On new Species of Histeridae.

is concave. This confirms the sexual characters I gave for *Pygocelis* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, xx. 1897, p. 361). Herr Kolbe's species is highly typical of the genus.

Fig. 11.

![Image of Pygocelis usambarensis, Kolbe.]

*Pygocelis usambarensis*, Kolbe.

**Teretriosoma latirostre**, sp. n.

Oblongum, cylindricum, nigrum, nitidum, undique salinum punctatum; antennae tibiosa rufa-brunnea; pygynom convexa; mesosterno, strigae marginali in medio interrupta, metasterni que grossa punctatis; tibiae anticae 8-spinosae.

1. 2½ mill.

Oblong, cylindrical, black, shining; the head evenly, not closely, punctured, with a fine but clear carina over the eyes, nose broad and robust; the thorax, marginal striae long and well-marked, fine along the anterior edge, punctation larger than that of the head, especially along the base and before the scutellum, and the punctures are sometimes ocellate; the elytra have one rather well-defined oblique stria outside the middle of the base, the dorsal punctures are larger and more distinctly ocellate than those of the thorax, and in the dorsal region the interstices are faintly and rather irregularly longitudinally raised; the propygidium is convex and somewhat evenly punctured, punctures distinctly ocellate when seen under the microscope; the pygynom is convex, with the punctures more sparse and finer on the median area; the prosternum margined laterally before the coxae and coarsely, not closely, punctate; the mesosternum, marginal striae fine, not well-marked, and interrupted in the middle, coarsely punctured; the metasternum, lateral striae curved anteriorly, turning towards the suture, and not joined to the mesosternal stria, punctures most scattered in the median region; the first segment of the abdomen has smaller and closer punctures. The antennae are reddish brown, also the tibiae and tarsi, tenebrae darker; the anterior tibiae arc 6-, intermediate 5-, posterior 4-5-spinose.

On Scutellerinae and Graphosominae.

This species differs from the others I am acquainted with in having a broader nose, and the anterior tibiae are spinose rather than dentate.

*Hab.* Brownville, Texas (Wiedemann). One example.

*Epiphanes tasmani*, sp. n.

Orbicularis, convexus, subnudatus, niger, setosus; antennae rufa; fronto in medio carinata, utrinque punctata; pronoto utrinque bicornutus; elytra 6-costata; propygidio utrinque late impresso; pygyno irregulariter punctato.

1. 1½ mill.

Nearly circular in outline, convex, somewhat shining, black and setose; antennae wholly red, thighs red on the inner surface; the head, there is a well-marked median carina and one on either side of it midway between it and the lateral margin; the thorax, the lateral edge is carinate and there is an inner carina parallel to it, with a rather wide interstice between them, behind the neck are four short carinae; the elytra, the outer margin, one humeral stria and first dorsal striae are strongly carinate, and there are two others and a natural less elevated; the propygidium is transversely and widely impressed on either side, the impressions nearly meeting in the middle; the pygynom has one or two very large punctures and smaller ones mostly differing in size from one another; the prosternum, anterior lobe with large deep punctures, keel wide, with lateral striae navate anteriorly, surface of keel with a few small irregular points; the mesosternum widely bisinuous, sternal pits shallow and widen out transversely before and behind; the metasternum has round punctures much larger than those of the mesosternum, and most numerous in the median area, along the edge behind the sternal fora a strong carina.

*Hab.* Cairns, New South Wales, from the Muckleay Museum (Lea, 1293). It is probable that many species of this genus occur in Australia.


Having commenced the rearrangement, with large incorporations, of the fine collection of Rhynchota in the British Museum, the work of the late Francis Walker naturally calls for revision, which I have attempted in this paper so far as
the Scutellerinae and Graphosominae are concerned. All Walker's species which relate to these two subfamilies are reviewed in the following pages. I have also had all Westwood's types which he described in the 'Hope Catalogue' before me as I worked through the species. Some new species and genera are described.

Walker's type-specimens missing from the collection call for some remark. These disappearances, however, are not confined to the Rhynchota. Dr. Butler appears to have found similar inconu in the Zygaenida. Writing on this subject (Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. xii. p. 402, 1876) he remarks:—

"Mr. Walker comes one day and describes a new species; but, owing to the lateness of the hour, or some other cause, omits to label it as a type; the next time he comes to the collection he continues his MS., and, finding this species without a label, forthwith redescribes it. This will, I think, account for several instances which I have noticed of evidently the same species described twice over in consecutive pages of Walker's Catalogue." Again (loc. cit. p. 432):—

"He neglected to label his type, it got mixed up with the other Arctiidae in the collection; and the label appeared in the cabinet with no specimen to represent Walker's species." One other reason may be predicated. He never labelled the specimens; he was an industrious though, it must be added, reckless describer, and it seems probable that when he sometimes discovered his mistakes he shifted the specimens to proper positions and maintained a discreet silence as to the process. Hence the species are doubtless in the collection, but in other places and under other names.

**Scutellerinae.**

**Genus Coleoticus.**

*Coleoticus excellens*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 3 (1867).

The three specimens on which Walker founded his species were unlocalized, and "patria ignota" appears against the name in the catalogue of Lethierry and Severin. The British Museum now possesses a specimen from Queensland, and my own collection contains one from Samoa.

A character generally present, and found in two of the three typical specimens of Walker, is a small but distinct levigate ochraceous spot near each basal angle of the scutellum, which also possesses three or four small black spots—two transversely placed and wide apart before middle, and two close together (sometimes only one) on the slight central keel about one third before apex. The pronotum also possesses two small black spots situate a little before anterior margin.

*Coleoticus borealis*, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly and coarsely punctate; margins of the head and pronotum stramineous, inwardly demarcated with metallic green punctures on the head, very obscurely so and only near anterior margin of the pronotum. Scutellum with a distinct levigate stramineous spot near each basal angle, and with a few very small discal black spots, situate two close together on each side before middle and two, also close together, on central median line about one third before apex. Corium with a dark metallic ochraceous subcostal margin. Body beneath, legs, and antennae pale ochraceous. Pronotum with two small black spots a little before anterior margin.

Long. 17-19 millim.; exp. pronot. angle 10 millim.

_Hab._ Formosa, Lak-ku-li (Hils.). Two specimens (Brit. Mus.).

This species is closely allied to the Australian _C. excellens_, Walk., both in size and markings. It is separated, however, by the different coloration—ochraceous, not ferruginous—by the broader, more gibbous, and posteriorly less attenuated body, uniform colour of the sternum, &c. This is the most northern species of the genus yet described.

*Coleoticus fuscus.*

*Coleoticus fuscus*, Wall. Fann. Ind. Nai. i. p. 50 (1863).


**Damelia, gen. nov.**

Body short, about one and a half times as long as broad, gibbous, deflexed towards head and apex of abdomen. Head almost twice as broad as long, lateral margins moderately sinuated, apex rounded; antennae of five joints, second and third joints almost equal in length. Pronotum with the anterior margin moderately concave, lateral margins obliquely convex and laminate, basal margin in front of scutellum nearly straight. Scutellum with a large but faint circular impression on each side near base. Sternum with a central canal, the edges of which are raised.

I have placed this genus near _Steganoecerus_.

*Scutellerinae and Graphosominae.* 31
Genus **Spharocoris**.

**Spharocoris ocellatus.**


This species is generally distributed throughout South and East Africa. The British Museum contains specimens from Angola, from which locality also comes the West-African species *S. annulus*. This is the only locality known to the writer in which both species occur.

**Spharocoris annulus.**


*Spharocoris annularis*, Westw. in Hope, Cat. Hom. i. p. 13 (1837).

This truly West-African species, like others from the same area, seems gradually spreading eastwards across the continent. In the British Museum is a specimen collected by Mr. Scott Elliot in the district between Salt Lake and Wawamba Country in East Central Africa.

**Spharocoris pacilus**, Dallas, List Hem. Ins. i. p. 9 (1851).

This species, originally described from Gambia and redescribed by Stål from Nubia, was found by Mr. Scott Elliot in the same district of East Central Africa as *S. annulus*.

Genus **Asolenidium**.

**Asolenidium unicolor.**

*Spharocoris? unicolor*, Dallas, List Hem. Ins. i. p. 7 (1851).

*Var. flavonotatus.*


*Var. olivaceus*, nov.

Above dark uniform olivaceous, beneath picaceous; head beneath, prosternum, and femora dull castaneous; tibiae and tarsi picaceous.

*Hab. West Africa, Cameroon Mts. (Brit. Mus.)*.

**Scutellerinae** and **Graphosominae**.

Genus **Hyperoncus**.

**Hyperoncus cyanespus.**


Genus **Cantao**.

**Cantao rudis.**


Genus **Tectocoris**.

**Tectocoris lineola.**


*— Tectocoris pustulosus*, Walk. Cat. Hist. i. p. 13 (1867).—Apportens to the variety Banko, Don.

*— Tectocoris obliquus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 13.—A variety near that known under the name of *diphthalamus*, Thumb.

**Tectocoris ambienensis**.

The typical specimen on which this species was founded is destroyed, only the "head" being now contained in the National Collection. From the description it seems clearly to have been nothing but a variety of *T. lineola*, Fabr., var. *cyanescus*, Fabr., and may therefore be erased from our nomenclature.

Genus **Pacilocoris**.

**Pacilocoris Hardwicki.**

*Tectocoris Hardwickii*, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 13 (1837).

A specimen of this species, originally in the East-Indian Museum and now contained in the National Collection, has the following label attached:—"Ten shrubs at Tengra (Feb. 24, 1836); said to infect the plant particularly.—Near Bownt.".

**Pacilocoris Hardwicki**, Westw. (supra).


Walker's type is a small specimen of the above species appertaining to the variety *affinis*, Westw.


The specimen on which this species was founded is no...
longer in its place in the British Museum. It is possible 
that Walker may have discovered an error and relegated the 
"species" to some other and more proper place. At all 
events, it must be considered as non-existent and has to be 
erased from our nomenclature.

✓ Pectiocoris purpurascens, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 14 
(1837).

Abundantly distinct from P. interruptus, Westw. (loc. cit. 
p. 14), and is not a synonym of that species as enumerated 
in the 'Cat. Gén. des Hémiptères' of Lechtierry and Severin 
(p. 20).

Genus Characoris.

✓ Characoris paganus.


Attached to a specimen in the National Collection received 
from the Wilson-Saunders collection, and localized New 
South Wales, is the following note:—"This species is fossorial 
in soft sandstone. All this lot were taken in such a state, 
and the remains of the pupae were in the holes."

✓ Characoris similis, sp. n.

In markings above almost exactly similar to C. variegatus, 
Dall., but the ground-colour is stramineous and not bright 
red. Beneath stramineous; head and sternum with sub-
 marginal black lines; abdomen with a single marginal row 
of angulated black spots. Legs stramineous, streaked with 
black.

The body is very much narrower and more elongate than 
in C. variegatus, and the rostrum extends almost halfway 
across the basal segment of the abdomen, while in Dallas's 
species it about only reaches its base.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. Australia, Adelaide. Type, Brit. Mus.

Genus Tetrarthria.

✓ Tetrarthria variegata.

Tetrarthria variegata, Dall. List Hem. Ins. i. p. 20, pl. i. fig. 1 (1851).


This is a most variable species, and it is more than probable 
that some of those enumerated below as species are also

Scutellerine and Graphosomicine.

but forms of T. variegata. More material, however, seems 
necessary before further union is attempted.

✓ Tetrarthria varia.


✓ Tetrarthria maulana.


Tetrarthria basalis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 23.

Genus Brachyaulax.

✓ Brachyaulax oblonga.

Tectocoris oblonga, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 14 (1837).


Scutellera maculipennis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 16.

Scutellera subescens, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 507 (1838).

Var. Scutellera bipunctata, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 10 (1867).

Genus Philia.

✓ Philia formorata.


Callidea curtula, Walk. loc. cit. p. 39. n. 64.

Callidea colitis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 40. n. 65.

Var. Callidea aureoventra, Walk. loc. cit. p. 41. n. 68.

These may all subsequently prove to be varieties of P. senator, Fabr., but they are distinct from that species in 
coloration; and whereas the typical P. senator appears to be 
almost confined to Australia, P. formorata and its variety 
are dominant in the eastern portion of the Malay Archipelago, 
though specimens have been received from Somerset, Cape 
York Peninsula.

✓ Philia subapicalis.

Callidea subapicalis, Walk. Cat. Hist. i. p. 36. n. 46 (1867).

A species of considerably larger size than P. formorata, to 
which in other respects it is very closely related, and alto-
gether distinct from C. munda and C. spilogastra, to which 
Walker alludes it. The basal two of the five golden-green 
spots to the scutellum described by Walker are very in-
distinct. Possibly another large form of P. senator.
Scutellerinae and Graphosominae.

Var. a (typical).—Duke of York's Island (coll. Dist.).

Var. b.—Prontum wholly black, excepting lateral areas. Solomon Islands.

Var. c.—As in var. a, but with the legs wholly cyanous. Solomon Islands.

Var. d.—Wholly purplish black above, but with the posterior lateral marginal ochraceous coloration to the pronotum. Femora ochraceous, with their spines cyanous. Solomon Islands.

Var. e.—Wholly purplish black above. Femora ochraceous, their spines concolorous. New Britain.

Philia Woodfordi, sp. n.

Bright metallic bronzy green; head, lateral margins of pronotum, and basal half of scutellum emerald-green; central lobe and basal margin of head, anterior marginal area of pronotum, basal callosity, and two large fused spots on apical area of scutellum purplish black; extreme apex of scutellum bronzy green. Body beneath emerald-green; areas of the odoriferous apertures and basal margins of the abdominal segments black. Coxa, trochanters and femora, and lateral margins of the abdomen ochraceous. Antennae piceous, first and second joints ochraceous; rostrum piceous, basal joint ochraceous.

Pronotum and scutellum coarsely punctate; abdomen beneath finely wrinkled and sparingly punctate, its ochraceous lateral margin entire.

Long. 11–12 millim. 

Hab. Solomon Islands (Woodford; Brit. Mus.).

Genus Callipara.

Calliphara prasinia, Guér. (Scutellaris), Voy. Coq., Ins. pp. 158 & 160, pl. xi. fig. 3 (1830).


Tetrarthria nigra, Walk. loc. cit. p. 23, n. 10.

Callipara eburnia, Walk. loc. cit. p. 39, n. 52.

Calliphara bifasciata.

Callida (Calliphara) bifasciata, White, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iii. p. 86 (1842).

Calliphara excellens.
Tetra excellens, Burm. Nov. Act. Acad. Leop. xvi, Suppl. i. p. 287, pl. xii, fig. 2 (1834).
Zootecnia obscura, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 11 (1837).

Calliphara regalis.
Callidea semirufa, Walk. loc. cit. p. 34. n. 30.
Callidea biplaea, Walk. loc. cit. p. 35. n. 42.

Calliphara quadrinotata.
Callidea quadrinotata, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 38. n. 51 (1867).

Var. a. (typical).—Pronotum purplish; scutellum luteous, with four purplish spots.

Var. b.—Pronotum purplish red, with dark bluish spots; scutellum purplish red, with four bluish spots, and the apex also of the same colour. New Guinea (Brit. Mus.).

Var. c.—Pronotum resplendent green, with bluish-black spots; scutellum with seven blackish spots. Admiralty Islands (Brit. Mua.).

Allied to C. eximia, Vollenh.

Calliphara flagrans.

Genus Chrysocoris.

Chrysocoris atricapillus.
Paraoxus melanoccephalus, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 10. n. 10 (1867).
Var. Callidea variabilis, Vollenh. Faun. Ind. Noorl. i. p. 22. pl. i. fig. 9 (1868).
Callidea ampla, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 35. n. 44 (1867).

Chrysocoris coxalis.
Callidea tessellata, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 38. n. 60 (1867).
Callidea proxima, Walk. loc. cit. p. 39. n. 65.

Chrysocoris spilogastrea.

Chrysocoris Stollii.
Genex Stollii, Wolff, l. c. ii. p. 38, fig. 45 (1801).

Chrysocoris pelophoroides.
Tijdschr. voor Ent. xii. p. 258, pl. xi. fig. c (1809).

Chrysocoris Germari.
Scutellera Germari, Eschsch., Entomogr. i. p. 100. 73, pl. ii. fig. 2 (1829).
Callidea runcuncula, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 44. n. 50 (1867).

Chrysocoris melanophora.
Callidea sodalis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 513.

Chrysocoris purpureus.
Callidea purpurea, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 15 (1837).
Chrysocoris viridis, Atkins, Notas Ind. Rhench. IIo. ii. p. 175 (1867).

Chrysocoris partita.
Var. Callidea silvaticula, Walk. loc. cit. p. 43. n. 61.

Genus Lamprocoris.

Lamprocoris lateralis.

Lamprocoris Roylii.
Callidea Roylii, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 16 (1837).
Callidea scripta, Walk. loc. cit. p. 29. n. 17.
Callidea gibbosa, Walk. loc. cit. p. 29. n. 18.

Genus Cryptacrus.

Cryptacrus rufopicta.
Genus Graptoecoris.

_Graptoecoris audits._


_Cryptocoris signifer_, Walk. Cat. Hel. i. p. 11. n. 3 (1897).

_Graptoecoris grandis_, sp. n.

Orange-yellow; head, antennae, two very large discal spots to pronotum (extending from base to near anterior margin, only slightly separated and nearly occupying the whole of disk), scutellum with two small spots near base, two large and fused transverse spots at centre, and two similar spots before apex, costal margin of corium and apex of membrane, sternum (excluding lateral margins of prosternum and base of metasternum), large central and marginal spots to abdomen, and the legs bluish black.

Body broad, somewhat transversely flattened, sparingly and finely punctate.

Long. 17 millim.; exp. pronot. ang. 11 millim.

_Hab._ Central Africa: Yambuya, River Aruimi (Stanley Expedition). Coll. Dist.

Genus Callidea.

_Callidea purpureascens._


Genus Calliscyta.

_Calliscyta australis_, sp. n.

Head dark indigo-blue, spines of the lateral lobes reddish; eyes ochraceous. Pronotum castaneous, with dark indigo shadings and with a central longitudinal irregular yellowish fascia. Scutellum castaneous, dark and shaded with blue on basal area, paler and ochraceous at apical area; a short oblique curved yellow fascia at each basal angle and two rounded blackish spots before apex. Head beneath and sternum dark indigo-blue; legs castaneous; coxae and trochanters ochraceous. Abdomen sanguineous, with a lateral series of transverse stigmatal spots and a large subapical spot bluish black.

Head finely punctate; pronotum and basal two thirds

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Scutellerinae and Graphosominae.

of scutellum coarsely punctate. Antennae and rostrum mutilated.

Long. 13 millim.

_Hab._ Queensland. (Type, Brit. Mus.)

Genus Macraulax.

This genus, which Dallas founded on two Australian specimens which he identified, and as I can only consider correctly, as the _Pachyoecoris bipunctatus_, II. Schéff., is now generally sunk as a synonym of the genus _Tetrya_, and Herr.-Schéff.'s name applied to a Central and North-American species. I have searched the record-book of the British Museum, and no doubt seems to exist that Dallas's specimens came from Australia and formed part of 'Harrington's collection.' On the other hand, those specimens agree with Stål's description of Texan and Mexican species he examined, viz.: "Rostro paullo pone medium ventris extenso; ventre ultra medium sulcato." It is, however, more than unlikely that the same species is found in both Central America and Australia, and nowhere else.

Genus Pachyoecoris.

_Pachyoecoris chrysomelinus._

_Pachyoecoris chrysomelinus_, Walk. Cat. Hel. i. p. 52. n. 38 (1887).

Genus Polytes.

_Polytes propinquus._

_Pachyoecoris propinquus_, Walk. Cat. Hel. i. p. 50. n. 30 (1887).

_Polytes inco_, sp. n.

Ochraceous; head with four longitudinal black fascia, two central and a short one on the inner side of each eye; pronotum with three double series of black spots, between which series are some smaller black spots arranged in linear manner, some similar spots near lateral margin; scutellum with irregular black markings, consisting principally of three large basal spots and a waved transverse fascia across disk, the remaining area with small spots and streaks of the same colour. Margins of corium spotted with black. Body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; head with a lateral streak in front of each eye, some marginal spots to pronotum, facional and tibial streaks, tarsi, apex of rostrum, and a sublateral series of stigmatal spots to abdomen black. Antennae with
the three basal joints black, first ochraceous at base, remaining joints mutilated. Rostrum reaching the third abdominal segment.

Long. 10 millim.; lat. 7 millim.

_Hab._ Peru (coll. Dist.).

- **Polytes granulatus.**


  I place this species in the genus _Polytes_, though Stål's diagnosis of that genus is very obscure. In his original description (Cf., Vet.-Ak. Föhr. 1867, p. 492) he gives the type ("_Pachycoris hebraicus_, P. B., ad hoc genus est referendus"). But in his subsequent _Enumeratio Hemipterorum_, i. p. 10, he places _hebraicus_ in the genus _Diolus_, Mayr. Both genera stand in his _Enumeratio_, and no further explanation is given.

- **Ascanius cassidoideis.**

  _Pachycoris cassidoideis_, Walk. Cat. Hist. i. p. 48. n. 16 (1867).

- **Genus ACHATES.**

  - **_Achates trinotatus._**


  - **_Achates vittatus._**


  - **_Achates leucotocus._**

    _Pachycoris leucotocus_, Walk. Cat. Hist. i. p. 52. n. 36 (1867).

    _Achates neotropicalis_, sp. n.

  Ochraceous, spotted and striped with castaneous.

  Head sparingly and coarsely punctate; two castaneous spots at base; eyes castaneous, apical half of central lobe and antennae black. Pronotum coarsely and sparingly punctate, with the lateral angles and five central fasciae castaneous, of which the outermost on each side is bent and does not reach the anterior margin. Scutellum coarsely and sparingly punctate, with two central longitudinal fasciae, on each of which is a broken fascia consisting of three spots and

- **Scutellerinae and Graphosominae.**

  a basal sublateral fascia castaneous. Body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; abdomen dark castaneous, its disk pitchy, its lateral and apical margins ochraceous. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae.

  Long. 7 millim.

  _Hab._ Amazons, Madeira River (coll. Dist.).

- **Orosiloehus divergens.**


- **Diolus Boscii.**


  Walker's type is in a mutilated condition, wanting the abdomen. It seems, however, to pertain to the Fabrician species.

- **Genus Dystus.**

  - **_Dystus scita._**

    _Agnosoma scita_, Walk. Cat. Hist. i, p. 60. n. 9 (1867).

  - **Genus Agonosoma.**

    - **_Agonosoma trilineata._**


      The specimens identified by Mr. Uhler as _A. flavolineata_, and which are now in the collection of the British Museum, are typical _A. trilineata_, Fabr. No specimens of Laporte's species were in any of the Antillean collections worked by Mr. Uhler. The two specimens described as _A. trilineata_, var. (loc. cit. p. 170), are the varietal form _quadriguttata_, Sign.

  - **Genus Lobothyreus.**

    - **_Lobothyreus lobatus._**

      _Pachycoris lobata_, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 12 (1837).

      _Pachycoris cuccul_, Walk. Cat. Hist. i. p. 60. n. 32 (1867).

      _Symphysus signatus_, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 517 (1808).
Genus Sphyrocoris.

Sphyrocoris obliquus.

Pachycoris obliquus, Germ., Zeit. s. w. i. p. 2 (1839).

Genus Symphylus.

Symphylus deplanatus.

Pachycoris deplanatus, Herr.-Schäff. Wann. iv. p. 3, fig. 344 (1839).

Symphylus rivulosus.


Symphylus ephippoides.

Pachycoris ephippoides, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 59, n. 31 (1867).

Symphylus leucopilus.


Symphylus obtusus.

Symphylus obtusus, Dall. List. Hem. i. p. 27 (1851).
Symphylus gibbosus, Dist. Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhynch.-Het. p. 28, pl. iii. fig. 2 (1889).

Although I carefully compared the Mexican specimen belonging to Dr. Signoret with the single type specimen of Dallas from Colombia before describing it as a new species, another specimen has been received from Panama, and although the size of the specimens differ and, by implication, also the shape, I think they are better united as one species.

Symphylus divergens.


The single type specimen is in very bad condition, but seemingly pertains to the genus Symphylus.

Note.—Walker described two different species under the above name on consecutive pages of his list. The first (p. 516) is an Orsilocheus, the second (supra) is apparently a Symphylus.

Genus Testrina.


This genus may be placed near Galenius, Dist...

Testrina laticollis.


Genus Camirus.

Camirus conicus.

Pachycoris conicus, Germ. Zeit. s. w. i. p. 106 (1839).

Camirus brevilineus.


Genus Hotea.

Hotea subfuscata.

Tetragonona subfuscata, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 11 (1867).
Hotea melanchotica, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 66, n. 3 (1867).

Hotea nigro-rufa.


Hotea circumpunctata, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 57, n. 6 (1867).

The type is no longer contained under this name in the British Museum. It was described from Penang, where H. circumpunctata, Herr.-Schäff., is the common species. Walker most probably corrected himself without comment.

Hotea curculionoides.

Hotea nasuta, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 68, n. 9 (1867).

Genus Derooplax.

Derooplax diffusa.


Genus Phimodera.

Phimodera torpida.

A single specimen contained in Dr. Leith's Indian collection has been in my possession for the last twenty years, and I have refrained from describing it on account of the imperfect condition of the legs and antennae. As, however, the only other species of the genus is from Turkestan, it seems a pity to still refrain from recording its Oriental congener.

MORBORA, gen. nov.

Allied to Odontoscelis, but body more convex; lateral margins of head and pronotum strongly and longly spinous. Head with the eyes sessile, its frontal and apical lateral margins longly spinous; between the eyes and this anterior spinous margin is a distinct lateral peduncle with its extremity spinous; lateral lobe moderately convex and elevated. Pronotum with the lateral margins laminate and longly spinous, acutely truncate before the eyes. Abdomen with the lateral marginals shortly spinous; abdomen beneath with an oblique sericeous patch on each side and situated on the third, fourth, and fifth segments. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae.

MORBORA AUSTRALIS, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; head coarsely and darkly punctate, with a central ochraceous fascia more or less margined with black; pronotum with its anterior area somewhat irregularly foveate, its posterior area a little paler and darkly punctate. Scutellum thickly and coarsely punctate. Body beneath and legs brownish ochraceous; abdomen with a dull black sericeous patch on each side of disk; femora with an ochraceous spot beneath a little before apex.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. Australia, Peak Downs (coll. Dist.).

GRAPHOSOMINAE.

Genus TRIGONOSOMA.

TRIGONOSOMA FISCHERI.


Trigonosoma Desfontainii, Dall. (see Fabr.) List Hom. i. p. 40, n. 1 (1851).

Trigonosoma Falata, Wazn. (see Cyrillo) Cat. Hom. i. p. 61, n. 1 (1887).

Trigonosoma Fischeri, Wazn. loc. cit. p. 65, n. 5.


Ceylon is certainly a wrong locality for this species.
Mr. W. L. Distant on

Genus Bolbocoris.

†Bolbocoris reticulatus.

Bolbocoris reticulatus, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 45. n. 2 (1851).
Barygaster incomptus, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 67. n. 10 (1867).

Genus Ancyrosoma.

* Ancyrosoma affine.

Trigonosoma affine, Westw. in Hope Cat. Hem. i. p. 12 (1837).
Closely allied to A. albolineata, Fabr., but with the second longitudinal carina on each half of the scutellum nearly straight, not strongly waved.

Genus Podops.

† Podops limosa.

Podops limosa, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 72. n. 17 (1867).
Walker append to his description the remark:—"The colour distinguishes it from P. niger (Dall.), with which it agrees in structure." This is totally incorrect, the P. niger, Dall., having the lateral margins of the pronotum convexly sinuate and reflexed. In structure P. limosa resembles P. coeretata, Walk., but can be recognized by some longitudinal series of punctures to the scutellum.

‡ Podops coeretata.

Podops spinosa, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 73. n. 18 (1867).
Podops nasalis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 73. n. 19.
Podops excava, Walk. loc. cit. p. 74. n. 21.

‡ Podops spinifera.

Podops spinifera, Westw. in Hope Cat. Hem. i. p. 16 (1837).

Podops asper, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 72. n. 10 (1867).

This species is founded on two specimens; the condition of both, however, is so deplorable that at present nothing definite can be said as to specific validity or generic correctness.
Mr. P. Cameron on New Fossorial Hymenoptera

*Heteropoda plicata*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 50. n. 4 = Derophas circumducta, Gurn.

*H. nanuta*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 58. n. 8 = H. curvature, Bolsh. II. S.

Euphates truncatus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 57. n. 10 = Bolocoris reticulatus, Dall.

*Podops convexus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 71. n. 0. Not belonging to either of the subfamilies here treated.


*E. nanuta*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 73. n. 18 = P. curvata, Fabr.

*E. spinarius*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 73. n. 10 = P. curvata, Fabr.

*E. curvatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 74. n. 24 = P. curvata, Fabr.


*Tenebrosa versicolor*, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 113. n. 1 1877 = Bracon hypercorvis camelus, Costa.

To be treated as non-existent.

Species the types of which are not now to be found in the British Museum.


*Samolada humeralis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 71. n. 10.

*Euphates erecta*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 57. n. 8.

*Podops terricola*, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 11. n. 8.

Species the types of which are supposed to be in Australia.


III.—Description of a new Genus and some new Species of Fossorial Hymenoptera from the Oriental Zoological Region.

By P. Cameron.

Sphygidae.

This family may now be added to the fauna of the Oriental zoological region. It is of small extent. The few species known hitherto are from Europe and North America.

Polothrom flavicolle, sp. n.

Nigrum, flavo-maculatum; pedibus nigris, femoribus supra flavo-
maculatis; alis fore hyalinis, apice fumatis.

Long. 12 mm. Q.

Antennae black; the scape and second joint yellow beneath;

the scape covered with long white hair; the flagellum almost bare. Head black, strongly and deeply rugose punctured and rather thickly covered with white hair; the eye-incision and the lower orbits, a small line on the inner orbits above, the sides of the clypeus, a mark above it triangularly narrowed on the top, and an interrupted line on the middle of the front, fulvous yellow. Pro- and mesothorax rugosely punctured, the median segment more closely and finely punctured; the base of the pronotum, a large oval inner and a smaller outer mark on the sides of the scutellum, a larger more elongate mark opposite the tegulae, a narrow line on the sides of the postscutellum, and a mark on the mesopleurae under the fore wings, fulvous yellow. Legs black, thickly covered with white hair; the apex of the fore femora, the apical part of the middle and the greater part of the hinder femora yellow above. Wings hyaline; the radial and the upper part of the cubital cellulae to a less extent smoky; the stigma and nervures are black; the first transverse cubital nervure is curved, the others are straight, oblique; the first recurrent is received in the middle, the second in the basal fourth of the cellulae. Abdomen shining, smooth; the base of the third and fourth segments and the greater part of the last three segments above lemon-yellow. The pygidium is keeled down the middle, as is also the basal half of the last ventral segment; the basal three ventral segments are incised in the middle, the basal not so distinctly as the other two; in the middle of the second segment is an oval yellow mark; the third has the sides yellow at the base.

I place this species in *Polothrom* rather than in *Sphygus* because the third cubital cellulae is not narrowed at the top and because the antennae are not so distinctly clavate. In the species here described the antennae are scarcely so long as the thorax and the flagellum is not distinctly narrowed at the base.

Khasia Hills.

Sphygidae.

*Selephron tibiale*, sp. n.

Long. 19–20 mm.

In Bingham's table (Fauna Brit. Ind., Hym. p. 236) this species comes into A. Colours black and yellow, "a. Mesotomum striate," and "b. Comparatively small (16–15 mm.)," which will be now divided:

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