A. antevolenti, B. White (e California) proximus videtur, statura angustiore, colore hemielytrorum et pedum, rostro longiore, structura insigni pronoti præcipueque marginibus calli carinulatis mox distinctus. Caput pronoto distincte brevius, apicem versus sat longe productum, latitudine cum oculis circiter $\frac{1}{3}$ longius. Antennæ capite et pronoto simul sumtis nonnihil breviores. Pronotum basi margine laterali nonnihil latius, parte postica disci callo æquelonga, sub-lævi, margine basali late profunde sinuato. Scutellum parte apicali depressa transversim rugulosa. Hemielytra abdomen sat longe superantia, embolio apicem versus ampliato, margine laterali cunei eodem margine embolii fere duplo breviore. Pectus et abdomen piceo-nigra, nitida, hoc apice pilis exsertis instructum.

Species legit D. Sikora, communicavit D. Dr. Bergroth.

Helsingfors: *May*, 1892.

NOTES ON ETHIOPIAN *RHYNCHOTA*.

BY W. L. DISTANT, F.E.S.

Fam. PENTATOMIDÆ.

Sub.-Fam. SCUTELLERINÆ.

SOLENOSTHEDIUM MADAGASCARIENSIS, *n. sp.*

Body above and below dark purplish-black; eyes ochraceous, their posterior margins blackish; scutellum with three ochraceous spots at apex, placed submarginally, not transversely. Legs and antennæ castaneous; rostrum castaneous, streaked with black.

Long., 15 mm.

Hab., Madagascar.

This species can be readily distinguished from any of the varieties of the African *S. litigerum*, Thunb., or *S. Schestedii*, Fabr., by the spots at the apex of the scutellum being placed submarginally and not transversely; it has also the scutellum less attenuated posteriorly than in those species, and in shape approaches the oriental species, *S. rubro-punctatum*, Guér.

Sub.-Fam. ASOPINÆ.

DOLYCORIS RUTHERFORDI, *n. sp.*

Body above shining pale reddish; head, two large oblique discal fasciæ to pronotum, basal half of scutellum, and a transverse, oblique, subquadrate spot on corium near apex of scutellum, bright shining indigo-blue. Membrane blackish, with the apical margin greyish. Legs bluish-black; base and a subapical annulation to femora, a large central annulation to tibiæ and bases of the tarsal joints ochraceous. Body beneath (imperfectly seen, owing to specimen being carded) bluish-black; lateral areas of sternum, and margins and apex of abdomen ochraceous.

Long., 7 mm.

Hab., Old Calabar (*Rutherford*).

Allied to the South African *D. fuscosus*, Germ., in markings, but more shining and brilliant. Differs also by the shape of the scutellum, which is more narrowed and angulated towards apex. The head is also more narrowed at apex.

Sub.-Fam. PENTATOMINÆ.

ENNIUS MONTEIRONIS, *n. sp.*

Head black, thickly and coarsely punctate, with a small luteous spot at centre of basal margin. Pronotum, scutellum, and corium ochraceous, thickly, coarsely, and darkly punctate, the punctures fuscous. Pronotum with the lateral margins sub-erect and luteous; the punctures darker and more confluent near anterior and lateral margins; three very small luteous spots on anterior margin, and a faint, central, paler, longitudinal line also continued through scutellum. Corium with the lateral margins, three discal lines, and two or three claval marginal lines, impunctate, pale, and lævigate. Scutellum with the apex narrowly paler, and with a small black spot at each basal angle. Membrane black, with the margins paler. Body beneath pitchy-brown, and coarsely punctate; lateral margins of sternum and abdomen narrowly luteous. Antennæ and legs black; trochanters, bases of intermediate and posterior femora, and intermediate and posterior tibiæ (excluding bases and apices), ochraceous. Rostrum black. Antennæ with the second, fourth, and fifth joints subequal in length. Long., 11 mm.; lat., 5 mm.

Delagoa Bay (*Mrs. Monteiro*).

Sub.-Fam. TESSERATOMINÆ.

TESSERATOMA HORNIMANI, Dist.

In a recent number of the Revue d'Entomologie, vol. x, p. 213, Dr. Bergroth has written the following note on this species:—

"Pars elevata metasterni ultra coxas medias parum producta."

"Par ce caractère remarquable, non mentionné par M. Distant, cet insecte se distingue de tous ses congénères. La lame médiane du metasternum s'étend jusqu' aux hanches antérieures chez les autres espèces."

In describing *T. Hornimani*, I certainly did not refer to the length of the metasternal elevation, as it is equalled in that respect by *T. Æthiops*, Dist., described at the same time (both these species, with their immature forms, have been figured in Waterhouse's "Aid to the identif. of Ins."), it is also a character of *T. nemorivaga*, Dist. *T. Hornimani*, by the length of the metasternal elevation, cannot, therefore, be separated from the other species of the genus, or even from the African species.

The following is a tabulation of the African species of *Tessaratoma*, divided by this character:—

herford).

ican *D. fuscosus*, Germ., in markings, but Differs also by the shape of the scutellum, l angulated towards apex. The head is

m. PENTATOMINÆ.

MONTEIRONIS, *n. sp.*

ely punctate, with a small luteous spot at centre ellum, and corium ochraceous, thickly, coarsely, s fuscous. Pronotum with the lateral margins ures darker and more confluent near anterior and l luteous spots on anterior margin, and a faint, continued through scutellum. Corium with the and two or three claval marginal lines, impunc- n with the apex narrowly paler, and with a small embrane black, with the margins paler. Body ly punctate; lateral margins of sternum and ennæ and legs black; trochanters, bases of inter- intermediate and posterior tibiæ (excluding bases n black. Antennæ with the second, fourth, and

Long., 11 mm.; lat., 5 mm.

teiro).

. TESSERATOMINÆ.

MA HORNIMANI, Dist.

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lation of the African species of *Tessara-* r:—

Metasternal elevation not reaching anterior coxæ, but only just passing the intermediate coxæ.

T. Hornimani, Dist.
T. Æthiops, Dist.
T. nemorivaga, Dist.

Metasternal elevation extending to the anterior coxæ.

T. Afzelii, Stål.
T. indicta, Dist.

Russell Hill Road, Purley:
June, 1892.

PAPILIO ANTIMACHUS, FEMALE (*ante* p. 162).

BY W. WATKINS.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Papilio Antimachus, female (natural size), in the collection of Mr. Herbert J. Adams.

A—outline of fore-wing of male. B—terminal segment of male.
C—terminal segment of female.

The recent abundance of hibernated Butterflies, &c.—The feature of the spring and early summer of 1892 has undoubtedly been the occurrence in unusual numbers of *Vanessæ*, and more especially *Io*, *Atalanta*, and *cardui*. The latter has appeared in such quantity as to strongly suggest immigration; but no parallel can be drawn in this case with the extraordinary immigration that took place in 1879, for the season that year was one of the most inclement ever known, and moreover, we have not at present heard of immense migratory swarms on the continent, such as preceded the immigration of the species into this country in 1879, and it is scarcely necessary to say that in the early summer of this year (1892) the heat was sometimes almost tropical. The swarm of *V. cardui* in 1879 was abnormal, both in amount and in the conditions under which it occurred. *Colias Edusa* has appeared in some numbers, and widely spread; almost every active collector has seen or taken it near London, and we have heard of it from far west in the south of England. The hosts of *Plusia gamma* seem to us to have been certainly immigrants for the most part; the somewhat numerous captures of *Deiopeia pulchella* may probably be placed in the same category, with some others.

In other Orders there has been no lack of proof that an unusually high temperature is conducive not only to immigration, but also to abundance, and, in some cases, to premature development.

At the time of writing this note we are disagreeably reminded that a great change has taken place. From a nearly tropical temperature we have plunged almost into winter again, and several degrees of frost have been registered in the south of England. It remains to be proved in how far the "promise of spring" will be realized in autumn, and we look forward to the result with considerable interest, more especially as regards *Colias Edusa*.—EDS.

T

Ent. Mon. Mag. (2) 3(31)!