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XXIV. Neotropical Pentatomidæ and Coreidæ. By
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[Read August 3rd, 1881.]

HAVING recently, in 'Biologia Centrali Americana,' worked out the Central-American *Pentatomidæ* and *Coreidæ*, so far as materials sufficed, I beg here to add the descriptions of a few more species belonging to those families, from other portions of the Neotropical region, including one from Nicaragua not included in the above mentioned work.

✓ PENTATOMIDÆ.

Edessa tauriformis, n. s.

Above with head, pronotum and scutellum olivaceous, antennæ testaceous, pronotal protuberances black, corium dull dark testaceous, with the costal margin ochraceous, inwardly bordered with fuscous. Connexivum ochraceous, membrane cupreous. Under side of body and legs testaceous; anterior margins of pro-, meso-, and metasternums, segmental incisures, and three longitudinal fasciæ, one central and two lateral to abdomen, fuscous. Antennæ with the second joint a little longer than the third, fourth almost as long as second and third together (fifth wanting). Head somewhat obscurely, irregularly, and transversely striate. Pronotum very coarsely punctate and rugulose, especially on disk, pronotal angles produced into long and somewhat slender horns, directed a little forwards, with their apices subacute and slightly recurved. Scutellum not reaching apex of corium, basal portion very coarsely punctate, apical half much more finely so, and sulcated at apex. Corium very thickly and finely punctate. Long. 19 mm. Lat. pronot. angl. 20 mm.

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales.

This species belongs to that group of the genus in which the lateral angles of the pronotum are largely produced with the apices subacute, and is allied to *E. hamata*, Walk. It will be figured in the Appendix to the Rhynchotal portion of 'Biologia Centrali Americana.'

✓ *Edessa nigromarginata*, n. s.

Above obscure ochraceous; lateral and anterior borders of pronotum with a submarginal and continuous series of black punctures. Abdomen above red; connexivum luteous, with a row of irregular black spots, situated two on each segment, segmental apices acute and testaceous. Body beneath and legs somewhat paler in colour; pro- and mesosternums with anterior submarginal and central transverse fasciæ, metasternum with a posterior submarginal fascia, ventral incisures, a lateral series of transverse fasciæ placed near stigmata, and an abdominal marginal border of irregular spots, black. Antennæ with the second joint slightly shorter than the third, together subequal in length to the fourth, which is a little shorter than the fifth. Pronotum somewhat sparingly and finely punctate, lateral angles moderately and subacutely produced, the apices rounded (but not thickened) and slightly recurved. Scutellum reaching the apical angles of corium, sparingly and finely punctate, the basal portion moderately raised, apex acute and sulcated. Corium thickly and finely punctate, the punctures on basal costal margin coarse and fuscous. Prosternum sparingly but coarsely punctate. Angles of apical segment of abdomen acutely produced. Anal appendage with two strong lateral and two smaller central spines. Long. 16 mm. Lat. pronot. angl. $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Jamaica. Mus. Science and Art, Dublin.

This species is closely allied to *E. montezuma*, Dist., but differs by the fuscous submarginal borders of punctures to the pronotum, and the much longer and differently punctured scutellum.

COREIDÆ.

Petalops inermibus, n. s.

♂. Above shining metallic-green, with bluish reflexions; central and lateral fasciæ to head, eyes, and apex of scutellum, luteous. Beneath with legs testaceous; under side of head, disk of sternum, a spot near anterior margins of meso- and metasternums in front of coxæ, and lateral margins of abdomen, luteous; prosternum and lateral sides of meso- and metasternums, shining metallic-green; tarsi ochraceous,

membrane black. Body very slender and elongate. Antennæ black, first and third joints subequal in length, a little shorter than second, fourth longest. Pronotum elongate, granulose, with a central raised longitudinal levigate line, the lateral angles faintly prominent. Scutellum coarsely and transversely striate, much longer than broad, the apex levigate. Corium thickly and finely punctate, the nervures prominent and somewhat fuscous. Rostrum about reaching intermediate coxæ, the third joint longest, the apex pitchy. Posterior femora much incrassated, in length passing apex of abdomen, beneath with the basal half somewhat hollowed and with a double row of small spines, apical half with a row of six large spines arranged two singly and four in pairs, above more sparingly, irregularly, and less strongly spinous; posterior tibiæ compressed and spinous beneath; anterior and intermediate femora minutely spined beneath. Long. 15 mm.

Hab. Amazons, Ega (*M. de Mathan*). Colls. Oberthur and Distant.

This species, from the non-produced lateral angles of the pronotum, differs considerably from other species of this genus; the other structural characters, however, conform to those of *Petalops*.

Sephina pantomima, n. s.

Dull reddish, sparingly pilose. Antennæ, pronotum with anterior third and two wide central longitudinal fasciæ extending therefrom to base, scutellum, clavus basal angle, anterior half of costal margin, an irregular transverse fascia and apical margin (narrowly) of corium, and a series of large segmental quadrate spots on connexivum, black. Body beneath, rostrum, and legs, black; under side of head, lateral angles of pronotum, a large spot on pro- and mesosternums, two smaller ones on metasternum, a segmental marginal row of large subquadrate spots, two lateral spots on anal appendage, and a lateral series of somewhat irregular and obscure spots on each side of disk of abdomen, dull reddish. Membrane black, with the veins ochraceous. Antennæ strongly pilose, first and second joints subequal in length, longer than third and fourth, which are also subequal. Pronotum much depressed anteriorly, very sparingly and obscurely

punctate, except on disk, which is somewhat wrinkled and very coarsely punctate; lateral angles produced into foliaceous processes, considerably raised, rounded in front, with the apices subacute and recurved, and posteriorly deeply sinuate near apices; lateral margins finely crenulated. Scutellum faintly and transversely striate. Corium thickly and finely punctate. Legs and rostrum strongly pilose. Long. 23 mm. Lat. pronot. angl. 9 mm.

Hab. Colombia, Medellin.

The markings of this species are very distinct, which, with the prominent pronotal angles, will prevent it being confused with any other species of the genus.

Euagona Juno, n. s.

Head above and beneath, pronotum, scutellum, clavus (excepting base, which is luteous), membrane, sternum, and under side of abdomen, black; the last with the lateral margins, ultimate segment, and anal appendage, testaceous; antennæ, legs, corium, base of costal margin of corium as seen beneath, and a slender undulating longitudinal line on under side of abdomen and inner side of stigmata, but not extending to apical segment, luteous. Antennæ pilose, basal joint curved, subequal in length to the second joint, third and fourth joints subequal but shorter than first and second, apical joint somewhat infuscated. Pronotum coarsely granulose, lateral angles produced into long lunate spines, directed forwards and slightly upwards, the apices attenuated and slightly reflexed; the head and pronotum more or less clothed with luteous pubescence. Scutellum transversely striated. Corium finely and obscurely punctate, with the inner margin sometimes black, and apical half of costal margin narrowly and darkly fuscous. Rostrum fuscous, about reaching intermediate coxæ. Underside of body more or less clothed with luteous pubescence. Legs pilose. Long., male 24 mm., female 29 mm. Lat. pronot. angl., male $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm., female $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Peru.

Allied to *E. diana*, Dall., the only other known species of the genus; but differs by the considerably larger size, the black opaque membrane, different colour of the abdomen beneath, and by the pronotal angular processes,

which are not so regularly lunate, and are more attenuated and subreflexed at apices.

Paryphes splendidus, n. s.

Basal half of head above, pronotum, scutellum, under side of head, and sternum, bright luteous. Anterior half of upper side of head, coxæ, legs, and abdomen, metallic shining green. Corium black, costal margins (narrowly), claval apical margins, from which two fasciæ extend direct to apical angles of corium, bright luteous. Membrane black. Abdomen above black, connexivum and abdominal margin beneath luteous. Antennæ obscure metallic-green, first and third joints subequal, second and fourth shorter and subequal. Pronotum and corium thickly and finely punctate; pronotal lateral angles subprominent, lateral margins minutely crenulated. Inner margins of luteous fasciæ to corium levigate. Prosternum distinctly punctate, meso- and metasternums wrinkled and subrugulose. Disk of sternum levigate. Rostrum pitchy, shining, about reaching posterior coxæ. Long. $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ecuador.

Allied to *P. magnificus*, Stål, and *P. ducalis*, Stål.

Harmostes incisuratus, n. s.

Head ochraceous, distinctly punctate; antennæ ochraceous, basal joint slightly passing apex of head, second joint slightly shorter than third, fourth short, dark, and pilose. Pronotum ochraceous, punctate, and subrugulose; lateral and posterior margins, and a narrow central longitudinal line, pale luteous; lateral pronotal angles broadly produced, rounded, and slightly directed upwards, with their posterior margins deeply and profoundly notched. Scutellum pale ochraceous, with the lateral and apical margins, and a central longitudinal line, pale and levigate. Corium pale luteous, clavus and inner margin sparingly but coarsely and darkly punctate, apical half thickly, finely, and less darkly punctate, with the extreme apical angle terminating in a small fuscous point. Membrane pale hyaline, with two central longitudinal fuscous streaks. Abdomen above pale greenish, the base and two large central tooth-shaped spots fuscous. Body beneath pale luteous, sternum

thickly and finely punctate, legs concolorous, apices of tarsi and posterior femora fuscous. Long. 6 to 7 mm.

Hab. Colombia, Cauca (las Babas) (*Dr. O. Thieme.*)
Colls. Oberthur and Distant.

This species in general appearance is allied to *H. formosus*, Dist., from which, however, it differs widely by the non-crenulated lateral margins of the pronotum, and the strongly-notched lateral angles of the same.

XXV. *Description of the female sex of Morpho adonis*,
Cram. By W. L. DISTANT.

[Read August 3rd, 1881.]

PLATE XX.

♂. *Papilio adonis*, Cram., Pap. Ex., i. t. 61, A. B. (1779).

Morpho adonis, Godt., Enc. Méth., ix. p. 439, n. 3 (1823).

♀. *Papilio marcus*, Schall., Naturf., xxi. p. 174, n. 4, t. 4, f. 1, 2 (1785).

Zeuxidia marcus, Kirby, Syn. Cat. Diurn. Lep., p. 116, 8 (1871).

Under the name of *P. marcus*, Schaller undoubtedly described and figured the female sex of this butterfly. The figure itself, however, is so indifferent, the colour being actually misleading,—no locality being cited as a habitat,—that lepidopterists have apparently been unable either to identify the insect or place it in its proper genus; Mr. Kirby in his most useful Catalogue not omitting to record the species, and placing it with probability—from the figure—in the genus *Zeuxidia*. Having acquired a specimen from British Guiana, and examined the unrivalled collection of the genus *Morpho* in the possession of Messrs. Godman and Salvin, I have come to the conclusion that this butterfly is certainly the female sex of *M. adonis*, Cram. Although very dissimilar in coloration above to the male sex, a like contrast is exhibited in the sexes of some allied species, and whereas in *Morpho cypris* the females are dimorphic, it is possible that the form here described may prove also to be but one dimorphic phase of the female of *M. adonis*.

Morpho adonis, Cram., female. (Pl. XX., figs. 1, 2).

Wings above brown, with the following pale stramineous markings: primaries with a costal streak

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