

*Sericoris latifasciana*, Haw.—M. Jourdeuille says of this species :—“Larva in silken tubes under moss on trees.”

*Sericoris bifasciana*, Haw.—I have found this species occasionally in Norfolk.

*Mixodia Schulziana*, Fab.—I found this species rather common in Woolmer Forest some years ago, the specimens being large and very richly marked. Specimens from Germany and Switzerland are, however, much larger.

*Mixodia palustrana*, Zell.

*Lobesia reliquana*, Wilk.—Prof. Zeller assures me that this is not *reliquana*, but *permixtana*, Hübn., and this, Mr. Stainton tells me, is confirmed by Hübner's figure. Haworth and Wood are therefore correct. Prof. Zeller has sent me specimens of *reliquana*, Hübn. (now known as *botrana*, Schiff.), and these show it to be a broader-winged insect, with markings similar to those of our species, but all dilated and diluted. This species (*botrana*) feeds on vine, but ours (*permixtana*) seems partial to oak. M. Jourdeuille, however, states that its larva feeds on *Anchusa officinalis*. This requires confirmation.

Dr. Wocke, in his List, misapplies the *reliquana* of Wilkinson and Stainton's Manual, making it synonymous with *botrana*, Schiff., and not with *permixtana*, Hübn., although he quotes Haworth and Wood under the latter head.

(To be continued).

---

#### ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF BRITISH HEMIPTERA.

BY EDWARD SAUNDERS, F.L.S.

##### CYMUS MELANOCEPHALUS, Fieb., Eur. Hem., p. 203, 2.

Head obscure brown, darker than the thorax. Thorax reddish-brown, generally darker at the sides, largely and deeply punctured, with a rather deep collar in front, from the middle of which runs a short, concolorous keel, scarcely reaching to the centre of the disc. Scutellum dark brown, without any central keel, strongly punctured, and in some specimens transversely rugose. Elytra lighter in colour than the thorax, each with a clouded spot near the basal angle of the membrane, largely and densely punctured all over. Posterior margin of the corium dark, especially at the apex. Membrane hyaline. Under-side reddish-brown. Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 lin.

On rushes, by sweeping, near Chobham, rather sparingly; June, 1874.

OBS.—Differs from both our other species by the dark colour of the head, the concolorous keel of the thorax, and the absence of any keel on the scutellum. It is allied in shape to *C. clavicularis*, but, besides the above characters, it may be distinguished from that species

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.