

APPENDIX II.

RODENTS (excluding Leporidae). $t = n \sqrt[4]{w}$ where $n = 35$.

Popular Name.	Specific Name.	Weight.	Authority.	Time Cal- lated.	Time Observed.	Authority.
				Days.	Days.	
Mouse	Mus musculus	1 oz.	Average of 7	22	22 to 24	Weissman
Rat	Mus decumanus	12 oz.	Average of several	33-4	35	Landois
Marmot	Arctomys alpinus	2 lbs.	Calculated	39-3	35	Brehm
Beaver	Castor fiber	35 to 58 lbs.	Morgan	66-4	{ 90 to 120	Morgan
Dormouse	Myoxus glis	44 to 66 lbs.	Brehm	68-3	{ 24 to 30	Brehm
Squirrel	Sciurus europæus	4 oz.	Cyclopadia	27-8	28	Brehm
Guinea-Pig	Anama porcellus	2 lbs.	Brehm	31-2	49	Landois
Zizel	Spermophilus citillus	1 lb. 3oz.	Experiment	39-3	{ 28 to 35	Brehm
Porcupine	Histrix cristatus	1 lb.	Darwin	35	25 to 30	Brehm
		33 to 44 lbs.	Brehm	64-2	49 to 63	Brehm

LEPORIDÆ. $t = n \sqrt[4]{w}$ where $n = 24$.

Rabbit	Lepus cuniculus	2½ lbs.	Average of 4	30	30 to 32	Various
Hare	Lepus vulgaris	3 lbs.	Average of 3	34	32	Landois

PERISSODACTYLA. $t = n \sqrt[4]{w}$ where $n = 108$.

Horse		823 lbs.	Stonehenge	331	330	Brehm
Ass		400 lbs.	Calculated	298	290	Yonatt, &c.
Tapir		1500 lbs.	Calculated	366	315	Brehm
Rhinoceros		4500 lbs.	Brehm	439	510 to 540	Brehm

Bergroth, 1895
Proc. R. Soc. Victoria
7 [1894]: 287-302

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ART. XXVIII.—Contributions to a knowledge of the
Rhynchota of Australia.

By E. BERGROTH, M.D.

[Communicated by Professor Baldwin Spencer.]

Through the kindness of Mr. Charles French, of Melbourne, I have received for examination a considerable number of Australian Rhynchota Heteroptera, many of which are new to science and some of great interest, either as belonging to groups or genera not hitherto recorded from Australia, or as constituting new genera. The following pages are devoted to descriptions of some of the most remarkable of these insects. In a second paper I shall continue these descriptions and give a list of all species.

Fam. SCUTELLERIDÆ.

Philia regia, n. sp.

Parce subtiliter pilosula. Caput modice declive, longitudine paulo latius, parce punctulatum, supra cupreo-purpureum, lateribus viridi-æneum, subtus cæruleum, rostro flavido, antennis nigris, articulis duobus primis flavidis, secundo primo brevior, tertio secundo fere duplo longiore. Pronotum lateribus ante medium leviter sinuatum, cupreo-purpureum, lobo antico, margine apicali excepto, viridi-æneo, intra marginem apicalem subuniseriatim punctato, lobo postico antico plus quam duplo longiore, margine laterali flavido. Scutellum flavum, dilute fusco-punctulatum, apice subtruncatum, macula basali subcordata latissima callum basalem includente sed latera haud attingente cupreo-purpurea. Corium limbo costali flavidum. Pectus cæruleum, prope angulos posticos prosterni flavidos cupreo-splendens, sulco orificiali longiusculo, area evaporativa nigra, margine postico metasterni flavido. Abdomen subtus, spatio angusto medio excepto, sat dense et fortiter punctatum, subvirescenti-cæruleum, limbo laterali intus integro et ultra spiracula extenso flavo. Pedes flavi, tibiis cyansis, tarsis fusco-nigris. Long. ♀ 10, 8 mm.

Queensland.

Structurally allied to *Ph. fulgurans*, Stål, but quite differently coloured.

Fam. PENTATOMIDÆ.

Sub-fam. PENTATOMINÆ.

3. *Cephaloplatys granulatus*, n. sp.

Subobovatus, lurido-stramineus, nigro-punctatus, superne granulis albidis sparsim obsitus. Caput pronoto medio paullo brevius, fortiter parcius punctatum, vitta media supera impunctata præditum, apice leviter incisum, lateribus ante oculos obtuse leviter angulatum, jugis ante tylum contiguis, rostro et articulo primo antennarum testaceis (ceteri articuli harum desunt). Pronotum antice cum lateribus explanatis fortiter parcius punctatum, parte posteriore densius et minus fortiter punctata, marginibus lateralibus anticis subrectis, crenulatis, angulis opicalibus ultra oculos distincte productis, angulis lateralibus obtusangulariter sinuatis. Scutellum minus dense punctatum, in dimidio basali vitta sublaterali impunctata præditum, punctura intra et præsertim extra has vittas conferta. Pectus parcius fortiter punctatum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis paulum superantia, corio parcius fortiter punctato, paullo extra medium vitta impunctata notato, punctura intra hanc vittam subvittatim nonnihil densata, membrana cinerea, venis circiter sex simplicibus vel furcatis fuscis instructa et inter has remote fuscoguttulata. Abdomen ad angulos apicales segmentorum leviter obtuse prominulum, connexivo nigro-punctato, ventre parce minute fusco-punctulato, spiraculis fuscis. Pedes remote fusco-punctati. Long. ♂ 10, 5 mm.

Queensland.

Very distinct by the granulated upper surface of the body and the impunctate scutellar vittæ.

3. *Cephaloplatys reticulatus*, n. sp.

Ovalis, lurido-stramineus, nigro-punctatus. Caput pronoto medio æquilongum, parce fortiter punctatum, apice incisum, lateribus ante oculos acutiuscule angulatum, jugis ante tylum contiguis, rostro et antennis testaceis, articulo harum tertio (ima basi

excepta) et quarto (parte basali excepta) nigris, articulo secundo plus quam dimidio apicem capitis superante, tertio secundo paullo brevior, quarto secundo subæquilongum (art. quintus deest). Pronotum inter angulos laterales fascia subcallosa flexuosa instructum, parcius punctatum, lateribus explanatis multo fortius et remote punctatis, marginibus lateralibus anticis serrulatis, pone medium leviter sinuatis, angulis apicalibus ultra angulum antecularem distincte productis. Scutellum inæqualiter punctatum. Pectus parcius punctatum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis paulum superantia, corio subacervatim punctato, membrana subcinerea, venis fuscis sat dense reticulatis. Abdomen ad angulos apicales segmentorum leviter prominulum, connexivo remote nigro-punctato, segmentis hujus basi latiuscule, apice anguste nigris, ventre sat parce et fortiter punctato, macula basali media segmentorum nigra. Pedes parce fortiter nigro-punctati. Long. ♂ 11, 8 mm.

Queensland.

At once distinguished from the other species by the reticulated membrane.

Sub-fam. PHYLLOCEPHALINÆ.

4. *Basicryptus frenchi*, n. sp.

Stramineo-testaceus, dense et sat fortiter nigro-punctatus, macula transversa media ad marginem apicalem pronoti, fascia intus abbreviata ad angulos laterales pronoti exocorioque basin versus nigris, disco pronoti pone medium nigrescente. Caput ante oculos vix sinuatum, vertice gibboso-convexo, jugis tylo multo longioribus, extus subrectis, intus leviter rotundatis et paullo distantibus, antennis nigris, parce testaceo-conspersis, articulo secundo apicem capitis subattingente, tertio secundo paullo longiore, quarto tertio subæquali, quinto quarto distincte longiore. Pronotum linea transversa media callosa impunctata utrinque prope latera oblique antrorsum vergente sed angulos laterales haud attingente instructum, ante hanc lineam fortiter declive, deinde iterum pone medium capitis deplanatum, parte declivi etiam antice linea transversa callosa recta utrinque abbreviata terminata, angulis lateralibus prominulis, acutis, marginibus lateralibus anticis sinuatis, ante medium crenulatis, marginibus

lateralibus posticis anticis longioribus, ad marginem costalem corii obtuse angulatis. Scutellum callo basali medio, callo oblongo prope angulos basales lineisque duabus longitudinalibus callosis ante medium antrorsum leviter divaricatis pallidis impunctatis instructum. Corium quam scutellum minus dense punctatum, venis et margine costali pallidis; membrana albido-hyalina, venis nigris. Segmentum genitale maris apice leviter sinuatum. Pedes dense subconfluentes fortius nigro-punctati. Long. ♂ 12 mm.

Queensland.

I have much pleasure in dedicating this fine insect to Mr. Ch. French. It is very distinct from *B. rugicollis*, Westw., the only species hitherto recorded from Australia.

Sub-fam. EUSTHENINÆ.

Coptopelta, n. gen.

Caput parvum, transversum, subtriangulare, lateribus sinuatum, jugis tylo longioribus et ante hunc per spatium longiusculum contiguus, ocellis inter se atque ab oculis subaeque longe distantibus, antennis quinque-articulatis, articulo primo apicem capituli superante, secundo primo vix triplo longiore, tertio brevissimo, primo paullo brevior, quarto secundo subaequali, quinto quarto brevior, bucculis rotundatis, rostro coxas medias subattingente, articulo secundo apicalibus duobus unitis longiore, quarto tertio aequilongo. Pronotum basi subrectum, retrorsum haud productum, marginibus lateralibus anticis integris, reflexis, angulis lateralibus rotundatis, haud prominulis. Scutellum latitudine distincte longius, medium abdominis haud attingens, apice truncatum. Frena medium scutelli superantia. Mesosternum medio convexiusculum, nec carinatum nec sulcatum. Metasternum medio haud elevatum; ostia odorifica longiuscule auriculata. Corium scutello multo longius, margine apicali sinuatum; membrana areis basalibus destituta, venis longitudinalibus e vena transversa basali exeuntibus. Abdomen e latere visum retrorsum parum attenuatum, lateribus leviter explanatum, segmento secundo ventrali basi obtuse tuberculato, angulis apicalibus segmentorum (primo excepto) acute prominulis, sutura inter segmentum primum et secundum ventrale latera versus antrorsum curvata et

oblitterata, spiraculis leviter transversis, ante medium segmentorum sitis, e latere longissime distantibus, segmento sexto ventrali feminae medio supra segmentum genitale libere nonnihil producto et obtuse bidentato. Pedes approximati, femoribus inermibus, tibiis femoribus brevioribus, supra sulcatis, tarsis triarticulatis.

This genus belongs to the group *Oncomerina* of Stål, and is well distinguished from the other genera of the group.

✓5. *Coptopelta crassiventris*, n. sp.

Subtus cornea, supra castanea, pronoto paullo pallidior, marginibus lateralibus anticis pronoti et connexivo nigris, segmentis hujus macula media rufescente notatis, linea intralaterali pronoti, macula ad angulos basales scutelli hujusque linea longitudinali postmediana et apice luteis, exocorio subolivaceo, antennis pallide ferrugineis. Pronotum subrugosum et punctatum, marginibus lateralibus anticis levissime rotundatis. Scutellum punctatum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis paulum superantia, corio crebre subtiliter punctulato, membrana aenea. Abdomen lateribus subtiliter crenulatum, connexivo longitudinaliter striguloso, ventre laeviusculo, latera versus ruguloso, sed limbo laterali explanato laevigato, spiraculis nigris. Pedes badii. Long. ♀ 24 mm.

Queensland.

It is possible that the colour of the upper side of the body is more greenish or olivaceous in the living insect.

N.B.—For an Australian genus of this group *Oncoscelis*, Westw., the name of which is preoccupied (Chevrolat, *Coleoptera*, 1834), I have proposed the name *Rhæcus* (*Revue d'Entom.*, 1891, p. 214); but as also this name is preoccupied by Clark for a genus of *Coleoptera* (1860), I herewith substitute the name *Rhæcocoris* for Westwood's genus.

Fam. ACANTHOSOMIDÆ.

✓6. *Stauralia compuncta*, n. sp.

Ovalis, dilute subvirescenti-testacea, margine laterali capitis et prothoracis, parte basali pronoti, scutello (parte basali excepta), exocoris a basi ad medium, margine apicali corii lineaque intra-

marginali ventris carneo-rufis, pronoto, scutello, clavo ac corio parcius fortiter punctatis. Caput fere impunctatum, superne transversim rugulosum, antennis obscure testaceis, articulis duobus ultimis fuscis, articulo secundo primo longiore, tertio secundo paullo brevior, quarto secundo et quinto tertio subæquilongis. Pronotum lateribus subrectum, angulis lateralibus rotundis, haud prominulis. Scutellum summo apice nigrum. Pectus parum punctatum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis paulum superantia, corio medium segmenti quinti connexivi superante, membrana vitrea. Abdomen dorso concolor, limbo externo connexivi rufescente, ventre inæqualiter concoloriter punctato, spina basali coxas anticas attingente, segmento quinto feminae utrinque ad marginem apicalem impressione subopaca instructo. Pedes testacei. Long. ♀ 9.5 mm.

Victoria.

Much more strongly punctured than *T. chloracantha*, Dall., and differently coloured.

Fam. PYRRHOCORIDÆ.

Syncrotus, n. gen.

Corpus glabrum. Caput breve, crassum, apice pronoti latius, ante oculos sessiles fortiter declive, inter oculos et basin antennarum levissime angustatum, vertice convexo, bucculis marginem anticum oculorum et medium articuli primi rostri distinctissime superantibus, retrorsum humilioribus, postice coeuntibus, rostro basin ventris attingente, articulo primo marginem posticum oculorum haud attingente, secundo primo subæquilongis, tertio secundo perpaullo longiore, quarto tertio paullo brevior, articulo primo antennarum apicem capituli longissime superante, secundo et tertio unitis æquilongis tertio secundo multo brevior, quarto primo nonnihil brevior. Pronotum breve, transversum, lateribus laminato-reflexum, margine basali leviter rotundato, lobo antico et postico subæque longis, ambobus impunctatis, impressione aream anticam elevatam terminante antice et postice punctata, lateribus impunctata. Scutellum æquilaterum. Orificia distincta, Hemelytra completa, margine toto costali corii reflexo, sutura clavi et margine apicali corii subæque longis, hoc subrecto, angulo apicali subacuto, membrana area magna basali venas

simplices emittente instructa. Alæ hamo præditæ. Abdomen suturis ventralibus rectis instructum, margine apicali segmenti sexti ventralis feminae medio sinuato. Femora antica quam media paullo breviora et crassiora, subtus inermia.

Syncrotus is not nearly allied to any described genus, but is to be placed between *Dindymus* and *Pyrrhopleplus*.

7. *Syncrotus circumscriptus*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ellipticus, nitidus, lævis, rufo-castaneus, segmentis quattuor primis ventris et pedibus luride testaceis, tibiis et tarsis infuscatis, antennis nigris, striga supera percurrente articuli harum primi et articulo ultimo apice excepto, margine toto pronoti, margine laterali corii et hujus fascia obliqua mox ante marginem apicalem, margine antico, laterali ac postico prosterni et postico metasterni, fascia apicali medio interrupta segmenti quarti ventris, basi et summo apice femorum apiceque tibiarum albidis, membrana nigra, margine pallescente, segmento sexto ventrali, margine apicali et laterali excepto, nigrescente. Caput subtus utrinque puncto impresso instructum, articulo primo antennarum leviter curvato. Pronotum lateribus fere in medio leviter sinuatum, lobo postico antico nonnihil latiore. Scutellum planiusculum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis vix attingentia, corio cum clavo sat dense punctato. Long. ♀ 9 mm.

Queensland.

8. *Dysdercus argillaceus*, n. sp.

Argillaceus, capite, area antica elevata pronoti, scutello, dorso abdominis areaque magna pleurarum fulvis vel pallide lurido-flavis, limbo apicali pronoti et prosterni, limbo postico pleurarum acetabulisque albis, fascia basali utrinque abbreviata segmentorum ventralium rufa, antennis fusco-nigris, articulo ultimo pallide lurido-testaceo rostro albo-testaceo, articulo ultimo nigro, membrana nigra, anguste albo-marginata, pedibus testaceis. Articuli tres primi antennarum apice incrassati, secundo primo multo brevior. Lobus posticus pronoti, corium cum clavo et pars posterior propleurarum nigro-punctata. Alæ fumate. Abdomen subtus lateribus remote concoloriter punctatum. Femora antica subtus prope apicem utrinque dente validiusculo et mox ante hunc dente minuto armata. Long. ♀ 13—13.5 mm.

Queensland.

Quite unlike anything hitherto known in the genus.

Fam. LYGEIDÆ.

Sub-fam. GEOCORINÆ.

9. *Germalus victoriae*, n. sp.

Oblongas, pallide flavo-testaceus, callo humerali pronoti fusco-nigro, ventre plerumque vitta rosea utrinque ornato. Caput impunctatum, rostro coxas medias attingente, summo apice articuli antennarum secundi tertiique et articulo quarto toto fuscis, articulo tertio secundo distincte brevior. Pronotum antrosum levissime angustatum, remote nigro-punctulatum, anterius utrinque area impunctata præditum, lateribus rectis, margine basali rotundato. Scutellum callo curvato lævi basali vittam lævigatam subelevatam ad apicem emittente instructum, lateribus sat profunde fusco-punctulatum. Pectus utrinque punctis parvis minutis nigris in vittam angustam ordinatis instructum. Hemelytra pellucida, extus leviter rotundata, clavo serie punctorum fuscorum completa et serie altera brevi ad commissuram instructo, corio serie punctorum completa ad suturam clavi et serie subcostali longius pone medium abrupta prædita, hac serie prope basin margini costali parallela, deinde ab hoc sensim divergente, disco corii præterea pone medium in dimidio externo parce punctulato, punctis fuscis. Abdomen dorso vittis duabus sinuosis nigris in segmento quinto conjunctis et ad apicem communiter continuatis signatum, segmento dorsali tertio et quarto et præterea macula parva media nigra notatis. Pedes minute et parcissime fusco-punctulati, interdum fere impunctati. Long. ♂ ♀ 4.4—4.7 mm.

Victoria.

The genus *Germalus*, Stål, was hitherto only known from Madagascar and the Phillipine Islands.

10. *Geocoris provisus*, n. sp.

Niger, capite subtus (excepta macula parva basali utrinque prope oculos) cum margine antico toto, orbita posteriore oculorum, vitta laterali pronoti, vitta media scutelli basin hujus haud attingente, angulis posticis metasterni limboque laterali abdominis

(ad marginem posticum segmentorum anguste fusco-interrupto) pallide flavis, impunctatis, margine laterali corii ferruginea, vitta anteriore corii medium hujus attingente albido-decolore. Caput basi pronoti perpaullo latius, dense punctulatum, margine antico inter oculos et antennis leviter rotundato, antennis testaceis, articulo secundo basi et quarto toto fuscis, tertio dimidio basali nigro. Pronotum transversum, parce fortiter punctatum, ante medium utrinque callo transverso lævi præditum, mox intra latera serie punctorum instructum, marginibus lateralibus e basi ad angulum posticum oculorum levissime convergentibus, deinde pone oculos, quos tangunt, valde convergentibus. Scutellum lateribus dense fortiter punctatum. Pectus sat dense et profunde punctulatum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis attingentia, clavo serie punctorum completa et serie postica anteriore brevi instructo, corio in parte apicali exteriore parce fortius punctato, præterea seriebus duabus punctorum prædita, serie externa inter venam subcostalem et marginem costalem sita, serie interna clavo approximata, post medium ab hoc nonnihil divergente, apice extus curvata et secundum marginem apicalem continuata, inter partem posticam serisi internæ et clavi parce subconfuse punctato, membrana leviter infuscata, macula ad angulum basalem anteriorem et venis albescentibus. Abdomen subtus læve. Pedes flavo-testacei. Long. ♀ 5 mm.

Victoria.

No species of the sub-family *Geocorinae* was hitherto known from the Australian continent, but as the genus *Geocoris* is generally distributed throughout the world and is also found in New Caledonia, its occurrence in Australia is in no wise unexpected. I know a still undescribed Australian genus of *Geocorinae*.

Sub-fam. MYODOCHINÆ.

11. *Clerada rufangula*, n. sp.

Crebre punctulata, nigra, angulis posticis prothoracis rufis, subtus, præsertim in medio segmentorum ventralium, piceo-tincta, annulo subbasali latiusculo articuli quarti antennarum albo. Caput subrhombeum, parte postoculari lateribus rotundata, oculo et oculo contiguus. Pronotum lateribus medio leviter sinuatum.

Hemelytra apicem abdominis nonnihil superantia. Pedes piceo-nigri. Long. ♀ 5.5 mm.

West Australia.

This is one of the most interesting insects that Mr. French has sent me. Of this genus a single species was known, *C. apicicornis*, Sign., with a vast geographical distribution, having been found in tropical America and Asia, and in the Mascarene and Seychelle Islands. From that species *C. rufangula* is easily distinguished by the very different colour-markings, and by having the head less elongated with the postocular part rounded on the sides and the ocelli contiguous to the eyes.

Sub-fam. HETEROGASTRINÆ.

Trisecus, n. gen.

Caput cum oculis apice pronoti latius, nonnihil exsertum, subæque longum ac latum, parte anteoculari longitudine fere duplo latiore, lateribus postocularibus parallelis, ocellis a basi capitis nonnihil remotis, inter se quam ab oculis plus quam duplo longius distantibus, tuberculis antenniferis valde declivibus, articulo primo antennarum paullo plus quam dimidio apicem capitis superante, secundo primo paullo plus quam dimidio longiore, tertio secundo paullo brevior, quarto tertio longitudine subæquali, bucculis brevissimis, rostro coxas medias attingente, articulo primo medium oculorum attingente, secundo primo longiore, apicem prosterni superante. Pronotum transversum, capite nonnihil longius, antrorsum fortiter angustatum, prope apicem fortius subrotundato-angustatum, annulo collari distincto instructum, basi late leviter sinuatum, paullo ante medium transversim, impressum, impressione latera haud attingente, marginibus lateralibus obtusis, convexis, lobo antico sat convexo. Scutellum subæquilaterum, dimidio apicali calloso, callo antice angulariter sinuato. Hemelytra apicem abdominis longius superantia, clavo vix punctato, sed lineis tribus impressis subtiliter punctulatis instructo, lineis duabus exterioribus ad suturam clavi approximatis, interstitio angusto convexo separatis, linea interna secundum marginem scutellarem et commissuram currente, a linea media intervallo lato plano disjuncta, commissura scutello longitudine subæquali, corio ad venas subtiliter punctato-striato,

ceteroquin impunctato, margine costali acuto, fere usque ad apicem leviter reflexo, margine apicali subrecto sutura clavi parum brevior, venis pone medium furcatis, cellulas tres magnas apicales rhomboidales formantibus, membrana cellulis duabus magnis basalibus venas simplices emittente prædita, sed inter has cellulas et angulum basalem anteriorem venis duabus e basi membrane exeuntibus venula transversa haud conjunctis instructa, exterior longior, curvata, subdichotoma, interior recta, simplice, margini interno membrane valde approximata. Alæ hamo e vena subtensa emisso, basi alæ approximato instructæ. Abdomen subtus transversim valde convexum, segmento genitali maris magno, convexiusculo, recurvo, partem apicalem superiorem abdominis occupante, hamis copulatoriis longis, leviter curvatis, prope basin geniculatim inflexis. Pedes simplices, femoribus anticis parum incrassatis, inermibus, tibiis rectis, subtiliter et molliter pilosulis, articulo primo tarsorum posticorum articulis duobus ultimis unitis subæque longo.

This singular and aberrant genus seems to be allied to *Idiostolus*, Berg, from Basket Island (Cape Horn), but I think they cannot be identical. In his description of *Idiostolus* Professor Berg says that there is no *hamus* to the wings. But if in this genus the *hamus* has the same unusual place as in *Trisecus*, Professor Berg has possibly overlooked it.

12. *Trisecus pictus*, n. sp.

Oblongus, nitidus, læviusculus. Caput nigrum, substrigulosum, parcius pallido-sericeum, clypeo piceo, apice cum rostro testaceo, antennis pilosulis, nigris, articulo primo et basi secundi obscure testaceis, apice secundi et tertii albido-flavente. Pronotum læve, glabrum, basi quam apice fere duplo et dimidio latius, lateribus medio levissime subsinuatum, albido-flavens, linea impressa collare postice terminante et maculis duabus magnis subconfluentibus lobi antici fusco-piceis, macula media ovali et vitta utrinque laterali obliqua subcurvata lobi postici fusco-nigris, lobo antico postice in medio impresso, impressione carinula longitudinali divisa. Scutellum glabrum, dimidio basali transversim striguloso, nigro, dimidio apicali calloso lævi albido-flavente, linea tenui longitudinali pallide fusca partito. Pectus parce sericeum, fuscum, mesopleuris maxima parte et macula quadrata prope

angulos posticos metasterni nigris, margine antico, laterali ac postico prosterni, macula transversa apicali mesopleurarum, margine angusto laterali et postico metasterni acetabuloque omnibus albidis. Hemelytra glabra, corio et clavo albido-flaventibus, macula magna oblonga media interna clavi, macula oblonga media pone basin corii, macula hujus oblonga laterali mox pone medium, parte posteriore cellulae apicalis externae, macula ad basin cellulae apicalis mediae limboque intra venam cellulam apicalem internam extus terminantem fusco-nigris, membrana subhyalina, vitta media cum macula permagna apicali confluyente maculaque elongata ad marginem interiorem fuscis. Alae apicem versus leviter infuscae. Abdomen subtus leve, parce brevissime sericeum, ferrugineum, hic et illic praesertim lateribus infuscatum, segmento genitali maris medio leviter bi-impresso. Pedes graciliusculi, testacei, apice tibiaram et articulis duobus ultimis tarsorum fuscis, femoribus posticis paullo ante apicem leviter infuscatis. Long. ♂ sine membr. 5.7 mm.

Tasmania.

Fam. REDUVIDÆ.

Sub-fam. HARPACTORINÆ.

13. *Pristhesancus grassator*, n. sp.

Niger, ventre in piceum vergente, lobo antico pronoti, scutello, pectore (parte postica propleurarum excepta), coxis, trochanteribus, ima basi femorum, apice tibiaram tarsisque flavis, gula et lineola laterali anteculari testaceis, ano flavescente. Caput pronoto paullo brevius, rostro piceo, articulationibus testaceis, articulo primo antennarum pronoto et scutello unitis nonnihil longiore, nigro, annulis duobus subobsoletis superne interruptis et apice testaceis, articulis tribus ultimis ferrugineis, secundo tertio fere dimidio longiore. Pronotum parce pilosum, lobo antico utrinque ante tubercula erecta cylindrica tuberculo parvo praedito, lateribus longitudinaliter bi-impresso. Scutellum parce longiuscule pilosum, tuberculo subrecto cylindrico apice integro. Corium parte apicali prolongata dilutius. Membrana et alae hyalinae. Abdomen lateribus rotundato-ampliatum, subtus subtiliter pulverulento-sericeum. Long. ♀ 21.5 mm.

Queensland.

14. *Havinthus obscurus*, n. sp.

Glabriusculus, niger, lobo postico pronoti, corio tibiisque fusco-testaceis, connexivo (apice segmentorum excepto) testaceo. Caput pronoto paullo longius, rostro picco, basin capitis vix attingente, articulo primo parte anteculari capitis plus quam duplo brevior, basin antennarum haud attingente, secundo primo duplo longiore, articulo primo antennarum capite nonnihil brevior. Pronotum fere in medio subconstrictum et transversim impressum, angulis apicalibus acute prominulis, lobo postico transversim ruguloso. Hemelytra (♀) abdomine nonnihil breviora. Femora granulata, antica praeterea subtus denticulis nonnullis armata; tibiae anticae quam femora sat multo breviores, posteriores femoribus longitudine subaequales. Long. ♀ 13.6 mm.

West Australia.

Somewhat resembling *H. pentatomus*, H. Sch., but at once distinguished by the much shorter basal joint of the rostrum, and the acutely produced fore angles of the pronotum.

15. *Havinthus rufovarius*, n. sp.

Breviter sat dense pilosus, niger, gula (excepta parte basali), parte anteculari capitis (exceptis apice clypei et vitta laterali inter oculos et basin antennarum), maculis duabus magnis basilibus lobi antici pronoti, marginibus lateralibus posticis lobi postici pronoti, postscutello, basi clavi et corii hujusque fascia post medium, macula, magna marginali segmentorum tertii, quinti sextique abdominis solum apicem horum segmentorum liberum relinquente, fascia basali utrinque abbreviata segmentorum ventralium quinque primorum, macula magna media segmenti ventralis sexti totam longitudinem segmenti occupante et in segmentum genitale nonnihil extensa, trochanteribus, femoribus anticis (exceptis macula media supera et apice), parte basali et annulo subapicali femorum posteriorum, apice tibiaram tarsisque (apice excepto) laete rufis. Caput pronoto paullo longius, rostro apicem versus picescente, coxas anticatas attingente, articulo primo parte anteculari capitis paullulo brevior, secundo primo nonnihil longiore, articulo primo antennarum capiti aequilongo, articulo quarto lurido. Pronotum ante medium subconstrictum

et transversim impressum, angulis apicalibus subrotundatis, vix prominulis, lobo postico granulato-rugoso. Hemelytra (♀) apicem abdominis attingentia. Femora granulata; tibiæ anticæ apicem trochanterum attingentes, posteriores quam femora distincte longiores. Long. ♀ 19 mm.

West Australia.

The insect described by Reuter as a variety of *H. longiceps*, Stål, is possibly a variety of *rufovarius*, which is certainly distinct from *longiceps*.

Sub-fam. ECTRICHODIINÆ.

Nebriscus, n. gen.

Caput supra convexum, pone oculos mediocres subovales parum prominulos rotundatum, subtus utrinque pone oculos subtumidum, parte ocellos gerente vix elevata, articulo secundo rostri primo crassiore et dimidio longiore, antennis in medio inter oculos et apicem capituli insertis, articulo primo capiti subæquilongio, secundo primo nonnihil longiore, tertio primo triplo brevioribus (ceteri articuli desunt). Pronotum ante medium leviter constrictum et transversim impressum, angulis apicalibus breviter prominulis, marginibus lateralibus posticis depressis et subelevatis, margine basali recto, lobo antico linea impressa longitudinali diviso, hac linea impressionem transversam pronoti interrumpente et ibidem utrinque ruga terminata, deinde per partem plus quam dimidiam lobi postici continuata et in hoc dilatata, lobo postico antico latiore, intra angulos laterales rotundatos linea impressa longitudinali subtilissime crenulata instructo, ceteris impressionibus pronoti levibus. Scutellum transversum, impressum, mucronibus apicalibus late distantibus. Mesosternum medio carinis duabus antrorsum convergentibus instructum. Metasternum pone medium transversim impressum. Cellulae membranæ ambæ ad basin subæque latae, cellula exteriori retrorsum dilatata, cellula interiori exteriori multo brevioribus, leviter curvata, ubique æque lata. Pedes antici leviter, posteriores late distantes, femoribus inermibus, anticis ceteris paullo crassioribus, tibiis femoribus subæquilongis, apice dilatatis, fossa spongiosa instructis, tarsis elongatis, articulo apicali basalibus duobus unitis subæquilongis.

This genus seems to be allied to *Antiopula*, Bergr., from Ceylon, but is distinguished by the structure of the rostrum and the antennæ.

16. *Nebriscus pupus*, n. sp.

Puberulus, lævis, nitidiusculus, hemelytris (excepto margine costali corii a basi ad medium) opacis, niger, capite, lobo antico pronoti et rugis duabus impressionis transversæ hujus, scutello, parte apicali angulari corii (excepto ipso angulo), parte anteriore prosterni maculaque parva laterali metasterni sanguineis. Caput latitudine distincte longius, rostro fusco-testaceo, antennis nigris. Pronotum transversum, lobo antico sat convexo. Pedes nigri, coxis, trochanteribus, apice tibiarum femoribusque anticis basin versus piceis. Long. 6-7 mm.

Victoria.

Although the abdomen is wanting I do not hesitate to describe this new genus, as it is the first Australian representative of this sub-family, and as it is easily recognisable by the characters given above. It is the smallest insect hitherto known of this sub-family.

Sub-fam. STENOPODINÆ.

17. *Pygolampis frenchi*, n. sp.

Subglabra, nigra, hemelytris in fuscum vergentibus, spinulis capituli, ima basi rostri, spinis apicalibus prosterni, margine angusto acetabulorum, guttulis duabus externis (anteriore rotundata, posteriore oblonga) areæ exterioris membranæ, angulis basalibus segmentorum abdominalium dorsoque abdominis a basi ultra medium luride albidis. Caput apice medio spinuloso-prominulum, subtus utrinque et ante et post oculos spinulosum, articulo primo antennarum capite paullo longiore, obscure testaceo, fusco-variegato, subtus (apice excepto) granulis piligeris instructo, secundo primo haud dimidio longiore, tertio primo plus quam quadruplo brevioribus, quarto tertio fere duplo longiore. Pronotum capite distincte longius, lobo antico medio longitudinaliter sulcato, lobo postico carinis duabus antrorsum convergentibus instructo, latera versus longitudinaliter impresso. Pectus, imprimis mesosternum medio, brevissime sericeum. Hemelytra

(♂) apicem abdominis attingentia. Abdomen (♂) apice utrinque in lobum breviusculum triangularem productum. Pedes albidotestacei, femoribus apicem versus, basi et apice tibiarum, annulo submediano tibiarum anteriorum tarsisque nigris, femoribus anticis parum incrassatis, subtus in dimidio basali denticulis tribus perminutis distantibus armatis, femoribus posticis abdomine paullo brevioribus. Long. ♂ 12.5 mm.

Victoria.

Allied to *P. foeda*, Stål, but it is smaller and differently coloured, the first antennal joint is shorter and the anteocular part of the head is toothed beneath.

Tammerfors, Finland,

December 1st, 1894.

MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

1894.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Thursday, 8th March.

The President (Professor KERNOT) in the chair.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1893.

The Council of the Royal Society herewith presents to the Members of the Society the Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the Year 1893.

The following Meetings were held, and Papers read during the Session :

March 9.—“Linguistic Points of Contact between the Aborigines of Australia and those of New Guinea,” by Rev. John Mathew. “Notes on the Eocene Strata of the Bellarine Peninsula, with brief references to other deposits,” by T. S. Hall, M.A., and G. B. Pritchard.

April 13.—“The Lizards Indigenous to Victoria,” by A. H. S. Lucas, M.A., B.Sc., and C. Frost, F.L.S. (an interesting collection of Victorian Lizards was exhibited). “Further Notes on Australian Hydroids, with description of some New Species,” by W. M. Bale, F.R.M.S. “Note on the Hatching of a *Peripatus* Egg,” by Arthur Dendy, D.Sc. “A New Thermo-Electric Phenomenon,” by W. Huey Steele, M.A.

May 11.—“Notes on the Saibai, Kaurarega and Gudang Languages, with remarks on Unsound Philological Methods,” by Rev. Lorimer Fison, M.A.

June 8.—“Glaciation of the Western Highlands, Tasmania,” by E. J. Dunn, (communicated by A. W. Howitt, F.G.S.) “Further Note on the Glacial Deposits of Bacchus Marsh,” by C. G. W. Officer, B.Sc., and L. J. Balfour.