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NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN HETEROPTEROUS HEMIPTERA IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

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The following notes and descriptions of new genera and species present the results of my studies of a miscellaneous collection of exotic Hemiptera Heteroptera kindly forwarded to me for examination by the authorities of the United States National Museum.

Family PENTATOMIDAE.

Subfamily HALYINAE.

SPUDAEUS GLAUCUS, new species.

Glabrous, glaucous-green, dorsum of abdomen bluish black, venter straw-yellow with a sharply defined sublateral longitudinal black band including the stigmata and reaching from the base of the venter to near the apical margin of the last segment. Body above, underside of head, and pleurae remotely and irregularly punctured with black, still more remotely so toward base of head and in the triangular basal area of the scutellum; pronotum with four subtriangular pale brownish more thickly punctured basal spots, and scutellum with a similar oval thickly punctured brown spot at the lateral margins not far from the base; corium more finely and more irregularly punctate than the rest of the upper side; connexival segments more strongly and subconfluently punctate near their base; venter smooth, very slightly strigulose toward the lateral margins. Head as long as pronotum in the middle, with a strongly punctured, partly cupreous, partly brassy-green spot between ocelli and eyes; ocelli three times more distant from each other than from eyes; rostrum reaching base of fifth ventral segment, apical half of its last joint blackish; first two antennal joints streaked with brown on the outer side, the first slightly passing apex of head, third half as long again as second, black except at base (last two joints wanting). Pronotum

with the lateral margins sinuate a little behind the middle and slightly rounded between the sinuosity and the apical angles, lateral angles produced into a moderately long acute spine directed straight outward and black above except the anterior margin. Scutellum with an obovate black impresion at the basal angles. Propleurae and mesopleurae with a punctured aeneous-green spot at the base of the acetabula. Hemelytra slightly passing apex of abdomen, corium reaching apical margin of penultimate connexival segment, membrane pale grayish testaceous with the interior basal area black and a curved brownish fascia behind the middle, veins piceous. Abdomen with the black sublateral ventral bands brassy at the base, fifth male ventral segment in the middle scarcely half the length of the fourth, sixth segment a little shorter than the three preceding ones taken together. Legs pale glaucous, femora dotted with black toward apex, tibiae with the keels of the upper side and the apex black (fore legs and all tarsi wanting in type).

Length.—Male, 16 mm.

Type.—Cat. No. 20141, U.S.N.M.

*British New Guinea (Moroka, 3,500 feet, A. S. Anthony). Allied to *S. variabilis* Tryon, but smaller, not pubescent (except very slightly on the venter), differently colored, much more sparingly punctured, and with longer rostrum.

✓*COENOMORPHA AMPLA*, new species.

Dull ochraceous, rather densely but irregularly punctured with fuscous black. Head as long as the pronotum in the middle, longer than broad, subparallel between the eyes and the anteapical angle of the juga; basal part above, as far as a little beyond the eyes, with six subimpressed longitudinal lines, the outermost on each side being broader, inclosing the ocellus, and emitting a branch to the eyes; clypeus and its basal continuation bordered with a black punctulate line; each jugum with two rather broad subimpressed lines; all impressed lines of the head black and thickly punctulate, their interspaces and the clypeus impunctate and a little elevated; apical angles of juga approximated over the tip of the clypeus; under side of head thickly punctulate with black, except the bucculae and a vitta between the inferior margin of the eyes and the base of the antennae; rostrum somewhat passing base of fifth ventral segment, fuscous beneath except at apex of third joint, last joint piceous; antennae pale castaneous, base of the first three joints narrowly ochraceous, second and third joints of equal length (last two joints missing). Pronotum two and one-half times broader than its median length, anteriorly depressed between the somewhat elevated cicatrical areas; immediately within the medially very slightly sinuate lateral margins

with a densely punctate black vitta, the posterior half of which is interiorly bordered with a callose almost impunctate ridge having on its interior side a thickly punctate apically broadened impression within which there is an oblong rather broad almost impunctate area; the teeth of the lateral margins ochraceous, posterior lateral margins a little notched behind the slightly prominent lateral angles. Scutellum with an elongate impunctate callus near the basal angles and a small transverse median basal callus. Propleurae close to the lateral margin with a thickly punctate black vitta. Hemelytra (female) nearly reaching apex of abdomen; corium reaching base of ultimate connexival segment, the punctuation partially condensed and confluent, forming a blackish C on the right corium and an inverted C (∩) on the left one; membrane subopaque, whitish, blackish at the interior basal angle and very slightly suffused with brownish in the middle, veins pale brownish. Abdomen rather strongly rounded on the sides, apical angles of the segments obtusely prominent, the densely punctate connexival segments with a much less thickly punctate rounded spot in the middle and with the impunctate narrow lateral margin fuscous at the base and apex of the segments; venter suffused with brownish, all segments with the stigmata and an oblong inwardly rounded lateral spot pale ochraceous; median furrow deep, reaching apex of fifth segment; basal lobes of female genital segment black, rugulose, and somewhat tumid. Legs ochraceous, femora streaked and mottled with brown; tibiae, except a broad ring nearer to the base than to the apex, and last tarsal joint pitchy black.

Length.—Female, 22.5 mm.; breadth, 13.5 mm.

Type.—Cat. No. 20142, U.S.N.M. Angola (Kuhiriri River, Mr. Penrice).

The largest species in the genus and very distinct by the sculpture of the pronotum and head, apparently coming nearest to *C. impleta* Distant.

Subfamily PENTATOMINAE.

✓*EURYMENIDA*,¹ new genus.

Body broadly oval. Head much broader than long, antocular part very short, narrowing toward the broad apex, scarcely sinuate before the eyes. Scutellum reaching far beyond the middle of the abdomen, the postfrenal part much broader than long, apex very broadly rounded. Frena scarcely reaching the middle of the scutellum. Other characters as in *Menida* Motschulsky.

Type of the genus.—*Eurymenida vallicola*, new species.

¹*cupus*—broad; *Menida*.

✓ *EURYMENIDA VALLICOLA*, new species.

Polished, black, finely and rather sparingly punctate; an oblong antepical area to the brownish-black corium and the middle of the venter impunctate; an interrupted line on the clypeus, a vitta on the juga, a round dot at the interior margin of the eyes, three or four spots on vertex; the bucculae, a dot between them and the antenniferous tubercles; numerous small irregular spots on the pronotum (particularly its anterior half), apical and lateral margins of pronotum (very narrowly), an oval, smooth callose spot near the basal angles of the scutellum, a few transverse irregular spots behind these; the apex of scutellum (rather broadly), lateral margin of corium, an oblong lateral spot to connexival segments, a spot at anterior and posterior margin of propleurae, a curved vitta inside the apical half of their lateral margin, posterior angle of mesopleurae, lateral border of metapleurae, orificial prolongation, all acetabula, basal spine of venter, a double row of discal spots to venter (one on each segment) not far from the median line, an oblong spot to ventral segments, two smaller rounded spots inside each lateral spot, and the sides of the male genital segment (including a fuscous subapical spot) yellow or reddish yellow; antennae yellowish testaceous, apex of third joint, the fourth (except base) and the fifth fuscous; membrane hyaline with a large rounded fuscous subbasal spot; legs yellowish testaceous, femora very finely dotted with brown and with a piceous ring (interrupted above) somewhat before apex. Head rather strongly declivous, the antecular part a little longer than the longitudinal diameter of the rather large transverse eyes; ocelli placed very near the eyes; rostrum reaching hind coxae; first antennal joint not reaching apex of head, second joint at least twice the length of first, the following joints gradually increasing in length, each being a little longer than the preceding one. Pronotum not quite two and a half times broader than head and almost three times broader than its median length, the smooth elevated apical margin not interrupted behind the eyes but with a few small impressed points at this place; lateral margins distinctly rounded; humeral angles rounded, not prominent. Scutellum a little shorter than corium. Hemelytra (male) passing apex of abdomen by half the length of the membrane, apical margin of corium a little rounded, exocorium with two rows of punctures which are subconfluent at base and confused at apex. Basal spine of venter a little passing hind coxae, last male ventral segment in the middle slightly shorter than the three preceding segments taken together; male genital segment rather large, trisinate at apex, the median notch much deeper than the lateral ones.

Length (without membrane).—Male 5 mm., breadth 4.5 mm.

Type—Cat. No. 20143, U.S.N.M. Kashmir (Goorais Valley).

Judging from the description, the African *Menida parvula* Signoret, which was placed by Stål in a distinct division of that genus, belongs to *Eurymenida*.

Subfamily ACANTHOSOMATINAE.

✓ *LANOPIS ALGESCENS*, new species.

Orchraceous, above and on the pleurae punctured with fuscous; posterior part of pronotum and the corium dark brownish olivaceous; scutellum brownish ochraceous; membrane fuscous, the veins not darker; mesosternum in the middle, a small metapleural spot at the apex of the orificial ridge, a lateral line at the basal angles of the abdominal segments (visible from above and from beneath), and a dot at the apical angles of the ochraceous connexival segments black; dorsum of abdomen also black, but the three last segments (except apical half of the last one) sanguineous, a more or less distinct basal fascia to the connexival segments brownish; venter usually and sometimes pleurae densely sprinkled with purplish or dark ferruginous; antennae brownish ochraceous, a stripe to the interior side of the basal joint and the two (rarely three) last joints fuscous; rostrum ochraceous, last joint (except base) pitch black; legs ochraceous, femora fulvous sprinkled with purplish, apex of tibiae, first tarsal joint, and apex of second joint fuscous. Head as long as broad, sparsely punctate; juga scarcely longer than clypeus but a little convergent at apex, making the clypeus narrower at apex than a little behind it, from which point the clypeus gradually narrows to the acute base; first antennal joint very distinctly passing apex of head, second joint about twice the length of first, third as long as first, fourth one-half longer than third, fifth a little longer than fourth; rostrum reaching hind coxae, second joint a little longer than third, and this a little longer than fourth. Pronotum somewhat rugose, more coarsely and densely punctured than the head, and with an oblique impression somewhat inside the posterior half of the anterolateral margins, the anterior ends of these impressions united by a more or less distinct transverse impression which sometimes is interrupted by two irregular flattened tubercles; anterolateral margins sinuate behind the apical angles, then rounded, the rounded part being longer than the sinuate one; lateral angles broadly prominent outward, subangularly rounded at apex, posterior lateral margins roundedly angular at the costal margin of the corium, more or less distinctly sinuate behind the lateral angles. Scutellum strongly and sparsely punctate, the apical half with a median keel, the apex spatulate. Pleurae strongly and rather thinly punctate; the opaque

evaporative area extremely small, hardly visible, forming a very narrow stripe bordering the anterior and posterior margins of the orificial prolongation which is a little curved behind and distinctly shorter than the distance between its tip and the lateral margin of the metapleura. Hemelytra (male) slightly passing apex of abdomen; corium rather finely and thickly punctate, its costal margin roundedly angular a little before the middle, its apical margin slightly rounded or almost straight. Abdomen (male) beneath roof-shaped but not carinate in the middle, very superficially and remotely concolorously punctate, the apical angles of the segments slightly and obtusely prominent, not distinctly tuberculate, apical angles of the last segment rounded; first male genital segment with the broad apical margin slightly sinuate in the middle, second genital segment broader than the first but only half its length, the apical margin rounded and trisinuate.

Length.—Male, 8—8.5 mm.

Type.—Cat. No. 20144, U.S.N.M. Patagonia (Chubut). I have seen numerous males but no female of this species which is smaller than *L. rugosus* Signoret, and differs from it by the longer basal joint to the antennae. The more strongly rounded posterior part of the anterolateral pronotal margins, the shorter orificial prolongation, the less prominent and less tumid apical angles to the ventral segments, the darker, more uniformly colored corium, the differently colored legs, and the smoother, red-speckled venter, the segments of which are black at the basal angles, not at the apical angles as in *rugosus*. From *L. chubuti* Distant it differs by the much longer second joint of the quite differently colored antennae by darker membrane, and smaller size.

As Distant says that *L. chubuti* is larger than *rugosus*, I suppose he has not seen the true *rugosus* from Chile, which is of the same size as *chubuti*. Distant and some other British authors treat Chubut as the name of a collector, but it is the name of the central province of the Patagonian part of Argentina, between the Rio Negro territory in the north and the Santa Cruz territory (Patagonia proper) in the south.

✓ EA AUSTRALIS Distant.

Distant's descriptions of this genus and species, and of his other South American Acanthosomatinae, are generally good, yet a few additions and corrections to his description of this insect are necessary. The veins of the membrane are very few in number and more or less anastomosing near base. The rostrum scarcely passes the middle coxae. The orificia are only as long as the trochanters, not "as long as coxae and trochanters together." The venter is concolorously punctate, the fifth and sixth segments in the female on

each side somewhat within the lateral margin with a rather large transverse dull impunctate impression, that of the fifth segment situated at the apical margin, that of the sixth segment less distinct and placed at the basal margin. The sixth ventral segment of the male is in the middle distinctly longer than the two preceding segments together, that of the female slightly shorter than these. The male genital segment is as long as the sixth ventral segment, transversely impressed before the apical margin, which is rounded, in the middle slightly sinuate and thickly fringed with pale ferruginous hairs. The basal lobes of the female genital segment are about as long as broad, rounded exteriorly and a little narrower there than interiorly; the median lobes are narrow, transverse; the apical lobes transverse, separated interiorly by a triangular incision. After death the olivaceous green color of the upper side of the body sometimes fades into pale brownish. The black spots of the connexivum occupy more than the apical half of the segments.

Patagonia (Chubut).

Numerous specimens of both sexes have been examined.

This genus is not "to be placed near *Hellica* Stål," with which it has no resemblance, but is allied to *Sinopla* Signoret.

✓ ACROPHYMA,¹ new genus.

Body oval. Head shorter than pronotum, rather strongly narrowing from the eyes to the apex, antecular part broader than long, lateral margins slightly sinuate, clypeus gradually widening from base to apex, juga as long as clypeus, ocelli over two times more distant from each other than from eyes; bucculae low, not reaching base of head; rostrum reaching hind coxae, first joint as long as bucculae, second longer than third; first joint of antennae much shorter than head, but passing its apex; second joint longer than first and third. Pronotum moderately declivous, apical margin sinuate, obliquely truncate behind eyes, apical angles narrowly rounded, lateral margins slightly rounded, not elevated, lateral angles rounded, not prominent, basal angles very obtuse, basal margin straight. Scutellum equilaterally triangular, not reaching middle of abdomen, with a small callose spot at basal angles, apex subacute and very shortly spatulate. Mesosternum with a median carina. Orificia extended in a straight parallel sulcated fold, which is half as long as the distance between its tip and the lateral margin of the metapleura. Corium with rounded costal margin and straight apical margin; membrane with five simple veins, the three median ones united not far from the base by an oblique cross-vein, forming two median basal cells. Abdomen scarcely broader than

¹ ακρος=acute; φυμα=tubercle.

the hemelytra and almost entirely covered by them, beneath at the base with a pointed tubercle, the point of which is directed obliquely upward toward the depressed metasternum, apical angles of the segments not at all prominent, apical margin of sixth dorsal segment sinuated; the male with two genital segments visible on the underside, the second segment consisting of the underside of the protruding dorsal genital segment. Tibiae cylindrical.

This genus is intermediate in structure between Stål's divisions 1 (12) and 12 (1). It differs from *Ditomotarsus* Spinola and *Hyperbicus* Stål by the keeled mesosternum, the structure of the base of the venter, and somewhat shorter scutellum; from the former, moreover, by having the ocelli placed nearer to the eyes, from the latter by less convex head and pronotum, and not at all callose pronotal lateral margins. From *Sinopla* Signoret it is distinguished by the position of the ocelli; more rounded, not elevated pronotal lateral margins, more rounded, not prominent humeral angles, shorter scutellum, straight apical margin to corium, and by having the straight spine of the second ventral segment replaced by an acute tubercle curved upward, with its apex touching the surface of the metasternum.

Type of the genus.—*Acrophyma frigidula*, new species.

✓ *ACROPHYMA FRIGIDULA*, new species.

Opaque, whitish or pale ochraceous; above thickly, beneath less thickly and more finely punctured with black; dorsum of abdomen blackish, shining, impunctate, dark ferruginous in the middle, connexivum impunctate, black, segments 2-5 with an obliquely triangular ochraceous basal spot, sixth (and sometimes fifth) segment with the whole basal half ochraceous, abdomen beneath with an oblong rectangular black spot at the apical angles of the segments and in the male with a median fuscous vitta or a series of fuscous spots not continued through the genital segments, metapleurae with a black spot at the end of the orificial fold; antennae, rostrum, and legs pale yellowish testaceous, first antennal joint with a fuscous streak on the inside, last three joints fuscous black, excepting base of these joints and apex of third joint; last joint of rostrum piceous; femora dotted with fuscous and with an incomplete subapical fuscous ring, a superior basal dot to tibiae and their extreme tip, and apex of tarsal joints fuscous. Head a little broader than long, a streak on the underside of juga and another shorter streak before the eyes piceous; second joint of antennae half as long again as first, third subequal to first or a little shorter, fourth and fifth each a little longer than second and more incrassated. Pronotum two and a third times broader than long in the middle. Scutellum with an impunctate slightly raised median line in the apical half. Mem-

brane infuscated with a broad sinuous hyaline fascia immediately before the middle, and two dark brown triangular basal spots, one at the inner basal angle, the other at the middle of the basal margin and occupying the outer one of the two median basal cells, the outer half of the basal margin also narrowly fuscous, the posterior border of the hyaline fascia of a darker fuscous color than the rest of the apical part. Posterior tibiae slightly curved.

Length.—Male 6.5 mm., female 7 mm.

Male.—Abdomen beneath bluntly roof-shaped, the segments contracted in the middle, sixth segment as long in the middle as the three preceding ones together, its apical angles rounded; first genital segment subtriangular, in the middle as long as the segments 4-6 together, the broad apical margin sinuated in the middle; second genital segment (=underside of dorsal genital segment) much shorter and a little broader than first, strongly transverse, its apical margin subtruncate; dorsal genital segment large and broad, protruding, wide open above, covered only by the membrane, not by the last dorsal segment, fuscous, the apical half (except the sides) pale ochraceous, the basal angles with a brush of hairs protruding from under the last dorsal segment, the apical margin subtruncate and reflexed with a small recurved hook at the angles; interior appendages acutely pointed at tip.

Female.—Abdomen beneath moderately and evenly convex, the segments not contracted, sixth segment in the middle as long as the two preceding ones together, its apical angles obtuse, its apical margin on each side broadly triangularly produced; basal lobes of genital segment subtriangular, about as long as broad; median lobes very strongly converging, placed almost transversally, narrow from the base to the middle, then triangularly dilated; the transversal apical lobes confluent interiorly, consisting of the apical underside of the dorsal genital segment, which is about half the length of the sixth dorsal segment, with the apical margin broadly rounded.

Type.—Cat. No. 20145, U.S.N.M. Patagonia (Chubut).

Three males and three females have been examined. The sexes are constant in size and color. This insect differs from all other Chilean and Patagonian Acanthosomatinae by the color markings of the membrane, but these are clearly visible only when the hemelytra are outspread.

Judging from the debris adhering to the bodies of many specimens of Patagonian Acanthosomatinae, they live under the bark of rotten stumps.

Note.—Considerable confusion prevails in the nomenclature of some Chilean Acanthosomatinae, and this is chiefly due to the fact that most authors in determining them have used Signoret's red-descriptions instead of Spinola's and Blanchard's original descriptions

in Gay's "Historia fisica de Chili." Signoret united *Ditomotarsus punctiventris* Spinola with *gayi* Spinola, apparently because he had seen a specimen of *punctiventris* wrongly labeled *gayi* and without comparing Spinola's descriptions. These two species are even generically distinct. The figure 8a on plate 1, which represents *gayi* in profile, clearly shows that it is a *Planois*, and this is the only Chilean genus tallying with the statement in the specific diagnosis and description of *gayi*: "Antennarum articulo primo secundum longitudine aequante—primero y segundo articulos de las antenas de igual longitud." It seems uncertain, however, whether *gayi* is the same species as *Planois bimaculatus* Signoret. *D. punctiventris* is the species standing in almost all collections under the name *gayi*, but the figure 9 on plate 1, said in Gay's work to be that of *punctiventris*, has been wrongly numbered, and has nothing to do with *punctiventris*; this is quite evident if it is compared with the description. There is fortunately no reason to change the generic nomenclature as now standing in our catalogues; *D. punctiventris* must be considered the type of *Ditomotarsus*, and the following synonymy will result:

✓ *Ditomotarsus* Spinola.

(*Ruscoba* Stål).

punctiventris Spinola.

sanguineiventris Stål.

gayi Signoret (not Spinola).

✓ *impluviatus* Blanchard.

✓ *Planois* Signoret.

(*Diaomotarsus* Spinola, ex p.)

✓ *bimaculatus* Signoret. 1863

✓ *gayi* Spinola. 1852

✓ Subfamily UROLABIDINAE.

✓ *UROSTYLIS* BLATTIFORMIS, new species.

Above depressed and hairless, grass-green; dorsum of abdomen, connexivum and underside of body yellow or greenish testaceous; corium with several tortuous vermicular partly confluent ochraceous bands mostly placed longitudinally; two small spots before middle of pronotum, a lateral spot near apical angles of the connexival and ventral segments, a sharply defined sublateral vitta to propleurae, a lateral spot to metapleurae, and a series of spots, one in each segment, on either side of the venter between its middle and the lateral margins, black. Head impunctate, very finely and superficially transversely wrinkled, smooth within the eyes, and with a very fine and narrow curved impressed line before each ocellus; antennae fuscous black, first joint and basal fourth of second ferruginous, first with or without a fuscous vitta on the outer side, base of third joint narrowly, base of fourth and fifth joints broadly pale testaceous, first joint as long as pronotum, second as long as first, third half the length of second, fourth distinctly shorter than second, fifth shorter than fourth; rostrum reaching a little beyond anterior coxae, third

joint constricted near base, somewhat dilated toward apex. Pronotum sparsely punctured with fuscous, apical margin neither smooth nor elevated, lateral margins narrowly reflexed, very slightly sinuate or almost straight, lateral angles very narrowly rounded. Scutellum very distinctly longer than broad, punctured the same as the pronotum. Breast impunctate, except a few colorless punctures on the posterior part of the propleurae. Hemelytra considerably passing apex of abdomen, corium more than twice the length of scutellum, costal margin reflexed from base to beyond middle, apical angle very acute, apical margin slightly bisinuate, exocorium rather sparingly punctured with fuscous, mesocorium sparsely and extremely finely concolorously punctulate, but with a series of much larger close-set pale fuscous punctures along the interior margin, endocorium with a similar row of punctures along the exterior and interior margins; membrane narrowly rounded at apex, transparent, tinged with fuscous, more so at apex. Wings iridescent, hyaline, rather broadly infuscated at apex. Abdomen impunctate, apical angles of the segments not at all prominent. Legs greenish testaceous

Length (without membrane).—Male 10.8 mm., female 12.5 mm.

Males.—First genital segment subtriangular, transversely strongly convex, apical margin a little sinuate in the middle; second genital segment beneath in the middle with a rather long straight process directed backward and a little upward, constricted near base and somewhat dilated toward the truncate end, at the upper basal angles of the segment with a tubercle and immediately behind this with a spine-like process directed obliquely backward, upward, and a little outward, the interior margin of this process, the apical margin of the segment, and the margins of the median process fringed with pale hairs; the interior appendages bifid at tip.

Female.—Dorsal genital segment a little shorter and narrower than sixth dorsal segment, apical margin slightly sinuate, the lateral parts visible from beneath in the form of a curved triangular lobe; ventral genital lobes triangular, much broader than long, the posterior ones apically produced in a triangular lobe visible also from above, between these lobes two smaller triangular lobules protruding from the interior.

Type.—Cat. No. 20146, U.S.N.M., China (Foo-chow, H. R. Caldwell).

Very distinct from all previously described species. It has a peculiar facies, different from that of the other species I have seen, and reminding one of a green blattid. After death the green color of the head, and partly also of the pronotum and scutellum, more or less fades into testaceous. The male genital segment is not unlike

that of *U. virescens* Reuter¹ but the lateral processes are much more acute and divergent.

Family COREIDAE.

TYPHLOCOLPURA VULCANALIS, new species.

Grayish fuscous (including antennae and rostrum), punctate, the whole body strewn with short narrowly scale-like decumbent yellowish bristles; a broad, ochraceous, posteriorly paler vitta running through the whole connexivum and immediately within the lateral margin of the venter. Head a little longer than broad and scarcely longer than pronotum, transversely somewhat convex, with two short oblique denuded streaks between the eyes, the callose tubercle behind the eyes rather large; antennae inserted somewhat farther from eyes than from apex of head, first joint a little shorter than head, second somewhat longer than first (last two joints wanting); rostrum reaching base of fourth abdominal segment. Pronotum distinctly transverse, almost two-thirds broader than long in the middle, basal half slightly declivous, apical half horizontal but with the cicatricial areas a little convex, lateral margins rather deeply sinuate in the middle, before and behind the sinuosity straight, those of the basal half scarcely raised, those of the apical half distinctly elevated, very slightly convergent toward apex, ending behind and outside the collar in a subacutely prominent triangular lobelet directed straight ahead, the distance between the tips of these subapical lobelets considerably broader than the width of the depressed apical collar, humeral angles rounded, basal margin straight before the base of the scutellum, which is very slightly longer than broad. Hemelytra twice the length of the scutellum, not quite reaching middle of third (=Breddin's fourth) abdominal tergite; corium with scarcely raised indistinct veins, claval part more distinctly punctured than the rest, exterior apical angle of corium and outer half of apical margin broadly rounded, claval commissure half the length of the scutellum; membrane grayish luteous, very short, forming only a narrow, broadly rounded border to apical margin of corium. Abdomen (male) about three-fifths broader than pronotum; last tergite (male) twice the length of the preceding segment, its apical part transversely convex, apical margin rounded; apical angles of third segment slightly, those of fourth and especially fifth segment more distinctly prominent; venter with a deep median furrow reaching from its base to apical margin of fourth segment, the intralateral glandular spots of the three last segments very distinct, subequal in size, round, opaque, velvet-black, their distance from the lateral margin much greater than their diameter; male genital segment

¹ Figured in *Revue d'Entom.*, 1888, p. 202.

apically produced in a broad process which is deeply angularly incised in the middle. Legs fuscous, tinged with testaceous, femora unarmed, toward the base, especially the third pair, pale testaceous, tibiae not sulcated above.

Length.—Male, 10 mm.

Type.—Cat. No. 20147, U.S.N.M. Philippine Islands (Mount Apo, Mindanao, E. A. Mearns).

Very distinct in several structural characters from the three known species of this interesting genus, two of which are from Java and one from Celebes.

Family REDUVIIDAE.

Subfamily REDUVIINAE:

HETEROPINUS CORTICALIS, new species.

Above sparingly shortly erectly setose, the hairs on the head longer; head, pronotum, and scutellum pitchy ferruginous, shining; scutellar keels, clavus, and corium buffy ochraceous, apex of clavus infuscated, exocorium with a rusty tinge; membrane black, its interior basal part (as far as to the exterior margin of the outer basal cell) buffy ochraceous but including an oblong fuscous spot at the base of the inner basal cell; connexivum and body beneath luteous; antennae dark testaceous; rostrum and legs luteous (hind legs wanting). Head (excluding the neck) broader than long, with a long hair before each ocellus and at the inner margin of the eyes, the few other hairs being somewhat shorter, the space between the eyes about four times broader than an eye; ocelli very wide apart; the throat with a few rigid hairs arising from very small granules; rostrum pubescent; antennae pilose, first joint somewhat passing apex of head, second as long as the head's breadth, the adventitious jointlet interposed between the two first joints very short, not longer than broad, third and fourth joints capillary, subequal in length, each a little shorter than second, fourth still finer and more hairlike than third. Pronotum a trifle over two times broader than head; apical angles very broadly rounded, effaced, with no trace of a tubercle, the transverse impression (except its middle part) crenulated; anterior lobe with the median impression impunctate; disk a little convex, smooth but with a small fovea on each side; the lateral margins studded with a row of small acute tubercles, each of which bears a short hair easily coming off; posterior lobe scarcely longer than anterior lobe with the median impression punctate, the lateral angles rounded, somewhat gibbous, not prominent. Scutellum with a sharply defined three-branched Y-shaped carination. Prosternum with stiff fuscous hairs at the middle of the apical margin; acetabula moderately tumid, not visible from above. Mesosternum with a broad