

(October,

but unlike the lower half of a camel's hump, but in this case I had no opportunity of examining the central gall-mass.

ly knob-like forms were noticeable and the most unusual forms were those of fig. 2.

occurring on the under surface of the leaf, of which the progress of development and commencement.

is simply of a blister-like swelling, and the appearance of the future gall, a ring, of a deep reddish-brown, star-like swelling, the growth of which is

is not continuing until the former, the mass (3), gradually lengthens to one and sixteenths of an inch in length.

is rounded and smooth, closed at the top, and of downy yellowish hairs, and the

pointing hairs is placed at the top, in its fully developed condition, it is

on the leaf like a miniature acorn, and a star-like swelling through which it is

forms a pubescent socket distinct from itself, from which it is ultimately to be removed, whilst the socket remains

which, like the previous one, is on the leaf magnified to about four times its original size.

peculiar. Here the appearance of the gall is a miniature tumbler-glass inverted on the leaf.

two parts separate, or are separated, (as shown at 2) the base formed by a

with flutings from the circumference of a short cylinder, of a width of about one-fifth of the length of somewhat more than one-fifth of the length.

The hollow central part is merely a truncated cone, and slightly fluted vertically down to the length. The hollow central part is merely a truncated cone, and slightly fluted vertically down to the length. The hollow central part is merely a truncated cone, and slightly fluted vertically down to the length.

but insect presence was so obvious as to be attainable for examination, and the gall-maker. It would be of

Distant 1878

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1878.

on computer

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much interest to discover from fresh specimens what parasitical or other exigencies the very peculiar and apparently defensive structure is intended to serve.

In the case of the flask-shaped gall (fig. 1), there was also no clue by determinable insect-presence to the gall-former; but in all probability it belonged to one of the *Psyllidæ*.

Spring Grove, Isleworth:

September, 1878.

NOTES ON AFRICAN HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA.

BY W. L. DISTANT.



SCUTATA.

Genus *ASPONGOPUS*, Lap.

✓ *ASPONGOPUS INTERMEDIUS*, n. sp.

Greenish-black, corium and membrane dull purplish. Pronotum and scutellum thickly and coarsely punctured, the scutellum transversely rugulose, corium thickly and finely punctured. Pronotum with the lateral edges broadly reflexed and luteous above and below, border of corium, at base only, of the same colour on both sides. Antennæ black, 2nd and 3rd joints sub-equal, 4th somewhat incrassated and sulcated, a little shorter than apical joint, which is the longest, and clothed with pale pubescence. Rostrum piceous, 1st joint sulcated, 2nd joint the longest. Abdomen above pale olivaceous, with a marginal segmental row of alternate quadrate black and luteous spots. Under-side shining dark olivaceous, very thickly and finely punctured, with a marginal row of quadrate luteous spots occupying the centre of the outer edges of the segments. Femora and tibiæ strongly sulcated.

♀. Long. 17 mm.

Madagascar (Crossley).

This species is allied to *A. flavo-marginatus*, Sign., and *A. rotundatus*, Sign., its place being between the two. It differs from the first by its very much smaller size, the very strongly reflexed and rounded lateral edges of the pronotum (sinuated somewhat in *flavo-marginatus*), and in the luteous costal border of the corium being confined to the base only. From *A. rotundatus* it is distinguished by its very much larger size, and Stål, who seems to have examined the species, thus writes (Hem. Afr., i, p. 217), "articulo secundo antennarum tertio sub-breviore," and, in comparison with *A. flavo-marginatus*, the pronotum is "marginibus lateralibus multo minus late flavescentibus." The general colour also seems to be different.

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✓ *ASPONGOPUS FARLEYI*, *n. sp.*

Castaneous, with obscure green reflexions, thickly and coarsely punctured. Antennæ black, 1st and 3rd joints sub-equal, shorter than 2nd, 4th longest, incrassated, obsolete sulcated, apical joint somewhat shorter than preceding, narrowly fuscous at tip. Head emarginate at apex, sides sinuated. Rostrum piceous, apical joint paler. Base of pronotum and scutellum somewhat rugulose. The green reflexions are principally observable at base of pronotum, apex of scutellum, and apical half of corium. Membrane castaneous. Abdomen above rufous.

North Nyassa (Farley).

Long. 17 mm.

This species is allied to *A. viduatus*, Fab., from which it is structurally distinguished by the length of the 2nd joint of the antennæ, and the strongly incrassated and sulcated appearance of the 4th joint. The colour of the abdomen above, and absence of the black frontal markings of the pronotum, also prevent confusion.

## REDUVIIDÆ.

Genus *PLATYMERIS*, Lap.*PLATYMERIS CONFUSA*, *n. sp.*

Black, a large sub-quadrate spot about centre of corium, and femora near apices banded with luteous. Pronotum with frontal lobe armed with a short spine on each side, and deeply excavated and furrowed. Posterior lobe with the disc elevated, on which is a faint central longitudinal impression, and the lateral angles produced into acute spines directed backwards. Antennæ, with the exception of the basal joints, obscure castaneous, pilose. Legs pilose, the femoral luteous bands broadest on fore femora, and narrowest on the posterior. Abdomen above rufous, with the sides and apex black. Membrane somewhat paler, and obscure fuscous.

♀. Long. 41 mm.

Nyassa.

This species is allied to *P. Rhadamanthus*, Gerst., from which it is separated by the armature of the anterior lobe of the pronotum. The three allied East African species can be thus identified:

- A. Lateral angles of posterior lobe of pronotum produced into acute spines.  
 a. Anterior lobe of pronotum unarmed ..... *Rhadamanthus*, Gerst.  
 b. Anterior lobe of pronotum with spine on each side..... *confusa*, Dist.
- B. Lateral angles of posterior lobe of pronotum rounded.  
 c. Anterior lobe of pronotum with spine on each side..... *guttatipennis*, Stål.

I have lately received from the northern end of Lake Nyassa five specimens (♂ & ♀) of *Platymenis Rhadamanthus*, Gerst. They differ from the figure of that species in the "Reise in Ost-Afrika" in having the spot on the corium, as well as the femoral markings, rufous. They are also rather larger in size.

Derwent Grove, East Dulwich:  
 July 13th, 1878.

DESCR

Allied to *A.*  
 much paler brown  
 tween it and the  
 the black spot n  
 broader, and exten  
 tail by a narrow b  
 indistinct, almost

Hab.: Ang

Allied to *M.*  
 very broad, border  
 only to the end of  
 outer margin broad

Hab.: Cha

Upper-side:  
 of greyish-white,  
 the anal angle to  
 an elongated black  
 brown, from the m  
 white line crossing  
 the white bands me  
 spot surrounded by  
 from the costal to  
 margin is broadly b

Hab.: Boli

Upper-side uni  
 from the costal to  
 margin brown. Pe  
 the cell, a large bla  
 spot nearer the anal  
 band of brown cross

Hab.: Mar

Upper-side da