are heavily parasitised.

The ultimate nymph is blood-red; antennæ and legs testaceous, more or less suffused with sanguineous.

NESOSYLPHAS, gen. nov.

Has much the appearance of a large, smooth *Disphinctus*, but is a true Capsine, allied to *Hyalopeplus* Stal, and *Malacopeplus* Kirkaldy. Head a little wider than an eye, transverse between eyes, sulcate medially, horizontal in front of eyes, which are a little emarginate basally, not touching pronotum, their interolateral margins diverging a little towards apical margin of vertex. Antennæ articulated contiguous to eyes at apex of vertex; first segment one-half longer than vertex, somewhat incrassate and curved; second about thrice as long as first; third about as long as first, thinner than second; fourth less than half third, very thin. Labium extending to hind coxæ. Head and eyes much wider than anterior margin of pronotum. Pronotum with a strong collar, which is about as long as width of second segment of antennæ towards apex of the latter; shortly behind this the pronotum is strongly constricted, the lateral margins behind this rounded and strongly diverging. This anterior lobe is about twice as long as the collar and very little wider;* posterior lobe about twice as long as collar and anterior lobe together; posterolateral angles subacute and rather prominent, extending distinctly beyond base of tegmina laterally. Posterior lobe also roundedly raised. Head and anterior lobe of pronotum smooth and shining; posterior lobe minutely and very feebly rugose; scutellum smooth, dull, disk flat. Odoriferous orifices subauriculate. Tegmina not punctured, subhyaline, venation as in *Hyalopeplus*. Abdomen smooth and shining.

* I use the terms "long" and "wide" with regard to the longitudinal axis of the insect.

86. *N. PACIFICA*, sp.nov.

Brownish-yellow or yellowish-brown. Eyes, apical third of second segment of antennæ, apical three-fourths of third, and all the fourth, a median spot on anterior margin of scutellum (the anterior part showing through the pronotum), postero-lateral angles of pronotum, black or blackish. First segment of antennæ and basal two-thirds of second dark ferruginous-red. A suffused spot near apical margin, in the middle, of corium, basal three-fourths of radial vein, commissure, membranal veins, etc., dark fuscous or blackish-grey; cuneus dark red. Femora speckled with dark brown. Tergites subsanguineous. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Rewa (February; Muir).

87. *NOTOSTIRA PACIFICA*, sp.nov.

Apparently allied to *N. doddi* (Distant), but the second segment of the antennæ is much longer than the hind tibiæ. Head with a sanguineous stripe down middle; pronotum trivittate with sanguineous, the middle vitta being divided by a pale line, vitta and line being continued to posterior angle of scutellum. Tegmina lined with sanguineous. (These sanguineous lines fade to greenish-fuscous or pale fuscous). Colour otherwise apparently as in *N. doddi*. Second segment of antennæ thrice as long as first and one-seventh longer than third. Labium reaching to middle coxæ. First segment of hind tarsi longer than third. Length 4-5 mill.

Viti Levu (March; Muir); Ba (January; Muir); Rewa (Muir).

NESODAPHNE, gen.nov.

Superficially like *Phytocoris*, but the antennæ are nude, or nearly so. Differs from all the Capsini known to me by the tufts of hair on the pronotum and scutellum. Elongate; head elongate, subdeclivous, marginate behind, eyes widely diverging towards apex. First segment of antennæ extending well in front of apex of head, rather longer than third, about three-fourths of second; fourth very short. Eyes extending far beyond anterior margin of pronotum laterally; posterior margin of pronotum more than

twice as wide as anterior margin; punctured and covered with long tufts of hair. Scutellum with two or three tufts. Labium extending to base of middle coxæ. Tegmina explanate laterally.

88. *N. KNOWLESI*, sp.nov.

Head, sterna, etc., testaceous. Antennæ dark fuscous; basal half and apex of first; base, a middle ring, and apex of second; apices of third and fourth; whitish-testaceous. Pronotum pale purplish-brown, two subanterior spots, collar, and posterior margin (very narrowly) pale. Scutellum, clavus and interior third of corium, dark purplish-brown; posterior angle of scutellum greenish-yellow. Rest of corium dark fuliginous, spotted with hyaline. Sternites yellowish-green. Legs multiannulate with fuscous. Length 5 mill.

Lautoka (Knowles, No.349), on *Artocarpus incisa* and Tobacco-leaves.

I hope to amplify this diagnosis later and figure the interesting Mirid.

Fam. CICADIDÆ.

89. *CYCLOCHILA AUSTRALASIE* (Donovan), Goding & Froggatt, 1904, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, xxix. 569.

Recorded by me (1907, Bull. Ent. Haw. Sugar Plant. Assoc. iii. 17), but Mr. Froggatt tells me that he thinks that the individuals were accidental visitors, or introduced into Fiji, as this species has a very limited range in Australia.

90. *MACROTRISTRIA ANGULARIS* (Germar).

Cicada angularis Goding & Froggatt, 1904, *op. cit.* 580.

The same remarks apply to this as to the former.

91. *CICADA KURUDUADUA* Distant, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1881, 645; Waterhouse, 1882, Aid Ident. Ins. i. Pl. C.

"Fiji."

92. *C. KNOWLESI* Distant, 1907, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.(7) xx. 413.

"Fiji."

93. *COSMOPSALTRIA VITIENSIS* (Distant).

Sawda(?) *vitiensis* Distant, 1906, Entom. xxxix. 12.

"Fiji."

94. *DICEROPYGA DISTANS* (Walker), Distant, 1906, Cat. Hom. i. 64.
Rewa (Muir); Ovalau (Walker).
95. *D. STUARTI* (Distant).
Cosmopsaltria stuarti Distant, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882,
125, Pl.vii. f.2; Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* iii. 17.
Rewa (March; Muir).
96. *CICADETTA TYMPANISTRIA* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 18, Pl.i. figs.
1-3.
Rewa (Muir).
- Fam. CERCOPIDÆ.
97. *NESAPHRESTES DREPTIAS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 21.
Rewa (Muir), on a native tree in the bush.
98. *N. PYSMATOPHILUS* Kirkaldy, *l.c.*
Rewa (Muir).
99. *NESAPHROGENEIA VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 20 and 22.
Rewa (Muir).
- Fam TETTIGONIIDÆ.
100. *EURINOSCOPIUS HAMADRYAS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* iii. 39.
Rewa (Muir).
101. *HYBRASIL BRANI* Kirkaldy, 1907, *l.c.* Pl.ii. f.18.
Rewa (Muir).
102. *DRYADOMORPHA LOTOPHAGORUM* Kirkaldy, 1907, *l.c.*
Rewa (Muir).
103. *XESTOCEPHALUS PALLIDICEPS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 51 (with
vars. *CONTORTUPLICATA* and *DECEMNOTATA*).
Rewa (Muir).
104. *X. PURPURASCENS* Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* 52.
Rewa (Muir).
105. *X. VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* 51.
Rewa (Muir).
106. *NEPHOTETTIX PLEBEIUS* Kirkaldy, 1906, *op. cit.* i. 331; 1907,
op. cit. iii. 54, Pl.ii. figs.3-4.
Rewa (Muir).

107. *DELTOCEPHALUS HISTRIONICUS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* iii. 57.
Viti Levu, arboreal (Muir).
108. *CONOSANUS HOSPES* Kirkaldy.
Phrynomorphus hospes (Kirkaldy) Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* iii. 60, Pl.i. figs, 13-17 (nymph on f.13).
Lowlands of Fiji. Also Eastern Australia and the Hawaiian Isles, on *Cynodon dactylon*, etc. The metamorphoses have been partially described and figured (*l.c.*).
109. *ALLYGUS LOTOPHAGORUM* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* iii. 62.
Rewa and Ba (Muir).
110. *LIMOTETTIX FILICICOLA* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* iii. 63.
Rewa (Muir), on Tree-ferns.
111. *NESOSTELES HEBE* Kirkaldy, 1906, *op. cit.* i. 343, Pl. xxxii. fig. 8.
Rewa and Navua (Muir); Suva, on leaves of *Saccharum officinarum* (Knowles, No.157). Also Queensland and the Hawaiian Isles.
112. *CICADULA VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, 1906, *op. cit.* i.; 1907, iii. p.68.
Rewa (Muir).
113. *C. HYADAS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* iii. *l.c.*
Rewa (Muir).
114. *C. EURYPHAESSA* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 68.
Rewa and Navua (Muir), on *Saccharum officinarum*, and on a native tree.
115. *ERYTHRONEURA DORIS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 69.
Rewa (Muir).
116. *E. LALAGE* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 70.
Rewa (Muir).
117. *E. LEUCOTHOE* Kirkaldy, 1907, *l.c.*
Navua (Muir).
118. *E. REWANA* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 71.
Rewa (Muir).

119. THARRA KALYPSO Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 76.
Rewa (Muir).
120. T. OGYGIA Kirkaldy, 1907, *l.c.*
Rewa (Muir).
121. T. KASSIPHONE Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 75 and 77.
Rewa (Muir).
122. T. NAUSIKAA Kirkaldy, 1907, *l.c.*
Rewa and Navua (Muir).
123. T. SP.(?) Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 78, Pl.ii. figs.14-15 (nymph).
Rewa (Muir).
124. MUIRELLA OXYOMMA Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* iii. 74 and 79,
Pl.ii. figs.21-22.
Rewa and Navua (Muir). Nymphs figured, Pl.i. figs.10-11.
125. TETTIGONIA ALBIDA Walker, Kirkaldy, 1906, *op. cit.* 1.
Rewa (Muir). All over the tropics of the Old World.

Fam. MEMBRACIDÆ.

Membracidæ have not yet been recorded from Fiji.

Fam. POEKILLOPTERIDÆ.

126. VANUA VITIENSIS Kirkaldy, 1906, i. 416, Pl.xxvii. figs.7-9
(nymphs on Pl.27, figs.6-7); 1907, iii. 97.
Rewa (Muir & Koebele).
127. PLESTIA MARGINATA (Montrouzier) Melichar, 1898, Ann. Mus.
Wien, xiii. 294, Pl.xii. fig.17; and Pl. xiv. fig.1.
Rewa (Muir & Koebele). Also from "Australia" and Lifu.
128. EURICANIA TRISTICULA (Stal) Melichar, *op. cit.* 259 and 265,
Pl.xi. fig.7; and Pl.xiii. fig.14.
Rewa (Koebele & Muir); Ovalau (Melichar).

Fam. ISSIDÆ.

129. TYLANA INTRUSA Melichar.
Ovalau (Melichar).

130. *T. ORIENTALIS* Melichar.
Ovalau (Melichar).
131. *O. PICEUS* (Walker) Melichar.
Viti Levu. Also from Papua and Aru.

Fam. FULGORIDÆ.

132. *OLIARUS TASMANI* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* iii. 108.
Rewa (Muir).
133. *O. LUBRA* Kirkaldy, var. *VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 109, Pl.viii. figs.7-9.
Rewa, Ba and Navua (Muir), on *Artocarpus incisa*. The type-form is from Australia.
134. *O. SACCHARICOLA* Kirkaldy, 1907, *l.c.*
Rewa (Muir), on *Saccharum officinarum*.
135. *URVILLEA MELANESICA* Kirkaldy, 1907, *l.c.*
Rewa (Muir).
136. *NESOCHARIS KALYPSO* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* iii. text f.1.
Rewa (Muir).
137. *MYNDUS* (?) *VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* iii.
Navua (Muir).
138. *LEIRIOESSA VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 112.
Viti Levu (Muir), on a native tree in the bush.
139. *DYSTHEATIAS BEECHEYI* (and var. *FUSCATA*) Kirkaldy, 1907,
op. cit. 113.
Rewa (Muir).
140. *QUIROSLA VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 115.
Rewa (Muir).
141. *NESOCHLAMYS VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 115.
Rewa and Navua (Muir).
142. *PHENELIA BICUNEATA* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 117.
Rewa (Muir).

143. *P. TRISTIS* Kirkaldy, *l.c.*
Rewa (Muir).
144. *CALLINESIA PULCHRA* Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* 118, Pl.ix. fig.17.
Rewa (Muir).
145. *C. ORNATA* Kirkaldy, *l.c.*
Rewa (Muir).
146. *C. PUSILLA* Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* 118, 119.
Rewa (Muir).
147. *C. VENUSTA* Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* 118, 119.
Rewa (Muir).
148. *CALLICHLAMYS MUIRI* Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* 120, Pl.ix. figs.20-1.
Rewa (Muir).
149. *C. UNDULATA* Kirkaldy, *l.c.*
Rewa (Muir).
- Fam. ASIRACIDÆ.
150. *UGYOPS VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* 127.
Viti Levu, arboreal (Muir).
151. *MELANESIA PACIFICA* (and var. *STRIGATA*) Kirkaldy, *op. cit.*
129, Pl.xvii. figs.13, 14.
Rewa and Navua, arboreal (Muir).
152. *PEREGRINUS MAIDIS* (Ashmead) Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 132,
Pl.xii. figs. 7-8; and Pl.x. fig.14.
Rewa (Koebele & Muir); Lautoka (Knowles, No.347), on *Zea mays* and grass; widely disseminated.
153. *DICRANOTROPIS ANDERIDA* Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* 133.
Rewa, Ba and Navua, on grass. Also from Australia.
154. *D. KOEBELEI* Kirkaldy, 1906, *op. cit.* i. 408; and 1907, iii.
133-134, Pl.vii. figs.9-10; Pl.xvii. figs.8-9.
Rewa (Koebele & Muir).
155. *PERKINSIELLA PSEUDOMAIDIS* Kirkaldy, 1906, i. 408; 1907,
iii. 136, Pl.xii. figs.1-3.
Viti Levu (Muir), on *Saccharum officinarum*. Also from
Australia.

156. *P. VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, 1906, i. 405-406; 1907, iii. 137, Pl.xii. figs.9-10.
Levuka (Koebele).
157. *STENOCRANUS PACIFICUS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 139, Pl.xv. figs.4-5.
Rewa, Navua and Ba (Muir), on *Saccharum officinarum* and grass.
158. *SARDIA PLUTO* (Kirkaldy).
Hadeodelphax pluto Kirkaldy, 1906, i. 410; 1907, iii. 140, Pl.xvii. fig.12 (with var. *pallidior*).
Rewa, Navua and Ba (Muir & Koebele). Also from Australia and Ceylon.
159. *MEGAMELUS PROSERPINA* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 147, Pl.x. figs.5-7; xii. figs.19-21.
Suva (Muir).
160. *DELPHAX DRYOPE* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 152, Pl.xvi. figs. 12-13.
Rewa (Muir). Also Queensland.
161. *D. MATANITU* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 155, Pl.xvi. figs 4-5; Pl.xviii. fig.15.
162. *D. DISONYMOS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 156, Pl.xviii. fig.4.
Rewa and Suva (Muir).
163. *D. OCHRIAS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 157.
Rewa (Muir). Also Australia.
164. *D. PUELLA* (Van Duzee) Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 160, Pl.xv. figs.1-3.
Suva (Muir). Also Australia and North America.
165. *D. EUPOMPE* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 162, Pl.x. figs.3-4; xii. figs.16-18.

Fam. DERBIDÆ.

166. *NISIA ATROVENOSA* (Lethierry) Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 165.
Rewa, Navua and Ba (Muir & Koebele). Also Australia, the Orient, the Ethiopian Region, etc.

167. *SUVA KOEBELEI* Kirkaldy, 1906, i. 428; 1907, iii. 165, Pl.ix. figs.14-16.
Suva (Koebele).
168. *PHACIOCEPHALUS MILTODIAS* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 167-8, Pl.xix. fig.20.
Rewa, arboreal (Muir).
169. *P. MINYRIAS* Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* 167, 168.
Rewa (Muir).
170. *P. NESODREPTIAS* Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* 167.
Rewa (Muir).
171. *P. NESOGONIAS* Kirkaldy, *l.c.*
Rewa (Muir).
172. *P. POLLATUS* Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* 167, 168.
Rewa, arboreal (Muir).
173. *P. VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, 1906, i. 428; 1907, iii. Pl.xix. figs.12-14.
Suva, arboreal (Koebele)
174. *RHOTANA HALOSYDNE* Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* iii. 169.
Rewa (Muir).
175. *LEVU VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, 1906, i. 434.
Suva and Rewa (Muir & Koebele).
176. *NIPHADODITE INSULICOLA* Kirkaldy, 1907, iii. 170.
Viti Levu, arboreal (Muir).
177. *PYRRHONEURA SACCHARICIDA* Kirkaldy, 1906, i. 434; 1907, iii. 170, fig., and Pl.xx. figs.6-7.
Rarawai and Rewa, on *Saccharum officinarum*, and native trees in the bush (Koebele & Muir); Lautoka, on leaves of *Artocarpus incisa*, and one on leaves of Coconut almost under the Breadfruit (Knowles, No.353).
178. *P. CITHARISTA* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 171, Pl.xx. figs.1-2.
Viti Levu, arboreal (Muir).
179. *P. VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, *l.c.*
Rewa (Muir).

180. *NESOCORE FIDICINA* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 172.
Rewa (Muir).
The nymph occurs under the bark of old trees, and is figured on Pl.xviii., figs.9-10.
181. *NESONIPHAS INSIGNISSIMA* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 175, Pl.xix. figs.10, 11.
Rewa (Muir), on *Zingiber Zerumbet*.
182. *LYRICEN IMTHURNI* Kirkaldy, 1907, iii. 164 and 172, Pl.xix. figs.1-3; xx. figs.3-5.
Rewa (Muir).
183. *MUIRIA STRIDULA* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 175 and 177, Pl. xix. figs.4-5; xx. figs.10-13.
Rewa (Muir), on a palm.
184. *SIKAIANA NESIOPE* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 178, Pl.xviii.fig.13.
Rewa (Muir).
185. *NESOPHANTASMA VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy.
Phantasmatocera vitiensis Kirkaldy, 1906, i. 431, Pl.xxviii. figs.1-3.
Viti Levu (Koebele).
186. *SWEZEYIA LYRICEN* Kirkaldy, 1906, i. 430; 1907, iii. Pl.xix. figs.15-19.

Fam. CHERMIDÆ.

187. *TRIOZA VITIENSIS* Kirkaldy, 1907, P. Hawaiian Ent. Soc. i.
Rewa (Muir); Lautoka, on leaves of *Artocarpus incisa* (Knowles, No.348)
188. *T. VANUÆ* Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.*
Rewa (Muir).

N E S I O P E, gen.nov.

The form of the tegmen and the venation seem characteristic. Vertex flat, wide, slightly declivous, lateral margins of vertex very slightly diverging towards apex. Eyes large. Pronotum and dorsulum short, mesonotum rather large. Tegmina elongate.

189. *N. ORNATA*, sp.nov. (Text fig.5).

Testaceous, eyes and ocelli red. Apices of antennal segments dark fuscous. A central pale line down dorsulum and mesonotum, very narrowly bordered with black, sides of mesonotum broadly ferruginous, with two pale, curved, very narrow lines. Tegmina hyaline, with brownish spots as shown in the figure.

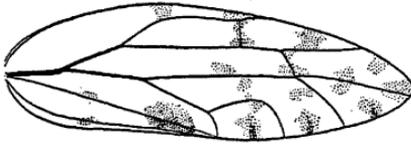


Fig.5.—*Nesiopie ornata*; tegmen.

Length 4 mill.

“Fiji” (my collection).

Although my material is very poor, I have briefly diagnosed this pretty little species, which I think can be thus identified. Mr. Muir has also captured two specimens, but in very bad condition (Rewa).

Fam. APHIDÆ.

I am not aware of any Fijian Aphid-records.

Fam. ALEYRODIDÆ.

190. *ALEYRODICUS HOLMESII* (Maskell).

Aleurodes holmesii Maskell, 1896, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. xxviii. 435, Pl. xxxi. pt. 2.

“Fiji,” on *Psidium*.

191. *ALEYRODES BERGII* (Signoret) Kirkaldy, 1907, Bull. Agr. Hawaii Ent. ii. 48 (bibl.).

Rewa; Ovalau, Levuka; also Java and Mauritius. On *Saccharum officinarum*.

192. *A. CALOPHYLLI* Kotinsky, 1907, Bull. Agr. Hawaii Ent. ii. 98, Pl. i. fig. 5.

Ovalau, Levuka, on *Calophyllum inophyllum*.

193. *A. COMATA* (Maskell) Kirkaldy, 1907, *op. cit.* 150 (bibl.).

“Fiji.”

194. *A. FIJIENSIS* Kotinsky, 1907, *op. cit.* 100, Pl. i. fig. 6.

Rewa (Muir).

195. A. LEAKII (Peal) Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* 59 (bibl.).
Suva (Muir). Also India, on *Indigofera tinctoria* and *I. arrecta*.
196. A. SACCHARI (Maskell) Kirkaldy, *op. cit.* 69 (bibl.)
"Fiji," on *Saccharum officinarum* and grass.

Fam. COCCIDÆ.

(For full references and food-plants, *cf.* Fernald, 1903, Bull. Massachusetts Exp. Sta. 88.)

197. ICERYA PURCHASI (Maskell) Fernald, 25.
198. ANTECEROCOCCUS BRYOIDES (Maskell) Fernald, 58.
199. TRECHOCORYS CALCEOLARIÆ (Maskell).
Pseudococcus calceolariae Fernald, 98.
200. COCCUS LONGULUS (Douglas) Fernald, 171.
201. AULACASPIS ROSÆ (Bouché) Fernald, 236.
202. ASPIDIOTUS VITIENSIS (Maskell) Fernald, 281.
203. CHRYSOMPHALUS AURANTII (Maskell) Fernald, 287.
204. C. DICTYOSPERMI var. PINNULIFERA (Maskell) Fernald 290.
205. LEPIDOSAPHES BECKII (Newman) Fernald, 305.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1.—*Orthoëa vincta*; nymph.
- Fig. 2.— " " brachypterous adult.
- Fig. 3.— " " tegmen of macropterous adult.
- Fig. 4.—*Brachylybas variegatus*.
- Fig. 5.— " " the same in profile.
- Fig. 6.— " " odoriferous orifice.
- Fig. 7.—*Ontiscus vitiensis*.
- Fig. 8.—*Nesocypselas dicysta*.
- Fig. 9.— " " the same in profile.
- Fig. 10.—*Holophygdon melanesica*.
- Fig. 11.— " " the same in profile.
- Fig. 12.—*Ploiariodes medusa*; tegmen.