

## ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH FAUNA (HEMIPTERA).

BY J. W. DOUGLAS AND JOHN SCOTT.

(Concluded from page 276 of Vol. 2.)

## SECTION II.—OCULATINA.

## FAMILY 1.—SALDIDÆ.

Genus 1.—SALDA, Fab.

Species 9.\*—SALDA MORIO.

SALDA MORIO, Zett. Ins. Lap. 267, 3 (1843).

Deep black, shining, without hairs, and generally spotless; the ♂ with yellow legs.

*Head*—delicately crenato-punctate. *Antennæ* with very fine hairs, some of which project; in the ♂ the 1st joint yellow on the upper side. *Rostrum* black, piceous at the apex; *labrum* yellowish or yellow.

*Thorax*—*Pronotum* narrow in front; sides nearly straight, their margin narrowly reflexed; hinder angles prominent; anterior margin and the transverse furrow behind the callosity of the disc with a row of punctures, the callosity with a central fovea. *Scutellum* at the base somewhat flattened, delicately punctured, the central depression sub-quadrated, wide, not very deep, finely shagreened, posterior to this the disc delicately transversely crenate. *Elytra*:—*Clavus* narrow, punctured more distinctly and more crenate than the corium; *Corium* sometimes with 2 or 3 fine yellow streaks in the middle; *Membrane* concolorous with the corium. *Legs*, in the ♂ yellow, the ends of the *thighs* and *knees* and the last joint of the tarsi, black,—in the ♀ entirely pitchy black; *tibiæ* with short, strong hairs; *tarsi* with fine close hairs.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

One specimen in Dr. Power's collection, taken in Scotland by Mr. Robert Hislop; four taken at Scarborough by Mr. T. Wilkinson; and one from Mr. Somerville, locality not recorded.

The name of this species is incorrectly quoted by us in the "British Hemiptera" as a synonym of *S. littoralis*.

Species 13.—SALDA FLORI.

SALDA FLORI, A. Dohrn, Stett. Ent. Zeit. xxiv., 393 (1863); xxi., t. 1, fig. 11 (1860).

Black, broad-oval. *Head*, *eyes*, *pronotum*, and *scutellum* glossy. *Antennæ* black; 1st joint in both sexes on the apical 3rd, and

in the ♀ the 4th joint, except the base and apex, orange yellow. *Corium* with fine, erect, black hairs; anterior margin entirely yellow, the colour extending broadly and angularly inwards on the basal half. *Legs* yellow-brown.

*Head*, especially the face, with fine golden hair. *Antennæ* black, finely haired; 1st joint, in both sexes, on the apical 3rd, and the 4th, in the ♀ only, except the extreme base and apex, orange-yellow. *Rostrum* light piceous; *labrum* black, punctured.

*Thorax*—*Pronotum* convex, trapezoidal, narrow and constricted in front; sides depressed, flattened, but a little incrassated, the margin scarcely reflexed; anterior callosity large, with one deep impression; the transverse furrow of the disc deep, filled with fine golden hairs; the sides and posterior portion of the disc with erect, fine black hairs. *Scutellum* rather convex, with a few fine golden hairs; the central depression not very deep, foveate. *Elytra* dull velvety-black; *Clavus* with fine, close, appressed golden yellow hairs, and a thin white streak inwardly below the apex of the scutellum; *Corium* broad, outwardly much rounded; anterior margin rather wide and reflexed, yellow throughout; disc with fine, erect black hairs; on the basal half the yellow colour extending from the margin inwardly as far as the nerve, in the form of a long triangle, which is intersected by an oblique black or brown dash, the black ground colour then extending almost at a right angle to the inner side of the yellow margin, like a large blotch, the outer margin of which recedes considerably before the apex, which is left broadly yellow: below the blotch, close to the posterior margin, a conspicuous, large lunate white spot; higher up are two small white spots nearly in a line transversely, another very small one near the apex of the clavus contiguous to a greyish blotch, and one or two more or less distinct on the inner side of the chief nerve. The disc is set with long, rather distant, fine, black, erect hairs. Posterior margin black or piceous. *Membrane* clouded, brownish-yellow, with broad black nerves and one or two blackish spots between them: exterior to the nerves the margin is concolorous with the disc, except that from the first nerve a black blotch extends to the extreme margin, and below the apex of the corium the colour is clear yellow. *Legs* yellow-brown, finely haired; *thighs* with spots on the inner side, light-brown on the 1st and 2nd pairs, black and forming a streak on the 3rd pair; *tibiæ* narrowly black at the apex, *tarsi*, 3rd joint black, piceous at the base.

*Abdomen*—black, beneath with fine whitish pubescence.

Length 2 lines.

Taken by Dr. Power, near Hammersmith Bridge, in March and May. This is the species of which, in the "British Hemiptera," p. 534, we stated that Dr. Power had taken two specimens which in some respects differed from *S. elegantula*. Dr. Power having captured more examples, we were convinced it was distinct, and proposed to describe it under the name of *S. pulchra*; but Dr. Fieber, having seen two specimens, thinks it is probably *S. Flori* of Dohrn, and although there are slight differences between his description and our examples, we conclude that they are not sufficient to establish a new species.

### CRYPTOCERATA.

#### SECTION 5.—CORIXINA.

##### FAMILY 1.—CORIXIDÆ.

##### Genus 1.—CORIXA, Geoff.

##### Species 9.\*—CORIXA LIMITATA.

CORIXA STRIATA, p., *Zett.* Ins. Lap. 284, 2 (1840).

CORIXA LIMITATA, *Fieb.* Syn. Coris. No. 25 (1848); *Spec. Coris.* 35, 42, t. 2. fig. 20, palæ (1851); *Europ. Hem.* 95, 19 (1861).

Above blackish-brown, with pale yellow transverse markings, slightly shining. *Pronotum* with 7–8 fine yellow lines, mostly entire; *Clavus* with rather wide, parallel, yellow lines throughout; *Corium* with irregular markings, interrupted inwardly and posteriorly, and outwardly on the basal half, by a longitudinal black line; line of the membrane-suture indistinctly yellow. *Tibiæ* of the ♂ short, swollen on the upper-side; *Palæ* of the ♂ short, broad-cultrate, rounded above, oblique at the base.

*Head* pale yellow; *Crown* sometimes brownish posteriorly; *Face*, in the ♂ the depression obovate, reaching to the frontal angles of the eyes.

*Thorax*.—*Pronotum* slightly rounded at the sides and apex; disc with 7–8 fine, yellow lines, mostly entire. *Elytra*.—*Clavus* with rather wide, straight, yellow lines throughout, broader and more distinct on the basal half; *Corium* with fine, close, irregular, confused transverse markings, interrupted posteriorly and inwardly by a

longitudinal black streak, and by another finer one on the basal half close to the edge of the anterior marginal channel, to which latter only a few of the transverse black markings extend; anterior marginal channel clear pale yellow, its inner margin with a black line, at the end of the embolium an indistinct dusky spot, and a larger and darker one towards the apex; line of the membrane-suture indistinctly yellow; *Membrane* glossy, with somewhat broad, confused, hieroglyphic markings, more regular, straight, and transverse on the inner margin, the rest of the margins broadly black. *Sternum* black, side lobes pale yellow. *Legs* pale yellow; 1st pair short, curved, in the ♂ much swollen on the upper side; *palæ*, in the ♂ short, broad-cultrate, rounded above but oblique at the base, on the under-side a little sub-angularly widened at the base; in the ♀ roundly-cultrate, narrow, regular; 2nd pair, *tibiæ* indistinctly brownish at the apex; 3rd pair, cilia of the *tarsi* black.

*Abdomen*—beneath, dusky yellow; in the ♂ the first three or four segments, in the ♀ the first two, except on the sides, black; *genital segments* black at the sides.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

A few examples taken by Dr. Power in Parkhurst Forest in July, and at Ditchingham, Norfolk, in August.

This species comes next to *C. semistriata*, which it much resembles in many respects.

[We observe in the Entomologist's Monthly Magazine for November that Mr. E. Parfitt has described an insect under the name of *Capsus miniatus* as new to science, and, as he says, returned to him by us as such. We certainly did examine it, and expressed an opinion that it might be extra-European from its having been found in the Nurseries of the Messrs. Veitch, at Exeter, but beyond this we said nothing. Had it remained with us a little longer it would have been forwarded to Dr. Fieber along with other insects we were about to send, in order that he might, if possible, identify it. *Capsus miniatus*, although belonging to the Section CAPSINA, is not a *Capsus*, but stands near to, if not identical with, the Genus *Dioncus* of Fieber, Europ. Hemiptera 268.]

[It having been pointed out that the name *Sphyracephalus* has been previously used in a Genus of Dipterous insects, we propose to substitute for it that of *Sphyrops*.]

## ON A NEW METHOD OF COLLECTING MICRO (AND OTHER) LEPIDOPTERA.

BY C. G. BARRETT.

The extreme sensitiveness which many of the *Tineina*, and especially the *Gelechiæ*, exhibit to the slightest breath of wind, must often have attracted attention. Let a *Gelechia* or *Depressaria* be ever so snugly ensconced in a chink of bark, or among grass roots or rubbish, a puff of air is sure to send it skipping and darting about, to find a sheltered place to hide in. For this reason, those species that frequent tree trunks are only to be found on the sheltered sides, where they often creep close into the chinks of the bark for greater security.

This peculiar sensitiveness makes it easy to capture them, by placing the net in a suitable position, and blowing sharply upon the tree trunk, when the moths will start off at once, and be intercepted by the net.

I have adopted this plan with some little success during the last two seasons, the greater portion of species taken being among the *Tineina*, but several other families being represented.

In May I obtained by this method *Ornix torquillella* and *guttea* and *Trifurcula pulverosella*, from apple trunks; *Nepticula argentipedella* and *aurella*, from birch; *Nepticula Tityrella*, from beech; *Lithocolletis tristrigella* and *Schreberella*, *Bucculatrix Boyerella*, and *Nepticula marginicolella*, from elm; and *Eupithecia abbreviata*, *Leptogramma literana*, *Micropteryx Thunbergella*, *Gelechia alæella* and *luculella*, *Coleophora murinipennella*, *Bucculatrix ulmella*, *Nepticula atricapitella*, *ruficapitella*, *subbimaculella*, *flosactella*, and *salicis*, from oak; many of them in some numbers.

*Nepticula sub-bimaculella* continued common on oak trunks in June, and I found a lot of *Gelechia fugitivella* on a wych elm, to the bark of which they bore such a resemblance that it was very difficult to see them until they darted off.

It was in July and August, however, that I found blowing the tree trunks most productive. Elm trunks produced *Cerostoma vittella* commonly; sycamore, *C. sequella*; oak, *C. alpella*; and apple, *C. scabrella*. *Psoricoptera gibbosella* tumbled off the oak trees in numbers, and was to be found till the middle of September. From apple trunks I obtained *Cleora lichenaria*, *Gelechia umbrosella*, and *G. rhombella* in plenty; and, singularly enough, two specimens of *Depressaria pulcherrimella*, almost the only *Depressaria* I ever saw on a tree trunk. *Eudorea resinalis* and *mercurialis*, and *Grapholitha nisana*, occurred on elm trunks; *Eudorea truncicolalis* was plentiful on firs, and *Laverna*