

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 strewn 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 camera*. While thus "on the feed" the *Ornithoptera* admits of a very close approach, and is easily captured. Two *Papilio*'s, of the "Pammon" and "Agamemnon" 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*, *Hebomoia*, *Eronia*, *Callidryas*, and *Terias* were represented, more or less copiously, but there was a marked absence of the usually abundant *Danaus* and *Euploea*, 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 Misippus* and sp., *Atella Phalanta*?, *Junonia* (two species), a fine *Precis* allied to the Australian *P. Zelima*, *Neptis* sp. very like the European *N. aceris*, *Ypthima* sp. (abundant), &c., &c. The *Lycenidae* and *Hesperiidae* 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 *Coccinellidae* 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.

* *abandoned*

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Of the genera mentioned below, *Niphe*, Stål, was hitherto only known from tropical Asia and Malasia, *Rhaphidosoma*, 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 Rhynchotal fauna, and that very little is known of the Hemipterous fauna of Bolivia, Peru,* and Ecuador.

Fam. PENTATOMIDÆ.

1. *NIPHE ETHIOPICA*, n. sp.

Elongato-obovata, testacea, supra sat crebre fusco vel nigro-punctata, punctura intra latera pronoti valde condensata, linea levi impunctata postice latiore et fulvescente ab apice pronoti ad apicem scutelli pertracta, limbo angusto laterali pronoti et corii pallido, pectore macula parva nigra prope

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

acetabula, ad marginem anticum mesosterni et ad marginem lateralem metasterni notato, sat parce fortiter subfusco-punctato, punctis in medio propleurorum minoribus nigris vittam formantibus, area evaporativa punctis minimis raris nigris conspersa, ventre remote fusco-punctulato, spiraculis nigris. Caput intra oculos area oblonga impunctata præditum, ante oculos levissime sinuatum, deinde angustatum, jugis apice paullo convergentibus sed tylo via longioribus, summo margine laterali capitis fusco, rostro testaceo, articulo ultimo nigro (antennæ desunt). Pronotum lateribus obsolete subrotundatum, pone angulos laterales rotundatos haud eminulos non sinuatum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis paullo superantia, membrana pellucida, venis obscurioribus. Connexivum immaculatum. Femora remote et minute nigromaculata. Segmentum genitale maris apice profunde sinuatum.

Long., ♂, 12 mm., ♀, 13 mm.

Variat pronoto apicem versus infuscatopectoreque cum ventre fusco-lurido.

Africa occidentalis: Assini et Gaboon. Coll. Montandon.

N. elongatæ, Dall., cujus specimen annamense vidi, simillima, sed differt pronoto pone angulos laterales haud sinuato limboque pallido laterali corii multo angustiore.

✓ 2. PEROMATUS BOLIVIANUS, n. sp.

Obovatus, olivaceo-virens, apice cornuum lateraliurn pronoti fusco, corio flavo, vena subcostali tota utrinque venaque interna intus et post medium extus fuscocolimbat, clavo fusco, margine externo flavo excepto, membrana fusco-ænea, antennæ pedibusque rufoferrugineis. Caput lateribus levissime sinuatum, antennarum articulis secundo et tertio longitudine subæqualibus (art. ultimus deest). Pronotum fortiter sat dense, basin versus remotius punctatum, marginibus lateralibus anticis paullo pone medium late levissime sinuatis, totis retrorsum divergentibus, angulis lateralibus in cornua marginibus lateralibus posticis subæquilonga, apice rotundata, postice prope apicem sinuata extus eminentibus. Scutellum basin segmenti quinti connexivi superans, remote punctatum, frenis medium scutelli haud attingentibus. Pectus parce punctatum, cornubus sternalibus valde divaricatis, sulco orificiali in rugam longam tenuem continuato. Corium scutello paullo longius, remote fusco-punctulatum, apicem versus densius punctatum. Abdomen subtus remote punctatum, carina obtusa media levi, angulis apicalibus segmenti sexti nonnihil spinoso-productis.

Long., ♀, 26.5 mm.

Bolivia. Coll. Fallou.

The antennæ 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. COREIDÆ.

3. PHTHIA CANTHARIDINA, n. sp.

Cyanea, capite, scutello, membrana (hac subtus nigricante), femoribus ventreque obscure smaragdineis, antennis violaceis, harum articulo ultimo, rostro (articulo basali excepto) articulisque duobus ultimis tarsorum nigris, mesosterno vitta media longitudinali rufofulva notato; dense punctata, ventre nitido, transversim substrigoso, impunctato. Caput cum antennis parcius

pilosum, his apicem hemelytrorum fere attingentibus, articulo secundo primo paullo longiore, tertio secundo multo brevior, quarto secundo distinctissime longiore. Pronotum et scutellum breviter erecte fuscopilosa, illo marginibus lateralibus anticis inermi, angulis lateralibus acutiusculis, leviter prominulis. Hemelytra apicem abdominis longius superantia, corio brevissime erecte puberulo. Abdomen subtus parce pilosum, spiraculis segmentorum tertii et quarti et quinti a basi quam ab apice segmentorum longius distantibus, segmento genitali maris apice medio impresso, margine apicali dense piloso, medio sinuato. Pedes parcius pilosi.

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

Bolivia. Coll. mea.

Corpore superne pictura flava constanter destituto a ceteris speciebus divergens.

Fam. REDUVIIDÆ.

4. ZELUS FILICAUDA, n. sp.

Fusco-nigricans, capite subtus, rostro, lobo postico pronoti, hemelytris ventreque dilutionibus, strigula inter ocellos flava, apice scutelli, limbo laterali abdominis lineaque longitudinali media ventris albis. Caput pronoto paullo brevius, post oculos subsensim angustatum, articulo primo antennarum capite et pronoto unitis paullo longiore (ceteri articuli desunt). Pronotum lobo postico subtiliter ruguloso-punctulatum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis paullo superantia. Segmentum genitale maris magnum, prominens, margine apicali medio processu angusto, curvato, nigro armato.

Long., ♂, 12 mm.

Ecuador; Loja. Coll. Fallou.

Subgeneris *Diplodi* membrum. Z. erythrocephalo, Fabr., structura segmenti genitalis maris affinis, sed ceteris notis bene distinctus.

5. RHAPHIDOSOMA ATKINSONI, n. sp.

Supra obscure fuscum, vittis duabus albo-ochraceis parallelis ab apice pronoti ad apicem abdominis extensis, his vittis ad basin segmentorum abdominalium interruptis, subtus albo-ochraceum. Caput prothorace et mesothorace unitis paullo longius, apice inermi, oculis fere in medio capitis sitis, rostro et antennis fuscis, articulo secundo illius primo fere octuplo longiore, articulo primo harum capiti cum prothorace et mesothorace subæquilongo, secundo primo plus quam duplo brevior, tertio secundo paullo longiore (art. quartus deest). Prothorax leviter convexus mesothorace paullo brevior, hoc metathorace paullo longiore. Abdomen supra convexum, segmento ultimo dorsali apice triangulariter producto. Pedes fusci, tibiis femoribus longioribus, femoribus posticis apicem abdominis fere attingentibus.

Long., ♂, 25 mm.

India orientalis; Trevandrum.

It differs from the African species by having no spine at the apex of the head, but cannot be generically separated from *Rhaphidosoma*. It was communicated to me by the late E. T. Atkinson.

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