swampy in many parts, only a few high forest-clad hills being visible in the background. The coco-nut palm, so conspicuous a feature in the scenery of all the places we had lately visited, was here entirely absent, its place being taken by the bamboo. From the extensive Lago de Bay, some 15 miles from Manila, the river Pasig, which divides the city into two somewhat unequal parts, brings down a great quantity of the so-called “water cabbage,” *Pistia stratiotes*, a gigantic ally of our duckweeds. This plant is superficially very like a small lettuce or cabbage, and the whole surface of the harbour is strewed with it at certain states of the tide.

As the city of Manila contains nearly 300,000 inhabitants, and occupies a proportionately large area, I found it necessary to hire a two-wheeled carriage, or “cara mata” as it is called here, and to go out some four or five miles into the country before I could find any collecting ground at all worth working. Such a locality I found at the village of Santa Misa, close to the reservoir which supplies the city with drinking water, this being conveyed by means of a huge cast iron pipe to its destination. Along the course of this pipe, which is planted on either side with tall rows of bamboo, and in some rough waste ground near the reservoir, in the midst of interminable paddy fields and fruit gardens, I found a very tolerable variety of *Lepidoptera*. The fine yellow *Ornithoptera* found rarely at Samboangan was here tolerably common. It is a beautiful sight to see one of these grand insects, daintily poised (as it were on tiptoe) with vibrating wings and extended proboscis, on one of the bright red or yellow corymbs of that most attractive shrub, *Lantana camara*. While thus “on the feel” the *Ornithoptera* admits of a very close approach, and is easily captured. Two *Papilio’s*, of the “Pammon” and “Agammon” groups respectively, were occasionally seen, but not captured, and a beautiful species of this genus, sooty-black with rich crimson abdomen and spots of the same colour on the under-side of the tailed hind-wings, occurred not rarely in shady places. *Pieris*, *Pontia*, *Hebomoidia*, *Eronia*, *Culidryas*, and *Torias* were represented, more or less copiously, but there was a marked absence of the usually abundant *Dania* and *Enplusa*, only one very ordinary looking species of the former genus being obtained. One much damaged specimen of a very handsome form of *Libythea* occurred at *Lantana* flowers, with *Diadema Missippus* and sp., *Atella Phalanta?*, *Jasemia* (two species), a fine *Procia* allied to the Australian *P. Zelina*, *Neptia* sp. very like the European *N. acoris*, *Ypthima* sp. (abundant), &c. &c. The *Lycanidae* and *Hesperidae* were represented only by a few small and comparatively obscure forms.

Of moths the most conspicuous was a very beautiful *Eusemia* with black wings largely spotted with deep ochre-yellow, and the body brilliantly varied with metallic bluish-green and crimson; this insect was locally not uncommon, flying in the hot sunshine like a Burnet moth. I saw very few *Coleoptera*, though I took one specimen of a beautiful weevil (*Pachyrhynchus* sp.), and the largest and finest representative of the *Coccinellides* which I have ever met with.

With our departure from Manila early on the morning of December 11th our too brief voyage among the beautiful and luxuriant islands of the Eastern Archipelago may be said to have come to an end; and after a week of nearly cloudy skies, rough seas, and strong north-east monsoon winds, we reached our final destination, Hong Kong, where we remain until the beginning of March, when we commence our third surveying season in Chinese waters.

H. M. S. "Penguin." January 3rd, 1892.

**DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME RHYNCHOTA OF GEOGRAPHICAL INTEREST.**

*BY E. BERGROTH, M.D.*

Of the genera mentioned below, *Niphe*, *Stål*, was hitherto only known from tropical Asia and Malasia; *Rhaphidiosoma*, *A. et S.*, only from the Ethiopian region. *Peromatus*, *A. et S.*, is represented by a few species in eastern South America and Central America. Of *Zelus*, Fabr., numerous species occur in the same parts of America, whilst from western South America a single Peruvian species is known. It is a remarkable fact that the genus *Edessa* (from which *Peromatus* is scarcely distinct), although extremely abundant in Brazil and northern South America, is totally wanting in the western States south of Colombia. It must be remarked, however, that Chili has a very peculiar and highly specialized Rhynchothelidae fauna, and that very little is known of the Hemipterous fauna of Bolivia, Peru,* and Ecuador.

*Fam. PENTATOMIDÆ.*

*Α. NIPHE ETHIOPICA, a. sp.*

*Elengato-oboata*, *testacea*, supra sat crebro fusco vel nigro-punctata, puncta infra latera pronoti valde condensata, linea lami inspunctata postice latior et fuscascens ab apice pronoti ad apicem scutellorum pertracta, limbo angusto laterali pronoti et corii pulleo, vestigio maculae parce nigra prope

* Many insects of different Orders distributed in the last years by Messrs. Staudinger and Bong-Haas as being from Peru, are really from localities in northern Brazil (Itatiaia, Thomas, For, &c.).

Long., 2, 12 mm., 9, 13 mm.

VARIANT PROMOTO apicem versus incisuto pectoraque cum ventre fuso-larido.


N. elongata, Dall., ejus speciem cognovisse vidi, simillima, sed differt pronoto pone angulos laterales latius latissent simileque pallido laterali corvi multo angustiore.

P. PEROMATIS BOLIVIANUS, n. sp.


Bolivia. Coll. Follen.

The antennae are mutilated, but as the 2nd and 3rd joints are both very long, I have no doubt that this large species belongs to Peromatus.

Fam. COREIDEÆ.

3. PHTHIA CANTHARIDINA, n. sp.

Cyanae, capite, scutello, membranae (leo subitus nigricante), femoribus ventreque obscurae maculinae, antennis violaceis, harum articulo ultimo, rostro (articulo basali excepto) articulisque duobus ultimis tarsorum nigris, metasterno vesta media longitudinali rufosulfo notato; dense punctata, ventre nitido, transversim subtrigono, impunctato. Caput cum antennis parcis pilosum, bis apicem hemelytrorum fere attingentibus, articulo secundo primo paullo longiore, tertio secundo multo breviore, quarto secundo distinctissime longiore. Pronotum et septum breviter erecte fusco-pilosum, illo marginibus, lateribus antice inornati, angulis lateralius acutissulis, leviter pronunciati. Hemelytra apicem abdominis longius superantia, corna brevissime erecte pulvillo. Abdomen subitus parce pilosum, spiracularia segmentum tereti et quarti et quinti a basis quam ab apico segmentorum longius distabant, segmentum genitalis mari apice medio impresso, marginem apicalem dense piloso, medio sinuato. Pedes parvis pilosi.

Long., 3, 14.3—15.6 mm., cum hemelytr., 17—18.5 mm.

Bolivia. Coll. mea.

Corporis superioris flavo constantio destituto et ceteris speciosis divergens.

Fam. REDUVIÆ.

4. ZELUS FICILICAUDA, n. sp.


Long., 3, 12 mm.

Ecuador; Loja. Coll. Follen.

Subgeneris Diplodi membranis. Z. erythrocephalo, Fabr., structura segmenti genitalis mari affinis, sed ceteris notis bene distincta.

5. RHAPHIDOSOMA ATKINSONI, n. sp.

Supra obsevum flavum, vittis duabus albo-ocraeosis parallelas ab apico pronoti ad apicem abdominis extensum, vittis his abaxis basi segmentorum abdominum interrottes, subhis albo-ocraeosis. Caput prothorace et mesothoracii unitis paullo longiores, apice tennis, ocelis fere in medio capitis sitiis, rostro et antennis fuscae, articulo secundo illius primo fere octofo longiores, articulo primo harum capitis cum prothorace et mesothorace subsiquilongo, secundo primo plus quam duplo breviore, tertio secundo paullo longiore (art. quartas desunt). Prothorax leviter convexus metathoracii paullo brevior, loco metathoracico paullo longiori. Abdomen supra convexum, segmento ultimo dorale apice triangulariter protracto. Pedes fusi, tibias femoris longioribus, femoris posticao apicem abdominis fere attingentibus.

Long., 3, 25 mm.

India orientalis; Trevandrum.

It differs from the African species by having no spine at the apex of the head, but cannot be generally separated from Rhaphidosa. It was communicated to me by the late B. T. Atkinson.