XX. First Report on the Rhynchota collected in Japan by Mr. George Lewis. By W. L. Distant.
[Read November 7th, 1888.]

Plates XIX, XX.

Of the extensive and interesting collection of Rhynchota made by Mr. Lewis, the present paper deals with the families Pentatomidae, Coridae, Lygæidae, and Pyrrhocoridae, with a few supplementary descriptions of species belonging to the Reduviidae. The first four families alone are, however, now enumerated, the identification of the remaining Heteroptera and the small collection of Hemiptera being reserved for a second paper. The present enumeration comprises 109 species, of which 38 are described as new; and three new genera are also proposed. The supplementary or anticipatory descriptions of Reduviidae refer to four species, thus making a total of 37 presumed novelties.

The present material supports the conclusion that the Japanese subregion of the great Palearctic region possesses but few European or Siberian species, and, what was much less expected, that those from the Amur are also, as a rule, distinct. Thus I formerly received a species of the genus Tropicoris from Japan, which seemed to agree with the description of the Amurian T. metallifer, Motsch., that I had little doubt as to its identity. On subsequently receiving the true species from the Amur, I found that the Japanese specimens were alike in colour and size, but strikingly distinct in the structural character of the pronotal angles. Mr. Scott, who dealt with the former collection made by Mr. Lewis, also enumerated the common European species Gastrodes * ferrugineus, but in the same year the late Dr. Stål—who was no specific splitter—described the Japanese insect as a distinct species. The European species which I have found in these families are—

* The generic name Platygaster, as used by both Scott and Stål, is preoccupied in Hymenoptera; I have therefore followed Dr. Pulcin in substituting that of Gastrodes of Westwood.

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of the Oriental region when found in Japan, as is strikingly shown by *Platania fimbriata*.

As regards the Oriental affinities of the Japanese Rhynchota fauna much greater difficulty exists in forming an opinion, owing to the imperfection of the little-worked Oriental specific record. When the species of that region are even approximately enumerated, some of these now first described from Japan will doubtless be found to have a far wider range of habitat, and therefore it would be unscientific and misleading to speak of any of the species here described as endemic till we know more of the surrounding Rhynchota faunas.

It is clear, however, that the Oriental species found in Japan are very considerable, and the conclusion derived from these imperfect data is that, as might reasonably have been predicted, the Rhynchota fauna of Japan has been largely derived from Palearctic elements derived from and by the north, and from Oriental species which have evidently and necessarily entered by the south.

The following is an enumeration of the species belonging to the families to which this paper principally refers:

**PENTATOMIDÆ.**

**PLATASPINE.**

- Neopentatoma cinctus, Fabr., var. ... Yokohama, Nagasaki.
- *N. nigricans*, Motsch. ... Nagasaki.

**GYDNÆ.**

- Gydna nigritana, Fabr. ... Yokohama, Sendai.
- *G. punctulata*, Costa, var. ... Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hitoyoshi.

**ACYANOSOMIDÆ.**

- Acyana japonica, n. a. ... Yokohama, Nagasaki.
- *A. rubro-nigrella*, Fabr. ... Yokohama.
- *A. rubra*, Fabr. ... *A. rubra*, Dist. ... Yokohama.
- *A. occultata*, Dist. ... Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hitoyoshi.

**ACANTHOSOMIDÆ.**

- Acanthosoma distinctum, Dall. ... Yokohama, Nikkō, Hakodate, Ishikari.
- *A. punctulata*, Dist. ... Yokohama, Ishikari.
- *A. occidentale*, Dall. ... Yokohama, Ishikari.
Rhynchota collected in Japan.

**PACHYGRONTHINE**

*Pachygrontha antennata*, Uhler. ... Yokohama, Nagozaki, Hitoyoshi, Kobé.

**MYDOCHINAE.**

*Pachysome brunneus*, Scott. ... Kobé.
*Pachysome ehrenbergi*, n. s. ... Nagozaki.
*Pachysome lineatus*, n. s. ... Kumamoto, Hasekura.
*Pachysome rugosus*, n. s. ... Yokohama.
*Pachysome semerix*, n. s. ... Yokohama, Shishukuwa.
*Pachysome striatus*, n. s. ... Yokohama, Nagozaki.
*Pachysome vittatum*, n. s. ... Sanjo.
*Pachysome vittatum*, n. s. ... Nagozaki.
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**FIRROCORIDAE.**

*Physoptera guttata*, Burn. ... Ichiuchi, Hitoyoshi.

**FYRRHOCHORINE.**

*Physoptera tibialis*, Stål. ... Nagozaki, Kumamoto, Kobé, Tagami.

*Coelosoma cribraria*, Fabr.

There appears to be a distinct race of this species in Japan. The typical Fabrician form is wide-ranging, and I have received it from Continental India, Malacca, and Formosa. In these habitats it does not vary, but possesses the usual pale colour, as is well shown in Herrich-Schäffer’s figure. In Japan, however, it is constantly darker in hue, and on the average larger in size; the last a character, however, of little moment, and of frequent occurrence with other Japanese examples of common Palearctic and Oriental species.
Mr. W. L. Distant's first report on the

**Geotomus punctulatus**, Costa, var.


Dr. Signoret, to whom I submitted this species, returned it with the following remarks:— "*Geotomus* très voisin du *punctulatus*, Costa, de l'Europe; en diffère par un seul poil sur le rebord de la tête près des yeux, par l'absence de point piligère sur le côté des élytres, par le radiale n'atteignant pas l'extrémité de la corie — du reste, même forme et même canal ostioloire, voir fig. 160 Sign., planche 18 des Cydnides, ce qui le rapproche de *pygmaeus*, Dall., fig. 160, et *Lethierry*, fig. 169. Seulement le vôtre est plus obèse; revoir avec le type *pygmaeus*, Dall., qui me semble plus étroit, et en faire une espèce nouvelle, si vous les trouvez assez différents."

Having submitted all the *Cydninae* which were at all doubtful to Dr. Signoret, who has recently made a profound and critical study of this subfamily, I here add his description of the following new species:

**Cantophorus variogatus**, Sign.

"Long. 5 mill.; larg. 3 m. fort. Coll. Distant."

"Ovalaire, d'un brun noir métallique, ponctué. Les bords latéraux du prothorax, le rostre en partie, le second article des antennes, les élytres en grand partie, surtout le côté externe et le cubitus, le pourtour de l'extrémité de l'écusson, les tibias moins le sommet, le sommet et la base de chaque segment ventral, 3 taches sur les côtés de l'abdomen, d'un jaune brun."

"La majeure partie des élytres est d'un jaune brun, avec deux macules noirâtres, une à la base de la corie entre le radiale et le cubital, l'autre plus grande, au sommet, laquelle s'étend aussi sur l'espace marginal. Tête échancrée, le lobe médian plus court que les latéraux qui le dépassent, mais sans le réunir au-dessus de la tête, les antennes avec le second article beaucoup plus court que le 3e, celui-ci trois fois plus long. Rostre atteignant les trochanters intermédiaires. Membrane échancrée, ne dépassant pas l'abdomen, avec des fortes nervures sineuses. Poitrine ponctuée. Plaques maites, grandes, ponctuées, et légèrement striées. Canal ostioloire sans ouverture visible, et occupant les 4/5 transverses du mésternum. Abdomen brun métallique, varié de plus clair, surtout à la base et au sommet de chaque segment.

Rhynchota collected in Japan.

"Cette espèce ne peut être confondue avec aucune autre; en taille elle se rapproche du *Trigonopodes bicolore*, en couleur du *Crostedus Waltzii*; mais par le canal ostioloire sans ouverture ou fissure elle se distingue de tous les Schirides."

"Hab. Sapporo."

**Pocilochroma levisi**, n. s. (Pl. XIX., fig. 1).

♀. Above bright emerald-green, thickly and darkly punctuate, and with the following red markings: pronotum with the posterior margin continued in an arcuate discal fascia and connected with a central longitudinal fascia; scutellum with two central basal < ... shaped fascia, two discal oblique fasciae angularly connected at centre (the connection sometimes imperfect) and with a transverse subapical fascia, which is linearly widened at centre and continued along the apical margin. Body beneath with the head and sternum bright emerald-green; posterior margin of prothorax — broadly at angles — ochraceous; posterior margin of mesosternum, and whole area of odoriferous apertures, opaque silky fuscous; abdomen ochraceous, with a broad central and outwardly angulate greenish-black fascia; the anal appendages and a marginal segmental row of large pyriform spots of the same colour; legs and rostrum bright emerald-green. Антенны black, finely pubescent; 3rd, 4th, and 5th joints subequal in length; eyes more or less ochraceous, ochre red. Besides the punctuation above, there is also a more or less irregularly distributed dark carinate reticulation.

♀. Larger and broader than the male; markings above similar, beneath with the legs ochraceous; lateral margins of the head, bases of acetabula, some lateral suspensions on sternum, upper apices of femora, and the tibiae, more or less bright and pale shining greenish; anal appendages, a lateral row of segmental spots and a few central basal spots to abdomen, and apical portion of the rostrum, very dark greenish black. ♀, long. 16 mm.; exp. lat. angl. pronot., 10 mm. ♂, long. 19 mm.; exp. lat. angl. pronot., 11½ mm.

Hab. Nikko, Kashiwagi, Chiuozoji, Yokohama.

This species is nearest allied to the North-east Indian *P. interrupta*, Hope.
luteous. Body beneath (carded specimen) greyish ochraceous, mottled with fusaceous, with an abdominal marginal series of fusaceous spots. Long. 6½ mm.; exp. pronot. angl., 4½ mm.

Hab. Yuyama.

Acromerus similis, n. s.

In colour, markings, and general appearance almost undistinguishable from P. levisi, Scott, but structurally differing from that species by the lateral angles of the pronotum, which are less produced, more obtusely pointed, and distinctly curved backward at their apices, where they are slightly castaneous. Long. 12 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 8 mm.

Hab. Hakodate.

Graphosoma lineata, Linn.

The varietal form G. nigromineata, Rossi, was alone brought home by Mr. Lewis, although the form G. rubrolineata, Hope, is also found in Japan.

Scotinophora horvathi, n. s. (Pl. XIX., fig. 8).

Scotinophora vermuculata, Horv. (neo Vollenh.), Term. 1877. P. 146, n. 12 (1879).

Differ from S. vermuculata, Voll. (an Indo-Malayan species), by the lateral lobes of the head being distinctly longer than the central, and thus causing a strongly cleft excavation at the apex of the head; the anterior angles of the pronotum are very long and robust, curved and directed forwards, their apices truncate, but armed with three small spines; antennae black, the base of the 1st joint luteous. Long. 9 mm.; greatest abdom. width, 6 mm.

Hab. Yokohama.

Anaria assimulans, n. s. (Pl. XIX., fig. 4).

Closely allied to A. levisi, but more ochraceous in hue; antennae with the 4th and 5th joints black, their apices luteous; pronotum with two small black spots on disk a little before anterior margin; scutellum with two small central black spots at base, and with two obscure lateral spots near apex.
This species structurally differs from *Ae. lewisi* in the following respects:—The anterior angles of the pronotum are more truncate and acute, and less rounded; the base of the pronotum is not truncate, but slightly though distinctly concave; and the scutellum is very different, the lateral margins being concavely narrowed nearly to the apex, and not abruptly sinuate a little beyond the middle, as in Scott's species. Long. 12—13 mm.

**Hab.** Nagasaki.

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**Palomena angulosa.**


This species varies from green—the prevalent and normal colour—to luteous above, thus approaching to *P. rubricornis*, Scott; a species not contained in the collection, and which, judging from the description and the absence of any "differentia specifica," appears to have been separated by the red antenna.

**Septonia cinea, n. s.**

Above, dark bronyz-green; anterior and lateral margins of the pronotum and three well separated spots at base of scutellum (the central largest), bright luteous; basal disk of pronotum and some discal suffusions to scutellum ochraceous; antennae ochraceous, 4th and 5th joints darker, sometimes pitchy; eyes brownish; body beneath bronyz-green; lateral margins of sternum (widest at prosternum), and an abdominal marginal segmental row of spots (sometimes extending to sternum), luteous; legs ochraceous; the femora, and a basal and subapical annulation to tibia, bronyz-green. The head and pronotum are thickly and coarsely punctate, the scutellum somewhat more finely punctate, especially near the base. Antennae with the 2nd joint slightly shorter than the third, 4th longer than the 3rd, but shorter than the 5th. The body beneath is thickly and coarsely punctate. Long. 8½—4 mm.; lat. 3—3½ mm.

**Hab.** Yuyama, Kumamoto.

This interesting genus was founded by Stål to contain two species, one from South Africa, the other received from Java and the Philippines; from the last the Japanese species is very distinct, both in colour and also by the relative lengths of the 2nd and 3rd joints of the antennae.

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**Stollia lewisi, n. s.** (Pl. XIX., fig. 6).

Luteous, coarsely and darkly punctate. Head shining purplish-black, rugosely punctate; antennae luteous, the 5th joint, excluding base, and apical half or two-thirds of the 4th, black. Pronotum with the lateral angles very prominent, subacute and black, their spines somewhat recurved and their bases obtusely notched behind, the lateral and anterior margins luteous and glabrous, the whole surface coarsely covered with black punctures, and with two foveate black spots near anterior margin. Scutellum not reaching the apex of corium, covered with coarse black punctures, the basal angles blackish and containing a large glabrous, raised, luteous spot, the apex with a central and two lateral small black spots. Corium coarsely black-punctate; membrane fuscous, the apical margin paler. Body beneath as above, the disk of the abdomen blackish, and its lateral margins narrowly luteous and glabrous, broken with black at the segmental incisions. Legs luteous, faintly spotted with black, the femora more distinctly spotted, apices of the tarsi black. Long. 6 mm.; exp. pronot. angul. 5 mm.

**Hab.** Awamori, Uranai and Fukuoka, Niigata.

The acutely produced lateral angles of the pronotum give this species anything but a congenial appearance, compared with other species of the genus *Stollia*, and rather superficially allies it with *Carida*, from which the broad scutellum will at once separate it.

**Alicimus borealis, n. s.**

Luteous, thickly covered with coarse dark brown or blackish punctures. Head greenish black, coarsely punctate, with a small central spot near base, an oblique spot at inner margin of each eye, and two frontal longitudinal fasciae on inner margin of lateral lobes, luteous. Antennae black, the 1st joint testaceous, 3rd joint slightly longest. Pronotum with the anterior margin, a cruciform spot behind centre of same, and the anterior portion of lateral margins in front of pronotal processes, luteous and levigate; the anterior space between the luteous margins and the apices of the pronotal angular processes greenish black, the last being notched above, and then acutely produced and slightly directed backwards. Scutellum with a somewhat large levigate luteous spot near

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each basal angle. Corium with a narrow oblique castaneous stripe near centre. Membrane fuscous. Body beneath (imperfectly examined owing to the specimen being carded) dark brownish and punctate, much irrorated with luteous markings, generally levigate, of which the most prominent are some central spots on sternum, two large contiguous spots on lateral margins of prothorax, and the central base of same, two transverse lineate spots on each side of mesosternum, an oblong submarginal spot, and two narrow marginal spots to metasternum with base of same, lateral margins of abdomen broken at incisions, and anterior and posterior segmental margins. Femora dark shining fuscous, their apices luteous; tibiae luteous, striped with fuscous; tarsi black. Long. 8 mm.; exp. pronot. angular apices, 8 mm.; int. at base of corium, 4½ mm.

_Hab._ Nara.

This species is allied to _A. coronatus_, Stål, which was received from the Deccan, but differs from the description of that species by the colour of the antennæ, femora, and lateral margins of the pronotum, the longitudinal fascia in front of the head, and also by its relative size, which in Stål's species, though agreeing in length, has a greater expanse at pronotal angles, and also an increased breadth of body. From _A. japonicus_, Scott, it differs by the luteous markings of the head and pronotum, &c.

**Parastrachia, n. g.**

Body elongate and ovate; head large, the lateral lobes longer than the central, not meeting in front, the lateral margins slightly amplified and very strongly reflexed; antennæ with the basal joint passing the apex of the head; pronotum with the lateral margins reflexed, the anterior lateral margins amplified, the anterior angles subacute, the posterior angles somewhat broadly rounded and subprominent; scutellum long, the lateral margins almost straight, the apex attenuated, the basal portion moderately gibbous, from which a central, longitudinal robust carination extends to near apex; corium with the lateral margins moderately convex; membrane passing the apex of the abdomen; rostrum passing the posterior coxae; abdomen with a prominent central longitudinal ridge, but without a basal spine.

*Parastrachia fulgens*, n. s. (Pl. XIX., fig. 5).

Body above red; antennæ, eyes, base of head, centre of anterior margin and a large transverse discal spot to pronotum, scutellum, clavus, a large rounded discal spot to corium and membrane, black; apical margins, a central linear apical line and the apex of scutellum, and apex of clavus, red; apical margins of membrane pale fuscous or reddish; body beneath red; rostrum, legs, disk of sternum, large submarginal segmental spots and anal appendage to abdomen, black; the 2nd and 3rd joints of the antennæ are subequal in length, the 4th slightly longer than the 5th; the pronotum is somewhat obscurely punctate; the scutellum has the central base levigate, the basal lateral margins transversely striate, and the apical half distinctly punctate; corium thickly and somewhat coarsely punctate; tibiae very strongly setose. Long. 16–18 mm.

_Hab._ Konošé, Yokohama.

**Planilia fimbrata.**


I quite agree with Horvath in considering Japanese specimens as conspecific with _P. fimbrata_, and can find no character sufficient to separate _P. Stål_. Japanese specimens are generally of a larger size, but this is quite a usual character with the Japanese examples of some of the common Palearctic species.

**Menida japonica**, n. s. (Pl. XIX., fig. 7).

Pale obscure luteous, coarsely and darkly punctate; head greenish black, very thickly and coarsely punctate, with some obscure luteous lines on the ante-ocular area; antennæ dark fuscous, the 2nd joint and the bases of the remaining joints dull ochraceous; pronotum with the lateral and anterior margins narrowly luteous and glabrous, the lateral angles rounded and subprominent, the whole area coarsely and darkly punctate, the anterior
half with about seven black spots, two central and
foveato near anterior margin, and five across disk (these
last spots are inconstant in number), and a black spot
at lateral angles; scutellum more sparingly and darkly
punctate, a small black patch at basal angles containing
a raised glabrous spot, two central black spots on anterior
half (sometimes partly united) and two lateral black
spots near apex, which is somewhat impunctate; corium
coarsely and darkly punctate; membrane fuscous, the
apical half pale hyaline; connexivum luteous, with black
spots at the segmental incisions; body beneath luteous,
punctured with black; legs luteous, apices of the femora,
bases and apices of tibie, and tarsi (excluding base),
blackish; the anterior angles of the pronotum are ob-
tusely pointed; the 2nd and 3rd joints of the antennae
are subequal in length and a little shorter than the 4th
and 5th, which are also subequal. Long. 8½ mm.; exp.
pronot. angl. 5 mm.

Hab. Nagasaki.

**Clinocoris gramineus**, n. s. (Pl. XIX., fig. 8).

Bright yellowish green; head, anterior area of pro-
notum and scutellum, pale ochraceous; head sparingly
and coarsely punctate; antennae with the basal joint
ochraceous, the 2nd and 3rd fuscous, 4th and 5th black,
with their bases narrowly ochraceous, 2nd joint a little
shorter than the 3rd, 4th a little longer than the 5th;
pronotum coarsely and darkly punctate, the lateral
angles produced into long, slightly raised and recurved,
shining black spines, which have a distinct central
carination; scutellum coarsely and darkly punctate, the
apex impunctate; corium thickly and coarsely punctate,
somewhat paler at base; membrane fuscous, exhibiting
a distinct broad central dark fascia; body beneath and
legs ochraceous; rostrum with the apex pithy, and
reaching the base of the abdominal spine, which just
extends beyond the intermediate coxæ; mesosternal pro-
cess reaching or just passing the anterior coxæ; the
body beneath is impunctate, with the exception of a
series of coarse black punctures along the anterior mar-
gin of the pronotum. Long. 10—12 mm.; exp. pronot.
angl. 7½—8 mm.

Hab. Chiizenji.

**ACYSTUS striicornis**, Scott.

Taking the species to be represented by a portion of
the diagnosis, *et cetera*, 1st joint of the antennae with a fuscous
streak exteriorly, the colour certainly varies from ochra-
ceous to greenish. I consider the species to be variable
within the limits of the superficial characters given for the
three described forms, *U. striicornis*, *U. annulicornis*, and
*U. westwoodi*, Scott. The describer, however, states that
he has found structural characters in the genital segments
to separate his species; and though not questioning his
decision, as I have not the material for verification, I am
still dubious whether dried specimens afford sufficient
material for separating species on the character of the
last genital segment having “an external spoon-shaped
process,” as compared with being “broad, flat, slightly
dilated at the apex,” or on the contrary “acute,”
especially when the species are practically indistinguish-
able in other respects.

**Aegyptium tauiformis**, n. s.

Very dark fuscous, with bronzy reflections; antennae
with the 2nd and 3rd joints non-dilated, but somewhat
flattened and channelled, the 3rd and 4th about equal in
length, the last reddish ochraceous, with the base fuscous;
head with two distinct conical spines on the lateral
margins a little in front of the eyes, the posterior spine
minute; pronotum with an anteriorly produced conically
dentate angulation on the anterior lateral margins at a
little distance from the eyes, lateral margins truncate,
with a short central spine, their anterior angles truncate,
their posterior angles rounded, the disk uneven and
crenulate, with a distinct rounded callusity near centre
of anterior margin; scutellum of ordinary structure, and
as in *M. subpurpurascens*, Hope; membrane pale obscure
ochraceous, the whole disk darker and sometimes fuscous;
margins of the abdomen broadly and obtusely dentate;
legs concolorous, tarsi somewhat castaneous. Long.
13½—15 mm.; greatest pronot. exp. 7—7½ mm.

Hab. Kaishiwag, Nara.

The structural characters of the non-dilated 2nd and 3rd
joints of the antennae, with the 3rd and 4th joints of equal
length, assign to this species a position in the subgenus
*Pisistates*, Stål; whilst the curved and anteriorly directed
spines near the anterior angles of the pronotum render it very distinct.

Dr. Horvath, in his paper previously referred to, has enumerated the Megyemnium spinosum, Burm., amongst his Japanese identifications, a course in which he was subsequently followed by Mr. Scott.

The above species is very distinct from M. spinosum, being in fact divided by subgeneric characters; and is the only one now brought home by Mr. Lewis.

Melanospilus elegans, n. s. (Pl. XIX., fig. 9).

Pale reddish; head, antennæ, two large central spots to pronotum, which are narrowed anteriorly and almost attain to the anterior and posterior margins, scutellum, clavus (excluding apex), a large irregular discal spot to corium, which outwardly does not reach the costal margin, membrane (excluding basal angle and apical margin), head beneath (excluding central line), a lateral spot to pro sternum, anterior area of mesosternum, which is macular at lateral margin, lateral margins of metasternum, central lateral spots to abdomen, abdominal apex, coxae, legs, and rostrum, black; basal angle and apical margins of membrane whitish. The head, antennæ, and legs are finely pilose, the central carinations of the pronotum and scutellum are very pronounced, and the corium is strongly concavely sinuate at base. Long. 9—10 mm.

Hab. Niigata.

This species differs from the description of L. cruciger, Motsch., by the colour of the scutellum, the absence of the spots described as “hmelolytron quatuor cruci-forme disposita,” by the presence of the central spots to the abdomen, &c. It is distinguished from M. finbr atatus, Dall., by the colour of the head, the apex of the clavus, and the abdomen beneath.

In his List of the Japanese Rhynchota, Mr. Scott (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xiv. (1874)), includes in the family Lygaeidae a “Melanopephalus cruciger, Motsch.,” and in the family Pyrrhocoridae a “Melanospilus cruciger, Motsch.” The first of these generic names must evidently be a misprint, whilst the second as clearly belongs to the Lygaeide, and both evidently refer to the same species described by

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Motschulsky as L. cruciger from the Amur. I doubt very much whether this species occurs in Japan, and incline to the opinion that the species herein described is the one to which Mr. Scott’s reference was made.

Nysius plebeius, n. s.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum, pitchy ochraceous, very coarsely punctate; head with the apex and central base distinctly paler; antennæ ochraceous, apices of 1st and 2nd joints infuscated, 2nd joint largest, 3rd and 4th subequal in length; eyes pale fuscous; pronotum with a central carinate line, a central spot at base and lateral angles paler, the last preceded by darker coloration, a faint transverse dark constriction before middle; scutellum with a distinct central dark carination, the basal margin also excavated and darker; corium very pale and semitransparent ochraceous, with two linear discal longitudinal series of spots, apex and a central spot on apical margin, and a few irregular spots on apical half of clavus, brownish; membrane pale hyaline, slightly tinged with ochraceous on disk; body beneath pitchy; posterior margins of pro-, meso-, and metasternums, coxae, and legs, ochraceous; femora spotted with fuscous; apical joint of tarsi and the rostrum fuscous. Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Yokohama.

Nysius expressus, n. s.

Ochraceous; head with the eyes and a somewhat oblique fascia on each side extending from about base of antennæ to base of head, fuscous; antennæ brownish ochraceous; pronotum with two narrow transverse black constrictions near anterior margin, each connected therewith by two fuscous fasciae; remaining portion with a few scattered dark punctures, with a central pale levigate line and the lateral angles brownish; scutellum fuscous and coarsely punctate; corium with two linear brown spots on apical margin, one at apex and the other about centre; membrane pale hyaline, through which the dark abdomen beneath is reflected; body beneath ochraceous, submarginal fasciae to sternum and abdomen broadly fuscous, the last inwardly containing a series of small pale spots, and the former a large pale spot at metasternum, base of abdomen fuscous (owing to the
typical and unique specimen being carded. I am unable to fully describe the under surface of the body; coxae and legs ochraceous; femora suffused and spotted with brownish; apices of the tibiae, bases of the intermediate and posterior tibiae, and apices of the tarsal joints, fuscose; antennae with the 2nd joint longest, the 3rd and 4th subequal in length. Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Niigata.

*Ischnorhynchus subilus*, n. s.

Head black, finely pilose; eyes and a basal spot brownish; antennae black, the 2nd joint annulated with brownish near centre, and apex of 4th joint narrowly of the same colour; pronotum brownish ochraceous, sparingly but coarsely punctate, with an impressed transverse black fascia near anterior margin, and with some clusters of dark punctures forming four irregular brownish spots on posterior margin; posterior angles narrowly of the same colour; scutellum black, more or less covered with greyish pile, coarsely punctate, with a central brownish tubercular spot; corium brownish ochraceous, with a large irregular transverse fuscose spot at inner angle, containing a small testaceous spot at apical margin, which is also fuscose; above the fuscose spot, at outer margin of clavus, is a large pale olivaceous impunctate spot, and the apical 3rd is somewhat testaceous, the clavus is longitudinally and coarsely punctate, and the corium is coarsely punctate along the disk, the costal and claval margins being impunctate; membrane pale hyaline, the body beneath reflected at base; femora black, with their apices castaneous; anterior and intermediate tibiae obscure castaneous, with their bases black; posterior tibiae and the tarsi dark castaneous or fuscose; body beneath black, anterior margin of prosternum, coxae, and posterior margin of metasternum ochraceous, prosternal lateral angles brownish. Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Yokohama.

*Cyphus aureus*, n. s. (Pl. XIX., fig. 10).

Bright shining ochraceous; apical joint of the antennae, excluding base, a small spot at claval apex, a short discal longitudinal streak on corium (absent in a second specimen), extreme apex of corium, and tarsal apices, black; eyes and basal joint of antennae pale castaneous; scutellum pale castaneous, with a central longitudinal impunctate luteous fascia; outer margin of clavus pale castaneous; membrane pale smoky hyaline, with some black spots near base, and a curved pale brownish fascia near centre; body beneath somewhat darker (carded specimen); femora, excluding apices, tibial apices and tarsi, brownish. The basal joint of the antennae does not quite reach the apex of the head, and is barely half the length of the 2nd, 2nd and 3rd subequal, 4th much shorter than 3rd; the head is obscurely punctate; pronotum coarsely punctate, the extreme posterior margin impunctate; scutellum punctate on basal and lateral margins; clavus sparingly punctate, coarsely so on outer margins; corium thickly punctate, the costal margin broadly and palely impunctate. Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Yokohama, Chiuzenji.

In general size and structure this species is allied to the European *C. glandicolor*, Hahn; from the North Indian *C. tabidus*, described by Stål, it differs by the basal joint of the antennae not reaching the apex of the head.

*Ischnodemus obnubilus*, n. s. (Pl. XIX., fig. 11).

Body pilose. Head and pronotum black; eyes and lateral angles of pronotum castaneous. Antennae black; apices of the 2nd and 3rd joints narrowly and indistinctly castaneous. Scutellum black. Corium ochraceous, with its apical 3rd piceous. Membrane either pale fuscose with the base narrowly greyish white, or altogether of the last colour, and only reaching the penultimate segment of the abdomen. Abdomen above piceous, the connexivum ochraceous. Body beneath and legs black; the femoral apices, tibiae, and tarsi ochraceous, tinged with piceous, the tarsi palest; lateral margins of the abdomen narrowly castaneous. The basal area of the pronotum is finely transversely striate and somewhat non-pilose, margined posteriorly by a transverse carinate line, in front of which are two discal impressed lines, which are anteriorly reflected and bent at right angles. Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Yokohama.
Blissus pallipes, n. s.
Head and pronotum black, somewhat shining; antennae with the 1st and 2nd joints castaneous, the 3rd and 4th fuscous; eyes dark castaneous; scutellum black, opaque; corium very pale ochraceous, the apical angles broadly black, and a subclaval brownish oblique line on each side; costal margin narrowly ochraceous; clavus with about the basal half black, the outer margin ochraceous; membrane greyish white, the veins brownish; body beneath piceous; legs reddish ochraceous. The body both above and beneath is finely pilose; the membrane does not quite reach the penultimate segment of the abdomen, which is piceous and finely pilose. Long. 5 mm.

Hab. Niigata, Yokohama.

Blissus bicoloripes, n. s. (Pl. XIX., fig. 12).
Head, pronotum, and scutellum, black; antennae piceous; corium pale striamineous; basal half and extreme apex of clavus, and apical area of corium, from which extend two short discal streaks, more or less black; membrane pale olivaceous-brown, the veins darker; abdomen above and body beneath black; femora and tibiae piceous; their bases and apices ochraceous; tarsi ochraceous. The body is finely pilose; head and pronotum coarsely punctate; membrane neither reaching the apex nor lateral margins of the abdomen; anterior femora unarmed. Long. 3½ mm.

Hab. Nagasaki, Yokohama.

This species appears to be allied to B. gibbus, Fabr., an Indian species, from the description of which it differs by its smaller size, different colour of the legs, and the scutellum not “dense punctatum,” &c.

Geecoris proteus, n. s. (Pl. XX., figs. 1, 2).
Head black; eyes castaneous; antennae black, the 4th joint, the apex of the 3rd, and sometimes the apex of the second joint, brownish ochraceous; pronotum black, very coarsely punctate, the lateral angles ochraceous, and with two very distinct transverse fovea a little before centre; scutellum black, coarsely punctate; corium dark olivaceous-brown, the lateral margins ochraceous, the apical 3rd and the clavus distinctly punctate; membrane greyish, tinged with pale olivaceous; body beneath, rostrum and femora black; coxae, femoral apices, tibiae and tarsi, ochraceous. The membrane does not quite reach the apex of the abdomen, which is black.

Var. Corium with the base and claval margin, as well as the lateral margin, ochraceous; the posterior angles of the metasternum also ochraceous. Long. 3 mm.

Hab. Nagasaki, Yokohama, Niigata, Otsu.

Pomera ejuncta, n. s. (Pl. XX., fig. 3).
Body linear and elongate; head and anterior lobe of pronotum black, the collar of the last brownish; posterior pronotal lobe ochraceous, sparingly but deeply punctate, brownish anteriorly, with a central punctate line, which does not reach posterior margin, and the lateral angles luteous and impunctate; scutellum castaneous, with either the basal half black and a central black line, or with a large central basal spot, the basal half of lateral margins, and a central line, black, apex luteous; corium pale ochraceous, sparingly punctured with brownish, the lateral margins pale and impunctate, a black spot near centre of apical margin, attached to which are some linear black punctures more or less enclosing a subtriangular pale spot at claval apex; clavus thickly and longitudinally brown punctured; membrane greyish white; head beneath and sternum piceous; abdomen castaneous, somewhat piceous at base, and with a few transverse stigmatic piceous spots; antennae and legs ochraceous, the last with the tarsal apices black, the coxae castaneous. The head is long and somewhat prominently exerted; the anterior lobe of the pronotum is distinctly longer than the posterior, the hind margin of which is prominently concave. Long. 7½ mm.

Hab. Nagasaki.

This and the two following-described species appertain to Stål’s first section of the genus, and have their affinity with P. longula, Dall., an American species.
Pamena exigua, n. s.
Closely allied to the preceding species, but differing by the shorter and less elongated anterior lobe of the pronotum, the apical joint of the antennae distinctly infuscated, the whole of the body beneath uniformly piceous, and all the femora, excluding apices, more or less pellucid; the membrane is also pale fuscous, with the veins greyish. Long. 7 mm.

Hab. Nagasaki.

Pamena egiina, n. s.
Head, anterior lobe of pronotum and scutellum, black, opaque, and more or less obscurely pilose; antennae pale castaneous; basal and apical joints fuscous, with their bases sometimes distinctly paler; anterior collar of pronotum brownish; posterior pronotal lobe ochraceous, punctate, with three broad longitudinal brownish fasciae, of which the central is darkest, and with a brown spot at lateral angles; scutellum transversely and coarsely punctate, with a central longitudinal carination; corium pale ochraceous, sparingly punctured with brown, the lateral margins pale and impunctate; at inner apical angle near apex of clavus a series of black punctures enclose a greyish impunctate spot; these black punctures are confluent and macular anteriorly and posteriorly; clavus thickly and longitudinally covered with piceous punctures; membrane pale oivaceous-brown, the veins greyish; body beneath piceous and finely pilose; femora shining piceous, with their bases and apices luteous; tibiae and tarsi luteous, the tarsal apices dark piceous. Long. 7½ mm.

Hab. Yokohama.

This species, judging from Stål's description, would seem to be allied to P. sinae of that author, a Chinese species, and one recorded from Japan by Dr. Horvath. The one here described is, however, a smaller insect, and without the "vita prope commissuram apiceque corii nigro-fuscis" of Stål's diagnosis.

Pamena rusticana.


Dr. Horvath has recorded Pamena nicteri, Dohrn, as collected by Xantus in Nagasaki, without mentioning the above species described by Mr. Scott. It is of course possible that they are synonyms, but I am unable at present to decide. Stål gives Ceylon, Java, and the Philippines as localities from whence he has received Dr. Dohrn's species, which thus coincides with the distribution of P. pallicornis, Dall., which we know is found in Japan.
Pamela festiva, n. s.

Head and scutellum black; eyes brownish; antennae luteous, with the apical joint fuscous; pronotum with the anterior lobe reddish brown, the anterior collar ochraceous; the posterior lobe ochraceous, coarsely and darkly punctate, its lateral margins and angles luteous and impunctate, with a small brownish subapical spot, and the disk with three broad reddish-brown fasciae; scutellum with a few scattered punctures near base, the apical half carinate and more coarsely punctate; clavus and corium luteous, the inner margin and apex of the clavus darkly punctate; corium with scattered dark punctures, a small obscure blackish spot near base, some macular series of black punctures near inner apex, which extend transversely to near costal margin, and an irregular subapical black spot, these enclosing a pale and almost impunctate spot, and with the extreme apex dark ochraceous; membrane pale olivaceous, with some darker markings; head beneath and sternum piceous; abdomen testaceous, with the basal disk piceous and some lateral stigmatal dark spots; legs ochraceous, anterior femora, excluding apices, pale testaceous, tarsal apices fuscous. The body is somewhat elongated, the head distinctly pilose, the anterior femora armed beneath on the apical halves with some long slender spines. Long. 6 mm.

Hab. Sanjo.

This species is allied to P. annulicornis, Dall.

Pamela pallicornis.

Rhynochroma pallicornis, Dall., List. Hem., 2, p. 573, n. 37 (1852).
Pamela pallicornis, Horv., Term. füzetek., iii., p. 147, n. 47 (1879).

There can be no doubt as to the identity of this widely-spread and well-marked species. It was originally described by Mr. Dallas from Continental India; and again by Dr. Dohrn from Ceylon, as detected by Stål, who received the species from the Philippines. I have also received it from North Borneo, where it was collected by Mr. Fryer; and, as these specimens do not differ from those brought home by Mr. Lewis, I have added Mr. Scott's proposed name to the synonymy.

Hab. Naganaki.

Plociomena japonicus, n. s.

Head fuscous and pilose; antennae ochraceous, 1st joint, excluding base and the apical joint, fuscous; pronotum with the anterior lobe fuscous, sometimes with the collar ochraceous, and sometimes wholly brownish; posterior lobe ochraceous, with five indistinct brownish fasciae; scutellum dark brownish, the apex luteous; corium ochraceous, sparingly and darkly punctate, margins levigate, costal margin with two dark brown spots, one near middle and one at apex, a large triangular greyish white opaque spot near inner angle, at apex of which is a brown spot, and another small spot of the same color near base of corium; membrane ochraceous, with longitudinal but curved and waved brown fasciae; body beneath brownish or fuscous; legs ochraceous; apices of the femora, base of the tibia, and apical joint of the tarsi, fuscous. Antennae with the 2nd joint largest, the 3rd and 4th subequal; pronotum with the anterior lobe slightly rugulate, the posterior lobe distinctly punctate; scutellum punctate, the punctures on apical portion larger but more scattered, the apical central carination distinct. Long. 3$\frac{1}{2}$—4$\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Naganaki.

Pachymerus japonicus.

Pachymerus (Graptopeltus) japonicus, Stål, En. Hem., iv., p. 160, n. 3 (1874).

From specimens identified as G. albobugnata, Uhler, by Mr. Scott, and given to me by Mr. Lewis, I have satisfied myself as to the necessity of the above synonymy. As described by Mr. Uhler, his species reaches 11 mm. in length, and I have as yet seen nothing like it from Japan.

P. japonicus, as pointed out by Stål, is very—and, one might add, extremely—closely allied to P. adspersus,
Mr. W. L. Distant's first report on the

Muls., but differs by the colour of the 1st joint of the antennæ and by the punctuation of the lateral margins of the pronotum. I possess a specimen of *P. adaperus* from the Amur, and find the above differences to be valid and distinct, thus affording further evidence to the experience which I have already acquired, and showing that, as a rule, Rhynchota from the Amur are distinct, though closely allied to those of Japan. The females are considerably larger and generally darker in colour than the males; the species altogether varies towards melanism, and the series recently brought home by Mr. Lewis are considerably darker than those he procured on his previous journey.

Mr. Lewis' localities are Nagasaki, Yokohama, Wada
togè.

*Dieuæches dissimilis*, n. s.

Head and pronotum black; lateral margins of pronotum (excluding extreme base and apex) luteous, castaneous before the lateral angles, which are black; antennae with the 1st and 2nd joints ochraceous, the 3rd and 4th fuscous; eyes dark fuscous; scutellum black; corium luteous, apical margin and inner angle broadly castaneous, with an irregular elongate black spot (widest anteriorly) on apical claval margin, and two black costal spots beyond centre; membrane fuscous, paler at base and apex; body beneath black; legs reddish ochraceous. Head, pronotum, and scutellum coarsely but obsolescently punctate, clavus with three longitudinal series of punctures, corium with a distinct submarginal series of punctures curved inwardly towards apex, and preceded by a short discal series and an apical submarginal series. Long. 5 mm.

_Hab._ Ono, Hakodate.

This species is rather aberrant to the generic character of *Dieuæches*, by having the anterior femora somewhat incrassated. In general structure it is allied to *D. arnipes*, Fabr.

*Paradieuæches*, n. g.

Allied to *Dieuæches* (section *D. arnipes*, Fabr.), but with the anterior femora strongly incrassated and distinctly spined beneath near apex; pronotum with the anterior margins convex, transversely constricted a little behind the middle, before which the anterior area is

subglobose, the lateral margins dilated but not extending to apical margin, which is alone as wide as the head; posterior margin conceavely sinuate before the scutellum.

This genus appears to be somewhat intermediate between *Dieuæches* and *Neurocladus*.

*Paradieuæches levisi*, n. s. (Pl. XX., fig. 4).

Head black, with the apex brownish; antennæ with the 1st and 2nd joints brownish ochraceous, the 3rd and 4th black, with their bases brownish ochraceous; pronotum black, the posterior lobe somewhat purplish, the dilated margins luteous, except at lateral angles, where they are purplish black; scutellum black; clavus purplish, with a longitudinal paler streak on each side near apex; corium with the basal third luteous, the remainder purplish, with two black costal spots near centre (between which the colour is luteous), a similar spot near centre of claval margin, and the apex broadly black; corial apical and the posterior half of claval margin black; basal angle narrowly black; membrane black, the base and apical margin narrowly brownish ochraceous, with a large white spot on each side near apex of corium; body beneath black; legs castaneous, the femora with their apices very narrowly black. The posterior lobe of the pronotum has a distinct central fovente impression; the scutellum is somewhat gibbous; the clavus longitudinally punctate; and the disk of the corium is sparingly punctate. The pronotum has the posterior lobe thickly but obsolescently punctate, and the anterior lobe somewhat pilose. Long. 6 mm.

_Hab._ Yokohama.

*Pevantius lineatus*.


The type specimens, male and female, of this species were received from the Philippines, but, judging from the description of the same, I have little doubt that I have correctly identified the Japanese specimen collected by Mr. Lewis.

Only two species of this genus are at present described, one from South Africa and the other apparently common to the Philippines and Japan.

_TRANS. ENT. SOC. 1889.—PART IV. (NOV.) 2 k
Gastrodes japonicus.


Lotheus lewisi, n. s. (Pl. XX., fig. 7).

Head black, the base impunctate, and from the ocular area somewhat finely punctate, apex of central lobe castaneous; antennae with the 1st joint black, its base narrowly ochraceous; 2nd joint brownish ochraceous, its apex black; 3rd joint black, its base narrowly brownish ochraceous, and its apex broadly luteous; 4th joint black, its apex very narrowly brownish; pronotum black, with the anterior area glabrous and shining, the posterior area rugulosely punctate; lateral margins (broadest at posterior angles) ochraceous; scutellum black, coarsely punctate; corium piceous, coarsely punctate, lateral margins ochraceous and impunctate, an obscure transverse greyish streak near apex and a short ochraceous line near claval apex; membrane palefuscous; body beneath black; femora black, with their apices narrowly castaneous; tibiae and tarsi ochraceous; rostrum ochraceous, its tip piceous. Long. 14.4 mm.

Hab. Yokohama, Nikko, Nagasaki.

This species is allied to the L. indicus, Dall., from Bengal; but the colour of the antennae and of the lateral margins of the pronotum will alone distinguish it.

Dryinus marginatus, n. s. (Pl. XX., fig. 6).

Body above black, lateral margins of the corium narrowly obscure castaneous; head and anterior area of the pronotum thickly and finely punctate; posterior pronotal area, scutellum, and corium thickly and coarsely punctate; membrane very pale ochraceous; body beneath and legs black, tarsi brownish; antennae black, apex of the 4th joint narrowly brownish. Long. 4.4 mm.

Hab. Ichiuchi.

Lamproplax membranaceus, n. s. (Pl. XX., fig. 5).

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; pronotum with an oblong spot at lateral angles, and sometimes with the centre of basal margin ochraceous; corium brownish ochraceous, the costal margin broadly ochraceous (narrowest at base); membrane pale hyaline, with an ochraceous tinge; body beneath black, the abdomen sometimes somewhat castaneous towards apex; legs pitchy castaneous, the tarsi more or less ochraceous; antennae with the 1st joint castaneous, its base and apex narrowly ochraceous; 2nd joint black, with its extreme base and apex a little paler; 3rd pitchy, with the apex ochraceous; 4th castaneous, its apex paler (in a second specimen all the joints are castaneous). The pronotum has the reflexed lateral margins somewhat ochraceous, its anterior area somewhat gibbous and shining, the posterior area strongly and rugosely punctate, and with a few scattered punctures at lateral and anterior margins; scutellum coarsely punctate, the disk rugulose; clavus and corium coarsely and longitudinally punctate; sternum coarsely punctate; posterior and intermediate tibiae strongly selose; anterior femora with two slender spines beneath near apex. Long. 4.4—5 mm.

Hab. Yokohama, Nikko, Nagasaki.

Var. palleceus.

Differing from typical forms of the species by its smaller size, and by the 1st joint of the antennae and legs being entirely ochraceous; abdomen beneath castaneous. Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Nagasaki.

A single specimen of this variety was brought home by Mr. Lewis, in which I can find no structural characters to specifically separate it from the species I have described above.

Ectrychotes delimitus, n. s. (Pl. XX., fig. 12).

Head, antennae, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs, black; posterior lobe of pronotum red, with the incisures black, and in some specimens the whole disk is pitchy; corium black, with the lateral margins broadly reddish, widened at base, and either attenuated or in some specimens slightly broadened at apex; membrane black; connexillum above and beneath black, with subquadrate red spots at segmental incisures; in the female its apex is black; abdomen beneath with a central segmental row of transverse red spots, which in
some specimens amalgamate with the marginal spots at apex; tarsi pitchy brown; antennae strongly setose. Long. 8½—9 mm.

_Hab._ Kumamoto.

*Labidocoris splendens,* n. s. (Pl. XX., fig. 8).

Coral-red, shining; antennae, eyes, corium (excluding lateral margins, which are slightly widened at base and triangularly amplified at apex), membrane, sternum, coxa, a submarginal sequential row of large spots to the abdomen and disk of anal appendage to same, basal annulation to the femora, apices of the tibia, and tarsi (excluding base and claws), black; antennae with the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd joints prominently setose, the extreme base of the 1st joint red, anterior femora armed beneath near apex with a prominent and robust spine. Long. 14 mm.

_Hab._ Yokohama.

This specimen is labelled "Old fig 'God tree,' Japan."

*Labidocoris insignis,* n. s. (Pl. XX., fig. 9).

Black; posterior lobe of pronotum, lateral margins of corium (widened at base and somewhat triangularly amplified at apex), connexivum, and abdomen above and beneath, coral-red and shining; disk of anal appendage black; coxa, extreme bases and apices of femora, and tarsi, ochraceous and somewhat pitchy. As in the preceding species, the first three joints of the antennae are strongly setose, and the anterior femora are armed beneath near apex with a prominent and robust spine. Long. 11—12 mm.

_Hab._ Kobé.

_Hamatoleocha rubescens,* n. s. (Pl. XX., fig. 11).

Allied to *H. nigro-rufa,* Stål,* but differing in the following particulars:—The head is red, with the eyes black; the pronotum is not marked with black at the incisions; the scutellum is red; corium red, with a large black spot occupying claws and adjacent part of corium, as in *H. nigro-rufa,* but with the apex also broadly black; legs red, anterior femora with a broad obscure fusco-fuscous annulation at base, intermediate and posterior femora with a darker central annulation, tibiae, excluding base, fuscos, tarsi ochraceous, the apices fuscos; head beneath and prosternum red; meso- and metasternum black, with the coxae red; abdomen red, with broad transverse black fasciae at the segmental incisures; rostrum red. The lateral carine of the scutellum are more raised, and the basal central excavation somewhat less broad than in Stål's species. Long., male and female, 12—13 mm.

_Hab._ Nagasaki.

**Explanation of Plates.**

**PLATE XIX.**

1. _Pacilochroma lewisi._
2. _Neoasla confusa._
3. _Scotinophora horvathi._
4. _Rinaria assimilans._
5. _Parastrachia fulgens._
6. _Stollia lewisi._
7. _Menida japonica._
8. _Cinocorisa graminicola._
9. _Melanospilus elegans._
10. _Cymus aureus._
11. _Ischnodemus obscuritinctus._
12. _Blissus biocoloripes._

**PLATE XX.**

1. _Geocoris protens._
2. _" var._
3. _Pamela ajuncida._
4. _Paradiocorisa lewisi._
5. _Lampropelax membranaceus._
6. _Drymus marginatus._
7. _Lethusa lewisi._
8. _Labidocoris splendens._
9. _" insignis._
10. _Hematoleocha nigro-rufa,* Stål.
11. _" rubescens._
12. _Entrochotes dalibutus._