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DESCRIPTIONS
 OF SOME
 ETHIOPIAN HETEROPTERA
 WITH
 SYNONYMICAL NOTES
 BY
 E. BERGROTH.

The new species described in this paper have been found among materials communicated by the Imp. Bureau of Entomology, London, and types of them will be deposited in the British Museum.

FAM. PENTATOMIDAE.

✓ I. — **Dymantis confusa** n. sp.

Allied and extremely similar to *D. plana* FABR., but distinguished by the following characters :

✓ *D. plana.*

D. confusa.

First joint of antennae pale ochraceous, dotted with black, second and third joints ochraceous or testaceous, usually above streaked or dotted with blackish, or with the apex

First three joints of antennae and basal third of fourth joint sanguineous, unicolorous, the rest blackish; second joint but little longer than third.

infuscated, last two joints blackish, fourth often tinged with testaceous at base; second joint much longer ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$, or somewhat less) than third.

Corium in both sexes passing middle, but not reaching apex of penultimate connexival segment.

Membrane in both sexes almost reaching apex of abdomen, or in the female at least reaching middle of dorsal genital segment.

Male genital segment protruding in a large median transverse tubercle, visible even from above; the tubercle excavated above and subtruncately sinuate at apex; the depressed apical margin of the segment seen from behind interrupted in the middle, being obliquely straight on each side from the base of the conically produced latero-apical angles to near the middle, then suddenly turned downwards, forming a short parallel perpendicular furrow.

Corium in male reaching or somewhat passing base of ultimate connexival segment.

Membrane in female barely reaching base of dorsal genital segment.

Male genital segment seen from the side obtusangular, obliquely ascending from the base to near the middle, then perpendicularly ascending to the depressed apical margin which, seen from behind, is entire, uninterrupted, and moderately arcuately sinuate between the produced latero-apical angles.

Nyasaland (between Fort Mangoche and Chikala Boma, about 4,000 ft., S. A. NEAVE).

✓ *D. plana* was described from Guinea, where it has been found in many places. I have it from Dahomey, from Eastern Sudan (Sobat on the White Nile), and from Congo. Of *D. confusa* I have seen only the two specimens found by Mr. NEAVE, but there can be little doubt that it has been confused with *plana* in some collections, and the specimens of *plana* recorded from South Africa may possibly belong to *confusa*. The colour of the antennae, the mutual length of their second and third joints, and the length of the hemelytra are variable to some extent in some Pentatomidae, and specimens of *D. plana* and *confusa* may be found in which the differential characters of the antennae and hemelytra, as given above, are less obvious, but male specimens of the two species are

always easily distinguished by the quite different structure of the genital segment.

✓ 2. — **Ennius longulus** GERM.

The dark colour of the head, membrane, and underside of the body varies much in intensity, being sometimes entirely black, except a narrow lateral margin to the venter. The third antennal joint is also variable in length. The five narrow less densely punctulate posterior vittae of the pronotum are often very indistinct. *E. Monteironis* DIST. is not distinct from *longulus*. STÅL's description of the colour of the legs is rather obscure and ambiguous; normally they are coloured as described by DISTANT. I know the species from Rhodesia and Nyasaland. My northernmost specimens are from Harrar, Abyssinia.

✓ 3. — **Halyomorpha viridescens** WALK.

Above variegated with dark ochraceous and blackish, the black parts often with a greenish tinge, pronotum with two small round callous spots before the middle and a subtriangular patch at the middle of the lateral margins pale ochraceous, scutellum with five more or less irregular pale ochraceous basal spots, the outermost spot on each side more callous and touching the black pit at the basal angles, connexivum black with a transverse median inwardly strongly narrowing pale ochraceous spot, the whole upper side of the body rather thickly punctured, but the ochraceous parts much more remotely so; beneath ochraceous, head between the bucculae and the sides greenish black, variegated and streaked with ochraceous, pleurae greenish black, strongly punctured, with a median more or less interrupted vitta and a triangular patch at the lateral margin of the propleurae ochraceous and impunctate, mesosternum with a large median fuscous patch, the venter with a broad infuscated sublateral vitta tinged with greenish and emitting fuscous branches to the lateral margin along the basal and apical margins of the segments, spiracles piceous, fifth segment with two basal median spots, and sixth segment with a large median basal spot black. Head almost as long as broad, anteocular part broader than long, subparallel, very slightly sinuate at the sides, broadly rounded at apex, juga in their middle twice broader than clypeus, ocelli a little less than three times more distant from each other than from eyes, rostrum piceous, reaching base of third ventral segment, antennae black, first joint beneath, and articulation between second and third joints testaceous, fourth joint with a broad obscure

reddish basal ring, basal joint not reaching apex of head, second and third subequal in length (fifth joint wanting, probably coloured as fourth). Pronotum in the middle a little longer than head, lateral margins straight, lateral angles slightly prominent. Hemelytra somewhat passing apex of abdomen, corium reaching base of sixth connexival segment, membrane greyish testaceous, more or less infuscated towards base, the veins blackish, interrupted by the ground-colour of the membrane behind the middle. Abdomen beneath, excepting the smooth middle, finely and very remotely punctured, somewhat more densely so in the sublateral brownish vitta and its lateral fasciate offshoots, the pale ochraceous area between these lateral fasciae impunctate, sixth male ventral segment in the middle a little shorter than the three preceding segments taken together, its apical margin bordered with a short rugulose membrane, male genital segment deeply transversely impressed behind the middle, the whole apical margin obtusangularly sinuate and thickly setose. Legs blackish, coxae, trochanters, more than basal half of femora, and a broad annulation to tibiae (nearer to base than to apex) reddish ochraceous. Length (without membrane), ♂ 14.5-15 mill.

Nyasaland (Mlanji Boma, 2,400 ft., S. A. NEAVE).

Allied to *H. praetoria* GERST., but differently coloured, second antennal joint much longer, etc.

✓ 4. — ***Halyomorpha angusticeps*** n. sp.

Above whitish ochraceous, irregularly punctured with black, the punctures in many places condensed into larger and smaller spots, about six black vittae to the posterior half of the pronotum and two large transverse black basal spots to scutellum being more prominent, head above black with the lateral margins, inner margin of juga, and margins of clypeus narrowly pale ochraceous, and with three long and four short longitudinal lines of the same colour, the long sublateral lines reaching from ocelli to near apex of juga, the long median line from base of head to base of clypeus, one short line on each side placed close to the eye, the other between the median and sublateral long line, lateral margins of pronotum sanguineous, anterior half of pronotum with four round callous spots, placed in a transverse row, and a median line pale ochraceous, scutellum with five irregular pale ochraceous basal spots, the outermost of which is larger and touching the small black fovea at the basal angles, the median spot emitting a pale ochraceous line to the apex, corium with an impunctate area at the apex of the rimula, connexivum densely punctate, greenish black with a median pale ochraceous fascia widening exteriorly where it occupies the whole lateral margin; beneath pale dingy testaceous, each ventral segment with a still paler trian-

gular median spot at the lateral margins, a short vitta before the eyes narrowly continued to apex of head, and a median basal spot to sixth ventral segment black, pleurae irregularly and sparsely punctured with aeneous-black, lateral border of propleurae sanguineous, spiracula piceous. Head and its anteocular part as long as broad, a little narrowing from eyes to beyond middle of anteocular part, then more strongly narrowing, not sinuate at the sides, a little incised between apices of juga and clypeus, juga in their middle less than two times broader than clypeus, ocelli three times more distant from each other than from eyes, rostrum reaching middle of third ventral segment, pale testaceous with last joint black except at base, antennae black, inner side of first joint, extreme apex of fourth joint, and a broad basal annulation to fifth joint pale testaceous, second joint shorter than third. Pronotum in the middle a little longer than head, lateral margins almost straight, finely and obtusely crenulated towards the apical angles, lateral angles slightly prominent. Hemelytra reaching somewhat over apex of abdomen, membrane grey, black at the interior basal angle, veins black, narrowly interrupted by grey behind the middle. Abdomen beneath remotely punctulate, smooth in the middle, female genital segment with pale ochraceous pile. Legs pale testaceous, femora (except basal half) and tibiae punctured with black, base and apex of tibiae, and tarsi somewhat infuscated. Length (without membrane), ♀ 15.5 mm.

Nyasaland (between Fort Mangoche and Chikala Boma, about 4,000 ft., S. A. NEAVE).

Resembling the preceding species, but differently coloured, especially on the under side, and with much narrower head and anteriorly crenulated pronotal lateral margins.

✓5. — ***Stenozygum decoratum*** SCHOUT.

Above dark blue, often tinged with greenish, head and anterior half of pronotum sometimes black, membrane brownish black with the exterior and apical margin hyaline; upper side of body with the following stramineous markings: a rather broad oblong spot to the juga [wanting in the type specimens from Ikuta], sometimes emitting from its postero-exterior angle to the ocelli an oblique band usually reduced to a small spot close to the ocelli, [in the type specimens a more or less abbreviated median line to vertex], two transverse apical spots to pronotum, two smaller spots behind these, a large lateral spot on each side of pronotum not reaching apical angles but emitting a narrow continuation to the humeral angles, a triangular median spot to anterior pronotal lobe (often wanting), a median vitta to posterior pronotal lobe connected with the anterior triangular spot, a trans-

verse spot to posterior lateral pronotal margins, a spot at basal angles of scutellum, a smaller narrow median basal spot (often wanting), a transverse median spot, and apex of scutellum, a narrow costal spot near base of corium, a spot before middle of mesocorium, a large transverse subapical spot to corium, and an apical fascia to connexival segments; the triangular median spot of the anterior pronotal lobe and often also the median scutellar spot tinged with sanguineous, all other spots more or less tinged with orange. Dorsum of abdomen black. Wings greyish black. Under side of head dark blue, inner margin of juga, a spot to antenniferous tubercles, and bucculae white, antennae and rostrum black, base of second rostral joint narrowly whitish; sterna black in the middle, pleurae dark blue, anterior margin of prosternum (except behind eyes), mesosternal keel, all acetabula, a spot before intermediate acetabula, orificia, exterior margin of mesopleurae, and posterior margin of metapleurae (sometimes also of mesopleurae) white, a large oblong lateral spot to propleurae, and often a small median spot to all pleurae orange-yellow, anterior half of corial epipleurae dark blue, posterior half orange-yellow. Venter pale flavous with a rectangular dark blue spot at the basal angles of the segments reaching beyond their middle, a sublateral somewhat sinuous longitudinal sanguineous band, and two broadly distant bluish or greenish black discal vittae more or less interrupted in each segment and broadly confluent in the sixth segment, genital segment black, that of the female variegated with flavous. Legs bluish black, trochanters and adjacent parts of femora and coxae white, femora and tibiae more or less streaked with white. Head above very distinctly though not densely punctate, second joint of antennae much shorter than third, rostrum reaching hind coxae. Pronotum divided across the middle by a strongly punctured transverse furrow which is narrowly interrupted in the middle and curved forward before reaching the lateral margins which are straight; anterior lobe impunctate, posterior lobe remotely but rather strongly punctate. Scutellum sparsely punctate, postfrenal part rather narrow, very finely and remotely punctulate, frena reaching beyond middle of scutellum. Pleurae punctate except in the subelevated median area. Hemelytra slightly passing apex of abdomen, corium rather thickly punctate, exocorium more strongly so. Abdomen with the apical angles of the segments a little prominent, venter smooth, sixth male ventral segment rather broadly rounded at base. Length, ♂ 6.5 mm., ♀ 7-8.5 mm.

Uganda (Entebbe, C. C. GOWDEY).

Allied to *S. mirabile* SIGN. from Madagascar, but with the head punctate (almost impunctate in *mirabile*), pronotal transverse furrow less broadly interrupted in the middle, broader postfrenal part of the scutellum, somewhat shorter hemelytra with the mem-

brane less broadly margined with hyaline, black back of abdomen, much darker wings, the white markings of the throat and breast much less extended, basal joint of rostrum black (white in *mirabile*), venter quite differently coloured, and different disposition of the yellow markings of upper side of head and pronotum.

I have redescribed this species, as it is, like some other species of the genus, rather variable in coloration, and the colour-markings are not fully developed in the type specimens described by SCHOUTEDEN (who kindly sent me one of them), and as the species is closely allied to *S. mirabile* SIGX. which is also variable in colour, and of which the recently described *S. insularum* DIST. is a somewhat dwarfed variety.

FAM. COREIDAE.

6. — *Cletus pronus* n. sp.

Ochraceous, above rather thickly punctured with black, basal area of pronotum somewhat darker, humeral spines black, corium with the costal margin narrowly pale flavous from the base to about the middle, and with a short oblique white fascia at the inner half of the apical margin, this fascia divided in the middle by the outer branch of the cubital vein, membrane fuscous, last three connexival segments with a narrow basal and a broader apical fuscous fascia, head beneath and pleurae rather densely punctulate, most of the points being black, head with a lateral black streak behind eyes, venter with about six longitudinal rows of black points, last antennal joint reddish brown, the four anterior coxae with two black basal spots, hind coxae with one such spot, femora and tibiae minutely punctulate with brown, femora moreover with several larger black points placed in longitudinal rows. Head strongly declining, first, third, and fourth antennal joints subequal in length and as long as head, second joint distinctly longer than the others. Pronotum (except basal third) very strongly though not perpendicularly declivous, humeral angles gradually produced in an acute spine directed outward and a little upward, posterolateral margins very obtusely angulated at the costal margin of the corium, their outer half denticulated. Hemelytra reaching apex of abdomen. Male genital segment with the apical margin evenly rounded, neither produced in the middle nor sinuate at the sides. Length, ♂ 7,5 mill.

Nyasaland (between Fort Mangoche and Chikala Boma, about 4000 ft., S. A. NEAVE).

Very similar to *C. ochraceus* H. SCH., but distinguished, apart from the short white apical fascia to the corium, by the much more strongly declivous pronotum and the quite differently constructed male genital segment.

7. — **Cletomorpha nyasana** n. sp.

Above whitish or pale ochraceous, thickly and strongly punctured with black or fuscous, a line running from apex of head to base of pronotum (sometimes abbreviated anteriorly and posteriorly), the lateral margins, a narrow subapical fascia, and a postmedian zig-zag fascia to pronotum, lateral margin of corium from the base to the middle, and two small spots at apical margin of corium, one on each side of the apex of the outer branch of the cubital vein, whitish or pale ochraceous without dark punctures, membrane infuscated, dorsum of abdomen orange, last segment more or less infuscated, connexivum black, extreme apical angle of third and fourth segment, and a subbasal fascia to all segments whitish, these fasciae being broad on the two last segments, narrow and often interrupted on the preceding segments; beneath pale ochraceous with thick and strong pale brownish or ferruginous punctuation intermixed with numerous black points, a streak behind the eyes, a small spot to each pleura, and numerous small spots to venter, generally arranged in two transverse rows on each segment, black. Antennae pale ochraceous, minutely and rather thickly granulated with black, first joint as long as head, its basal half narrower than the apical half, second joint somewhat longer than first, third about as long as first (fourth joint wanting); rostrum pale ochraceous, black at tip, reaching hind coxae. Pronotum with the antero-lateral margins broadly and slightly sinuate, postero-lateral margins a little sinuate behind the somewhat prominent lateral angles. Corium with the costal margin straight from the base to the middle, then a little roundedly ampliate. Abdomen with the sides rounded, apical angles of third, fourth, and fifth segment a little prominent, apical margin of last male dorsal segment truncate, apical angles of last female segment not reaching apex of posterior genital lobes, male genital segment shallowly impressed before the rather broadly and very slightly sinuate apex. Legs pale ochraceous, coxae with two black dots at base, femora and tibiae rather densely sprinkled with minute black granulations, femora moreover with some black dots which on the outer side of the posterior femora often are more numerous and arranged in fasciae, tibiae with two small black spots on the under-side. Length, ♂ ♀ 11.5 — 12 mill.

N. W. shore of Lake Nyasa, from Florence Bay to Karonga, 1,650 ft., S. A. NEAVE.

Allied to *C. elevator* FABR., but pronotum with the antero-lateral margins much less sinuate without tubercles, its lateral angles less prominent, and its postero-lateral margins without the prominent tooth.

Cletomorpha elevator does not seem to have been rediscovered since it was described by FABRICIUS, but I have recently received this rare and very distinct species from Dahomey. In the single type specimen, redescribed by STÅL, the colouring of the pronotum and legs does not seem to be fully developed. In mature, well preserved specimens the pronotum and legs are coloured almost quite as in *nyasana*.

Cletus and *Cletomorpha* are closely allied but certainly distinct genera. Besides having the apical angles of the two or three penultimate abdominal segments more or less prominent, *Cletomorpha* differs by having the abdomen more rounded on the sides and distinctly broader than the hemelytra, and by a different habitus.

FAM. MYODOCHIDAE.

8. — *Spilostethus montis-lunae* n. sp.

Black, a vitta, forked from the middle, to upper side of head, an oblong angular interiorly sinuate lateral spot and a rounded median spot to anterior half of pronotum, a transverse rectangular spot to all pleurae, an oblong lateral spot to posterior half of propleurae, dorsum of abdomen (except last segment), apical fascia to connexival segments, first two ventral segments (except middle of first segment and three large transverse basal spots of second segment), apical border to third, fourth, and fifth ventral segments, a postero-lateral spot to sixth ventral segment, and median lobe of female genital segment sanguineous; posterior half of pronotum with a broad transverse fascia, abbreviated near lateral margins, and the basal margin whitish testaceous, this fascia mottled with pale ferruginous, at the sides triangularly produced forwards, in the middle narrowly connected with the median spot of the anterior pronotal half and more broadly connected with the pale basal margin, at the sides also, though very narrowly, connected with the basal margin; clavus buff (except exterior border), and corium with two longitudinal buff vittae, the interior of which is somewhat oblique, parallel to the claval suture, abbreviated anteriorly and not quite reaching the apical margin, sinuate near middle of outer margin, the exterior vitta running from the base (where it also occupies the epipleura) to near the

apical margin; membrane whitish, its black basal margin somewhat triangularly dilated in the middle; antennae, rostrum, and legs black. Head as broad as apex of pronotum, first antennal joint passing apex of head by less than half its length, second joint slightly shorter than breadth of head, very slightly incrassated toward apex (last two joints wanting), rostrum reaching base of abdomen, first joint considerably passing anterior margin of prosternum. Pronotum distinctly and rather thickly punctured at apex and in middle, the postmedian pale fascia very remotely and palely punctured at the sides, pronotal lateral margins straight, broadly rounded toward the humeral angles. Prosternum (except middle) distinctly and rather thickly punctured near apex, very superficially so on the posterior part of the pro- and mesopleurae, metapleurae impunctate. Hemelytra reaching apex of abdomen. Wings fuscous, whitish toward apex. Anterior femora unarmed. Length, ♀ 9.5 mill.

Uganda (Ruwenzori, 10,000 ft., C. C. GOWDEY).

Allied to *S. trilineatus* FABR., but distinguished by the totally different colour-markings of the pronotum and several other colour-details.

This is the first Myodochild recorded from Ruwenzori. According to the description and figure of the vegetation-zones of Ruwenzori given by WOOSNAM in Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. XIX, p., 13-23, the height at which the species was found would, on the Uganda slope of the mountain, correspond to the border between the Bamboo-zone and the Tree-Heath- and Moss-zone.

N. B. — KIRKALDY and BREDDIN have used the name *Stalagmostethus* STÅL for the genus *Lygaeus* AUCT. nec FABR., but *Stalagmostethus* is in my opinion generically distinct by the very long last antennal joint and the almost wanting metasternal orificia. The genus should therefore be called *Spilostethus* STÅL, as proposed by REUTER.

FAM. HENICOCEPHALIDAE.

9. — *Henicocephalus tuberculicollis* n. sp.

So closely related and similar to *H. tuberculatus* BERGR. that it is only necessary to give the differential characters. Colour dark fuscous, hemelytra slightly flavescent at base, legs pale fuscous. Pilosity of head extremely

short, its postocular part distinctly broader than long, very slightly narrower than the width across the eyes (♀), and with a median longitudinal furrow, clypeus rather narrowly prominent, narrower than the underlying genae, antennae stouter and less distinctly pilose, second joint $2\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than first (fourth wanting). Hemelytra (♀) not quite reaching apex of abdomen. Anterior legs subglabrous, on the underside with an extremely short tomentosity.

Northern Nigeria (Abinsi, Dr. J. M. DALZIEL).

In the description of *H. tuberculatus* I said : « capite processu frontali destituto ». The clypeus in *tuberculatus* is, however, also somewhat produced, but broader than in *tubercuicollis*, and not narrower than the underlying genae. In neither of these two species does the clypeus reach the middle of the first antennal joint, nor is the clypeus freely prominent beyond the genae as in *H. cornifrons* BERGR.

SYNONYMICAL NOTES ON AFRICAN REDUVIIDAE.

1. *Breddinia* BERGR. — VARELA described in 1905 two new species under the names *Breddinia lobata* and *B. gracilis*. To judge from the descriptions, neither of them belongs to this genus.

2. *Domnus* STÅL. — In determining some species of this genus I find that DISTANT has described an Eastafrican species under the name *D. coloratus*. As it is said to have the « first joint of antennae a little longer than head » and the lateral margins of the fourth and fifth abdominal segments « somewhat lobately produced », it has clearly nothing to do with the genus *Domnus* which has the first antennal joint *much* longer than the head, and the lateral margins of the abdomen evenly rounded with no segment lobate, and which is easily recognized from all allied genera by the remarkable structure of the middle femora.

3. The genus *Bequaertia* SCHOUT. is identical with *Peprius* STÅL, of which I also know an undescribed species. All three species (*nodulipes* SIGN., *bukamensis* SCHOUT., and the new one)

are of the same size and almost identical in colour, but the median furrow of the posterior pronotal lobe is less pronounced in the typical species, and the number and arrangement of the small tubercles of the prothorax, etc., give good specific characters. — Under the name *Peprius Lujanus* SCHOUTEDEN described in this Revue, Vol. I, p. 264, a new Reduviid which is very much larger than the species of *Peprius*, and differently coloured. No structural characters are given, and I do not know to what genus it belongs.

4. *Rhinocoris obtusus* PAL. (*loratus* STÅL). — REUTER (Oefv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Foerh. XXV, p. 35) by some mistake placed *Rh. loratus* in the subgenus *Diphymus*; it belongs to STÅL's subgenus *Hypertolmus*, and is not specifically distinct from *obtusum*, differing only in having the black apical fascia of the posterior pronotal lobe more or less extended over the middle of the anterior lobe, the subcostal area of the corium blackened, and the yellow colour of the base of the femora less extended. The structural characters are perfectly identical and transitions in the colour not rare. *Loratus* is the form described by HERRICH-SCHAEFFER as *moestus*.

5. *Rhinocoris tibialis* STÅL (*albofasciatus* SIGN.). — *Albofasciatus* is only a colour-variety of STÅL's species. Transitions between these forms, which both occur throughout the Ethiopian region, are frequently met with. *Hediocoris* REUT., which was founded on a very closely allied species, cannot be separated from *Rhinocoris* (subg. *Harpiscus*).

6. *Rhinocoris vulneratus* GERM. (*venans* STÅL, *Ståli* SCHOUT.). — This species and an allied one were regarded by STÅL as related to *Sphedanolestes*, and he placed them in a distinct genus, *Sphydrinus*, on account of the somewhat shorter basal joint to the antennæ and the slightly stouter legs. In Deutsche Ent. Z. 1908, p. 502, I united *Sphydrinus* with *Sphedanolestes*, but I now find that there is a low elevated fold separating the impression of the anterior lobe from the transverse impression. It was correctly placed by SCHOUTEDEN in *Rhinocoris* with which it also

agrees in habitus, but he redescribed *venans* STÅL under the name *Rh. Ståli*, and later stated that there is a specimen of it in the British Museum, « ex coll. Drege », bearing the printed label *Harpactor vulneratus* GERM. GERMAR described the species from DREGE's collection, DREGE's south african Hemiptera were determined by GERMAR, and some of my specimens agree well with GERMAR's description. There can therefore in my opinion be no doubt that this species is the true *vulneratus* of GERMAR. The species can be well placed in the subgenus *Taeniorphus* although the legs are paler than in the allied species. It is common in South and East Africa.

7. *Phonolibes* STÅL. — In the only specimen of this genus known to STÅL the rostrum was mutilated. In his description of *Ph. unicolor* (of which I have seen several specimens) SCHOUTEDEN says: « rostrum ... articulis secundo et tertio subaequalibus ». This is a mistake, for the rostrum in *Phonolibes* is, as in the allied Asiatic genera *Tegea* STÅL and *Tegellula* BREDD., only two-jointed, the first joint being very short, the second extremely long but of different length in different species. In *Ph. bimaculatus* DIST., *unicolor* SCHOUT., and an undescribed species the rostrum reaches the posterior margin of the prosternum, in *Ph. venustus* STÅL it is extended to the middle of the mesosternum, and in *Ph. tricolor* BERGR. the rostrum reaches the base of the abdomen. There do not seem to be any reliable characters by which *Phonolibes* can be separated from *Lophocephala* LAP., for the head is of somewhat different length in different species, and of the five species of *Phonolibes* known to me only *venustus* and *tricolor* have a reticulated corium; in the three other species there is a single oblique crossvein in the mesocorium which thus cannot be called reticulated. In the descriptions of *Ph. bicolor* SCHOUT. and *vicinus* SCHOUT. nothing is said of the sculpture of the corium. It is very likely that *Phonolibes* and *Lophocephala* must ultimately be united, but as I have seen no *Lophocephala* I provisionally keep them as distinct.

8. *Cleptria Ståli* BERGR. and *Mombasae* DIST. belong to *Clep-*

triola BREDD., but this can at most be considered a section of *Cleptria* STÅL.

9. The genus *Neovarus* DIST. is not « allied to *Varus* STÅL », but identical with *Gnistus* STÅL, and *Reduvius varius* WALK., which was placed by DISTANT first in *Varus*, then in *Neovarus*, is identical with *Gnistus fusco-ornatus* STÅL.

10. *Lisardu* STÅL. — On a new species of this genus SCHOUTEDEN has founded the subgenus *Lisardella*, « caractérisé notamment par les fémurs armés ». He seems to have overlooked that all the femora are spined in many species of *Lisarda*. *Lisardella* corresponds to STÅL's division *cc* (Enum. Hem. IV, p. 83), differing only in the absence of the small lateral tubercle to the scutellum. There is no reason to give a name to this division as it is not well defined, the Bornean *L. tuberculipes* BERGR. forming a distinct transition between STÅL's divisions *c* and *cc*.
