

by the punctuation of the corium, which is close and irregular all over; whereas, in *claviculus*, along the claval suture, there are two regular sub-parallel rows of punctures, with a rather wide smooth space between them, while the rest of the corium is closely punctured.

LITOSOMA DOUGLASI, n. s.

Pale green; clavus, outer nerve of the corium, and the external margin of the cuneus, darker. Antennæ with a brownish tinge. After death, the head, the front of the thorax, the legs, and the sides of the elytra more or less widely, become of a yellowish-brown colour. Surface covered with short, curved, white hairs, mixed with longer nearly straight black ones; these black hairs are only observable under a strong lens. Membrane slightly clouded; nerves pale greenish-yellow, yellowish-brown after death. Tarsi brownish, black at the apex. Antennæ: first joint about two-thirds as long as fourth, second joint as long as third and fourth together, fourth about—or not quite—two-thirds as long as the third. Length 2 lines.

On broom, Woking, July, 1871 and 1874.

Obs.—The short third and fourth joints of the antennæ will at once distinguish this species from its allies. I can find no description of any European species to agree with it, and therefore describe it as new. I have named it in honour of Mr. J. W. Douglas, who has rendered me much assistance in the study of this genus, and whose knowledge of our British *Hemiptera* is so well known.

Wandsworth: July, 1874.

Occurrence in Britain of Abdera triguttata, Gyll.—I have much pleasure in being able to record the capture in this country of *Abdera triguttata*, Gyll., a species occurring somewhat rarely in Sweden, France, and Germany. It is hardly to be compared with either of our other British *Abdera*, but is a little like *bifasciata*, though larger and much broader (especially behind) in proportion, with the markings of the elytra very different. It varies somewhat (from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines) in length and very much in colouration, some individuals being mostly lurid-testaceous, with the disc of the thorax, a small scutellar patch and a larger triangular marking on each elytron below the middle dark, whilst others (and those would seem to be the type form) are pitchy-black, with two light ovate spots below the scutellum, pointed towards the suture, down which the light colour runs narrowly until it forms a common larger pale spot before the apex. Every intermediate grade appears to exist: and, from the absence of mention by Gyllenhal or Thomson of any varieties in such a variable insect, it would seem that no large numbers of it can have come under the observation of either of those authors. The whole insect is very pubescent, rather coarsely punctured all over; and has the two basal joints of the antennæ testaceous. Found, somewhat commonly, in company with *Zilora ferruginea*, by my friend Mr. Allin and myself, under (and in chinks of) bark of young dead standing Scotch firs, at Aviemore, Inverness-shire, in the beginning of June last. It is one of the most fragile insects I ever met with.—G. C. CHAMPION, 274, Walworth Road, London.—July 10th, 1874.