DESCRIPTION OF _TYPHLOCYRA TILLE_, GEOFFR.

BY JAMES EDWARDS.

Having made the acquaintance of this insect, and ascertained the
equity of its claim to rank as a distinct species, which has been much
questioned, it has occurred to me that a detailed description and some
comparative remarks might be acceptable.

Head bright yellow. Pronotum in front bright yellow, behind whitish, anterior
margin with three large, nearly round, whitish spots. Scutellum deeply transversely
impressed on apical third, with a reddish triangular spot at each basal angle.
Elytra milk-white; clava, anterior margin of corium broadly, and 1st, 2nd, and
4th cells of membrane, fuscous. Corium more or less sprinkled with reddish atoms
placed more closely along the course of the 1st nerve, and forming a more or less
distinct patch between the apex of the 1st and 2nd nerves; membrane, 3rd cell,
milk-white, nerves yellow. Legs pale yellowish; T, 1st and 2nd pairs, tarsal claws
fuscous; 3rd pair, tarsi entirely, and extreme apex of tibiae, black; 7, as in _T. blandula_.
Abdomen yellow, base sometimes blackish.

Length, 1½ lin.; exposum, 3½ lin.

Exceedingly like pale examples of _T. blandula_, but differs in being
slightly larger, and in the markings on the pronotum, which characters
will always serve to separate the females of the
two species. The difference in the form of the
outer genital processes of the _G_ of the two species,
will be seen from the figures:

1. dipterus, 2. blandula.

Beaten from iris at Ringland, not uncommonly in March, but very
local.

Dracontius, Norwich,
18th September, 1877.

NOTES ON AFRICAN HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA.

BY W. L. DISTANT.

In a small collection of _Hemiptera_ made by Mr. Simons at Living-
stonia, Lake Nyasa, the same general absence of new species was
observed as is recorded by Mr. Hewitson (p. 51 ante) of the _Rhopalocera_ in the same collection. There seems no doubt that the East
African fauna undergoes little change till the longitude of the Great

Lakes is passed, and Commander Cameron, though his attention was
chiefly directed to geographical exploration, bears testimony to the
same fact. "To the west of Tanganyika a new geographical, ethnolog-
ical, zoological, entomological, and botanical region is entered."
("Across Africa," vol. ii, p. 311). Unfortunately, the _Hemiptera_ has
been preserved in sawdust impregnated with carboil acid, which had
discouraged a large portion of the specimens, and rendered them some-
what difficult to determine.

SCUTATA.

The species belong to the East African fauna, with a slight amount
of variation in some cases from the typical forms. _Hotea subfuscata_ and
_Leptuchyphagus pallipes_, found also in the Calabar district, were in
the collection, as was also the wide-ranging _Eleusis indicus_.

_Hotea subfuscata_, Westw. & Hope, var.

This variety has its most constant character in the slightly pro-
duced and almost spineless condition of the lateral angles of the thorax,
and diverges only from the typical form in some specimens by a visible
serration on the anterior part of the lateral edges of the thorax, and
sometimes by a considerable increase in size. I do not, however, con-
sider any of these characters as sufficiently differentiated at present to give them a specific character, as the type of _subfuscata_ in the Hope
collection at Oxford has the lateral angles of the thorax very slightly
produced, and in a long series of that species from W. Africa, I can
detect instances where the thoracic serration is also visible. Size too
is of little value, as in eight specimens I possess from Livingstonia,
scarcely more than two agree altogether in that respect.

The real distinction between _H. subfuscata_ and _H. gambiensis_, the
other dominant African species, is in the formation of the ventral seg-
ments, as pointed out by Dr. Stål in his "Hemiptera Africani," and
drawings of which have most obligingly been forwarded to me by
Prof. Westwood.

The East Asian species, _H. circulonoides_, H.-Schäff., follows the
same variation and wide range of habitat. It is recorded from Sumatra,
Malacca, Java, Timor, Celebes, Amboina, and China; and of its vari-
ability in colour, Vollenhoven remarks, "L'individu le plus clair en
couleur est de Java, le plus foncé est d'Amboine."

_Cyclopauster Deleguelisi_, Spin.? (Natalisola Deleguegues) Gen.
By all the authors I have seen, the above have been placed as synonomy of C. pallidus, Westw. There is in this species, however, a very constant character in a small, oblong, post-discoidal cell of the corium, as shown in Westwood's fig., Trans. Ent. Soc., ii, pl. 2, fig. 6 (1837), and as I have also seen, by an examination of the type with Prof. Westwood at Oxford. This does not exist in any of my specimens (? or ?) from Livingstonea, and the last joint of the antennae is much longer than the third, thus also differing from Westwood's fig. This last character, and the larger size of the body, agree with Still's description of Gonicyctrum circulicentrum, but I have used Spinola's name as being the oldest and probably the correct one, thus following Dr. Still himself.

**Reduviidae.**

This family is well represented in this small collection, and also belongs to the East African fauna. *Lestonurus angusticeps,* figured by Schaum in Peters, Reis. Mossamb., is included, with its immature forms.

**Catamniurus Nyassae, n. sp.**

Black, ptilous, somewhat shining below. Hind lobe of prothorax obverse chocolate-brown. Antennae ptilous, first and second joints black, third and fourth brownish, basal joints somewhat pubeose, second and third joints sub-equal in length. Ante-ocular part of the head, basal joints of the rostrum, anterior part of frontal lobe of prothorax, a triangular patch on each side of carinae (of which the bases are on the outer edges, and the points almost meet below apex of scutellum), six sub-quadrant spots on each abdominal border (of which the apical one is small and somewhat indistinct), apex of abdomen above, edges of abdominal segments below (excepting on disc), a narrow spinous longitudinal line on each abdominal border, and legs (including coxae), densely silvery pubeose, somewhat yellowish on upper side of body. Front lobe of prothorax longitudinally and rugosly striated, with a distinct central longitudinal furrow, hind lobe confluently rugose. Membrane somewhat opaque. Closer reddish-brown. 
Length, 10 lines.

This is a very interesting species, belonging to a genus in which only one other representative is as yet known, *C. brevicorne,* Serv., from Hindustan.

There are some other new forms to be described; but, in the present discoloured condition of some of them, I prefer waiting for fresh material before giving any further descriptions.

1. Sutton Villas, Derwent Grove, E0st Dulwich; September 1st, 1877.