

A NEW GENUS OF MALAYAN CAPSIDAE (RHYNCHOTA) FROM  
ARECA PALM.

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The Capsid described in the present paper came under observation in Malaya some years ago but was not then specifically determined. Mr. W. E. China, of the British Museum (Natural History), was kind enough recently to examine it, and came to the conclusion that a new genus should be erected to contain it. Specimens were returned to me by Sir Guy Marshall, Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, along with some notes made by Mr. China which would be of use in the preparation of the diagnosis of the new genus.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. China for his assistance and to Sir Guy Marshall for affording me the opportunity of describing the genus.

Types and paratypes have been deposited in the British Museum and paratypes in the Selangor Museum, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S. Additional paratypes are to be found in the collections of the Entomological Division, Department of Agriculture, S.S. and F.M.S.

Family CAPSIDAE.

Subfamily HETEROTOMINAE.

**Parasthenaridea**, gen. nov.

*Antennae* about as long as body; segment 1 as long as anteocular portion of head, cylindrical, thicker apically than basally; segment 2 four times as long as 1, feebly thickened towards apex; segments 3 and 4 slender, 3 half as long as 2, 4 two-thirds as long as 2. *Eyes* large. *Head* (including eyes) about twice as broad as long, moderately deflexed; from the side shorter than height at base; vertex between the eyes somewhat flattened and with the basal margin carinate; clypeus moderately rounded; rostrum reaching apex of posterior coxae. *Pronotum* somewhat flattened, about twice as broad as long at its widest part, its sides broadly rounded and basal margin feebly sinuate. *Scutellum* triangular, its base feebly raised and not entirely covered by pronotum. *Hemelytra* with the membrane extending beyond the apex of abdomen, smaller membrane cell triangular. *Wings* with a hamus in basal cell. *Legs*: hind femora moderately incrassate; tarsi with a bilobate arolium, the apices of which are truncate and widely divergent.

Mr. China who examined this new genus kindly sent the writer the following observations.

This new genus belongs to the subfamily HETEROTOMINAE in which the arolia are large, membranous and usually convergent at apices. It is allied to *Sthenaridea*, Reut. (Ent. Tidskr. 5, p. 197, 1884) but differs in the much shorter antennae and in the presence of a hamus in the hind wing cell. Furthermore, there is a close resemblance with *Sthenarus* (PHYLINAE, in which the arolia are bristle-like), but it differs in the presence of large divergent arolia.

**Parasthenaridea arecae** sp. n. (fig. 1).

*Colour*: segment 1 of antennae dark ferruginous; segment 2 dark ochreous with the apical third ferruginous; segments 3 and 4 testaceous. Eyes dark purplish brown. Head, body, corium and legs olivaceous; corium subhyaline, legs pale olivaceous; membrane hyaline, very faintly infumate in the basal costal angle and faintly iridescent. Wings hyaline, iridescent, venation testaceous.