Distant, 1882
Ent. Mon. Mag. 19: 156-160
on computer

yellow; lateral margins yellow. *Scutellum* chocolate-brown, very finely but irregularly spotted with yellow; beyond the middle a narrow transverse channel curving round posteriorly near its extremities; apical portion cordate, finely wrinkled transversely. *Elytra* bright lemon or canary-coloured yellow, shining, with a broad, chocolate-brown, longitudinal streak next the suture, extending to the apex, its outer edge waved, or with two bays forming a ∧∧-shaped character; *clavus* next the suture, with three minute, almost equidistant, white spots, generally bordered with black; *corium*: the three central ante-apical areas with a minute white spot in each near to their extremities, immediately opposite to which are three others in the apical areas. *Legs* pale yellow: *tibiæ*, margins of the 3rd pair with long, spinose, yellow hairs, each set in a minute dark chocolate-brown puncture: *tarsi* pale yellow, apices of the joints very narrowly chocolate-brown: *claws* dark brown.

♂. *Abdomen*, above, black, side margins yellow; underneath bright yellow; base with a small, black trilobate patch in the middle; genitalia, above, black, underneath, yellow. Length, ♂, 2—2½ lines; ♀, 2½—3 lines (Paris).

In his "List of British Hemiptera, &c.," Walker gives *Deltocephalus vittatus*, Linn., citing Germar's figure of *Jassus vittatus*, which, as above indicated, represents *C. undata*, Deg., but there is no record of the capture of the latter in Britain until now, although the species is distributed throughout Europe. *C. vittata*, Linn., is our *Eupteryx vittatus*.

Lewisham: 5*th November*, 1882.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A KNOWLEDGE OF THE RHYNCHOTAL FAUNA OF SUMATRA.

C

BY W. L. DISTANT.

The following descriptions refer to species which I have received during the last few years in collections made by Messrs. Forbes and Bock. The collection of *Rhynchota* is evidently a pursuit which is by no means a speciality of those gentlemen, as the small and obscure representatives of the Order are almost entirely unrepresented in their consignments, which have consequently added less, than might have been expected, to our knowledge of this little-known fauna. Our present information as to the *Rhynchota* of Sumatra is greatly due to Snellen van Vollenhoven, whose studies, however, did not extend to the *Coreidæ* of this island; to Ellenrieder, who alone treated of the *Pentatomidæ*; to various descriptions by the late Dr. Stål; and the same, in a much less satisfactory sense, of the late Mr. Walker. It will be thus seen that, at present, our catalogues and collections of Sumatran *Rhynchota* are of the most meagre and superficial character, though we may reasonably hope that this comparative ignorance will soon be greatly modified by the publication of the Natural History

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section of the late Dutch Expedition into Central Sumatra: one volume of this section, under the editorship of J. F. Snelleman, has already appeared at Leyden, and contains notices of the *Coleoptera*, *Diptera*, *Neuroptera*, &c.

HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA.

Fam. PENTATOMIDÆ.

✓*Canthecona cognata*, *n. sp.*

Very closely allied to *C. javana*, Dall., and in general appearance perfectly resembling that species, but differing in having the produced lateral angles of the pronotum almost straight, and not curved and directed forwardly, and with their apices obtusely and not long and acutely spinous as in the Javan species.

Length, 13 mm. Breadth of angles of pronotum, 8 mm.

Hab.: Sumatra (Forbes).

Tess

✓NEOSALICA, *n. gen.*

Antennæ five-jointed, third joint very small, the basal joint distinctly passing apex of head. Pronotum with the anterior angles rounded, the lateral margins carinate and sub-erect, the anterior portion rounded, sinuated about centre, the lateral angles produced in straight acute spines, the posterior margin ampliated and produced over base of scutellum. Scutellum longer than broad, the apex rounded, and slightly passing base of membrane, and with a distinct central longitudinal carinate line. Corium with the apical margin very strongly sinuated. Abdomen with the connexivum extending beyond margins of corium, segmental basal angles produced and spinous. Rostrum extending a little beyond anterior coxæ. Metasternum with a central sub-triangular keel, of which the basal angles are sub-produced, and the apex narrowed and extending to intermediate coxæ. Mesosternum with a slightly raised, narrow, triangular keel, the apex of which is very narrow, and reaches anterior coxæ, and the base very prominently raised in a transverse ridge between the intermediate coxæ. Femora slightly thickened, the tibiæ sulcated.

Neosalica is allied to *Piëzosternum*, especially to that form of the genus represented by *P. excellens*, Walker, for the reception of which that author proposed a new genus, "*Salica*." It is easily distinguished by the sternal keel not being produced beyond the intermediate coxæ.

✓*Neosalica Forbesi*, *n. sp.*

Obscure ochraceous; antennæ, lateral margins of the head with the inner margins of lateral lobes, lateral margins of pronotum, base and apical margin of scutellum, connexivum, and stigmata black; apical portion of fourth joint of

antennæ, a rounded callosity at each basal angle of scutellum, a small sub-quadrate spot on each segmental lateral margin both above and beneath, margins of stigmata, acetabula and apex of anal appendage, luteous; membrane bronzy, with the apical margins pale, the apices broadly so; body beneath pale castaneous, the disc of abdomen, longitudinally and faintly piceous; rostrum and legs dark castaneous; abdomen above green, the apex castaneous. Antennæ with the second and fourth joints subequal in length, first and fifth also sub-equal, and longer than third; posterior portion of pronotum and base of scutellum transversely wrinkled, the pronotum and scutellum with a distinct, central, carinate, longitudinal line; membrane with the veins very prominent. Length, 20 mm. Breadth of angles of pronotum, 11 mm.

Hab.: Sumatra (Forbes).

Fam. PYRRHOCORIDÆ.

Lohita grandis, Gray, *var. sumatrana.*

This variety differs from typical specimens of Gray's species in having the apices of the intermediate and posterior femora unicolorous and not distinctly red, the discs of both anterior and posterior pronotal lobes black; clavus, excepting base and apex, black; scutellum wholly black; the discal spot on corium, and the coxal spots on sternum, very much larger, and the general colour reddish-ochreous, and not sanguineous.

Hab.: Sumatra (Forbes).

This appears to be a very distinct race, and at first I was inclined to consider it as another species, from the relative lengths of the antennæ and rostrum. I, however, fortunately possess a long series of both sexes of Gray's species from N. E. India, and, to my surprise, find that the lengths of both the antennæ and rostrum are of a very variable nature.

Fam. REDUVIIDÆ.

Panthous cocalus, n. sp.

Pale sanguineous, shining; head, rostrum, antennæ, apical angle of corium, apex of abdomen, a spot at middle of intermediate femora, an annulated fascia near middle, and apex of posterior femora, tibiæ, excepting basal third, tarsi, some irregular spots on connexivum (both above and beneath) and membrane, black; disc of posterior lobe of pronotum, about basal third of corium, and disc of abdomen, fuscous; basal joint of antennæ with two pale ochreous annulations, apex of membrane pale fuscous hyaline. The basal joint of antennæ is about half as long again as head, anterior lobe of pronotum sub-prominently tuberculated, posterior lobe with the lateral angles prominently and sub-acutely produced; femora and tibiæ distinctly pilose and nodulated; membrane extending considerably beyond the abdomen. Length, 29 mm. Breadth of angles of pronotum, 9½ mm.

Hab.: Sumatra (Forbes).

This species is allied to *P. Dædalus*, Stål, and *P. nigriceps*, Reut. It agrees with the first in size, but differs by the colour of the corium,

the annulated posterior femora and the strongly nodulated legs; it agrees with *P. nigriceps* in the general markings of the corium, but is considerably larger in size, and also differs from that species by the different coloration beneath, the apices of the femora not "pallidius lurido-flaventibus," &c.

Panthous talus, n. sp.

Dull, dark reddish-ochraceous; connexivum, abdomen beneath, apical thirds of intermediate and posterior femora, intermediate and posterior tibiæ, and apices of anterior tibiæ, tarsi and antennæ, black; apex of abdomen, apex, and four small rounded spots on margin of connexivum, membrane, and two annulations to basal joint of antennæ, pale ochraceous. The anterior lobe of the pronotum is tuberculated, two tubercles on each side of base being very prominent, posterior pronotal lobe very coarsely rugose, the lateral angles sub-prominent; legs strongly nodulated and pilose. Length, 20 mm. Breadth of angles of pronotum, 7½ mm.

Hab.: Sumatra (Forbes).

This species is allied to *P. Icarus*, Stål, from which it differs by the colour of the legs, the considerably greater width of the pronotum, the more robust and strongly nodulated legs, &c.

HEMIPTERA-HOMOPTERA.

Fam. CICADIDÆ.

Dundubia Bocki, n. sp.

♂. Head and thorax, above, dull ochraceous or olivaceous; abdomen, above and beneath, castaneous. Head, with the area of the ocelli, black; eyes castaneous, speckled with ochraceous. Pronotum with two small black spots at centre of anterior margin, the lateral and posterior margins somewhat paler, the last inwardly and outwardly narrowly bordered with black. Mesonotum with two central, contiguous, obconical spots, their bases situate on anterior margin, the outer margins very pale and bordered outwardly (at base) and inwardly (broadest at apex) with black; four sub-basal black spots, situate one on each side of the anterior angles of the cruciform elevation, which is somewhat paler. Tympana ochraceous. Head beneath, rostrum, sternum, legs, and opercula ochraceous; apex of rostrum black; anterior tibiæ, bases, apices, and a sub-apical annulation to intermediate and posterior tibiæ, fuscous. Tegmina and wings pale hyaline; tegmina with the veins and costal membrane dull ochraceous, and the claval area inwardly margined with dark fuscous; wings with most of the veins dull ochraceous, a few being fuscous. The body is elongate; the head, including eyes, a little narrower than base of pronotum; the face is prominent and globose, transversely wrinkled, and with a deep and broad longitudinal sulcation on disc; the rostrum reaches the middle of the posterior coxæ; the opercula are long, reaching the fifth abdominal segment, they are sinuated and narrowed on each side near base, and at the region of the tympana, and are then widened and rounded on each side, the apex being broad and rounded.

Length, 44 mm. Expanse, 123 mm.

Hab.: Sumatra (Bock).

This species is allied to *D. radha*, Dist., from which it is structurally differentiated by the very much shorter abdomen, and by the broadly rounded apices of the opercula.

Fam. CERCOPIDÆ.

Cosmoscarta Juno, n. sp.

Black, shining; abdomen above, rostrum, legs, a few scattered spots on abdomen beneath, and anal appendage, red; apex of rostrum and femora, excepting bases and apices, piceous; ocelli large and bright shining yellow; eyes dull ochraceous; reticulations on apical third of tegmina distinctly pale and shining brownish. Wings smoky-hyaline. Pronotum thickly and finely punctate, the lateral angles broadly and sub-acutely ampliated, the lateral margin broadly ampliated and reflexed, the posterior margin truncated at base of scutellum. Tegmina very finely and thickly punctate, the costal margin at base, suddenly and broadly dilated, rounded, and sub-erect, the apical reticulations strongly defined. Legs setose; posterior tibiæ with a strong sub-apical spine on outer margins.

Length, 17 mm. Exp., 50 mm. Exp. of angles of pronotum, 10 mm.

Hab.: Sumatra (Forbes).

This species is allied to *C. viridans*, Guér., from which it differs by the more strongly dilated pronotum, the tegmina with the costal margin suddenly ampliated, arched and sub-erect at base, the reticulations of the tegmina not concolorous, the different colour of the abdomen, &c. The tegmina, though shining, are less brilliantly so than in Guérin's species.

East Dulwich: *November*, 1882.

Coleoptera, &c., at Ventnor.—During a short stay at Ventnor at the end of last April and the beginning of May, I found a few insects: the season was rather further advanced than it has been for some years, but the bad weather prevented much work from being done, besides spoiling the localities for the few fine days that intervened. One fine warm morning I found the large stones on the beach on the west of the town, under and above high water mark, covered with beetles that had come up from the rotting seaweed underneath. *Homalota plumbea* was most abundant, accompanied by *Ptenidium punctatum*, *Phytosus spinifer* and others; unfortunately a cold wind sprung up, and in a few minutes all were gone. On the beach I found two specimens of *Homalota princeps*, a single specimen of *Bledius atricapillus* (which also occurred at Luccombe Chine), and *Bryaxis Waterhousei*, besides other species I have before recorded from the locality. *Lithocharis maritima*, which I generally find in some numbers, was extremely scarce, and *Trechus lapidosus* was represented by a single specimen.

On and about the cliffs, at the roots of plants, several good insects were to be found; the most noticeable of these was *Ceuthorhynchideus Dawsoni*, this was attached entirely to *Plantago coronopus*, and literally swarmed, some plants having 20 or 30 specimens at least on them: they drop immediately the plant is touched and lie motionless; owing to their minute size and the exact resemblance they bear

to the ground underneath, they are very easily passed over entirely, even where most abundant; at roots of *Anthyllis*, *Daucus*, and other plants I also found *Otiorhynchus scabrosus*, *Orthochætes setiger*, *Tychius lineatulus*, *Corticaria curta*, *Corylophus cassidioides*, &c. A single specimen of *Baris laticollis* turned up on a wall in the town.

On and about the undercliff *Aphthona venustula* was plentiful on *Euphorbia*, and *Batophila ærata* swarmed on every hawthorn bush. I also took *Thyamis dorsalis*, *Phyllotreta nodicornis*, and other *Halticidæ*, *Pogonochærus dentatus*, *Adimonia sanguinea*, *Sitones ononidis*, *Atomaria fumata*, and others, but nothing like what one might have expected from the locality and time of year.

At Sandown the cliffs had been thoroughly washed by heavy rain, but underneath grass and *débris* at their foot I found a single specimen of *Cathormiocerus socius*, some common *Trachyphlœi*, *Oxytelus insecatus*, *Dermestes undulatus* and other species. At roots of *Anthyllis*, a little way up the cliff, I found a single specimen of *Otiorhynchus ligustici* (thanks to Mr. Blatch, who told me the exact locality). Among *Hemiptera* I found *Coreus scapha* in abundance and two specimens of *Podops inunctus* occurred in an ants' nest: besides *Solenopsis fugax* (recorded *ante* p. 139), the only Hymenopterous insect I noticed, of any consequence, was *Andrena pilipes*.

In a marshy hollow surrounded by willows not far from Brading which I worked for a few minutes, I found several good things, such as *Hypera suspiciosa*, *Plectroscelis subcœrulea*, and *Thyamis Waterhousei*. *Cercus pedicularius* was in great abundance: this place looked to me one of the best localities in the island, it is on the left of the road leading from the Roman Villa to Newchurch, about a mile from the former.

Carabidæ were very scarce, all common species, and these occurred sparingly. *Harpalus rubripes*, which is generally a pest, was found with difficulty, and *H. caspius*, *azureus*, and *serripes* occurred almost singly. The *Stenolophi* were represented by one specimen of *S. meridianus*, and the *Dromii* by *Blechrus maurus*: the better undercliff species seemed entirely absent.—W. W. Fowler, Lincoln: *November 15th*, 1882.

Coleoptera at Mablethorpe.—The sand-hills which line the Lincolnshire coast at Mablethorpe are, at certain seasons, very prolific in *Coleoptera*. While visiting in that neighbourhood in June, and again in October last, I spent a few days along the coast, and took, among many others, the following *Coleoptera*:—*Hydnobius punctatissimus*, ♂ ♀, this insect is of rare occurrence; *Corticaria Wollastoni* and *crenulata*, *Choleva sericea*, *Stenus subæneus*, *Tachyusa flavitarsis*, *Thyamis suturalis*, *Othius melanocephalus*, *Scaphidema æneum*, *Trechus obtusus*, *Dromius melanocephalus*, *Saprinus metallicus*, *Anomala Frischii*; also one of the rarer *Anisotomæ*, and others not as yet determined.—H. Bedford Pim, 2, Crown Office Row, Temple: *November*, 1882.

Anthicus bimaculatus, Ill., near Liverpool.—It may interest some of the readers of the Ent. Mo. Mag. to know, that I had the good fortune to capture a specimen of the above rare beetle on April 29th last, on the Crosby Sandhills, where it was crawling on the bare sand in a hollow, sheltered from the gale which was blowing a