

having a few large punctures on its edge near the base; the prosternum—keel smooth and bistriate, striæ joining rectangularly at the base, thence gradually widening out to the anterior suture and there terminating; the mesosternum obtusely produced in front, marginal stria complete, and with the metasternum and first abdominal segment sculptured with large shallow punctures not closely set.

*Hab.* Cape Town, January 1891 (*R. M. Lightfoot*).

LXIX.—On new and little-known Tessaratominæ of the Order Rhynchota. By W. L. DISTANT. C

*Lyramorpha picta*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs pale olivaceous; the posterior area of the pronotum and the apical third of the scutellum dark olivaceous. Corium purplish brown, with a large pitchy-black spot a little before apex, extreme costal margin pale olivaceous or ochraceous; membrane cupreous. Antennæ brownish ochraceous; apex of the first joint, upper surface of the second, apex of the third, and the whole of the fourth and fifth joints (excluding their bases) fuscous; the fourth and fifth joints subequal in length and longer than the second joint. Eyes, coxal spots, apex of rostrum, and the apices of the apical abdominal segments fuscous. The body above is very obscurely and finely punctate, excepting on the apical area of the scutellum, where the punctures are larger and more distinct; the pronotum and scutellum are finely subrugulose.

Long. 21 millim.

*Hab.* Malayan Archipelago; Batchian.

The dark hue and markings of this species will at once distinguish it from all the other species of the genus excepting the *L. ramifera*, Walk., described from New Guinea; but the spotted corium of *L. picta* will prevent any confusion.

*Embolosterna taurus*.

*Tesseratoma taurus*, Hope, Cat. Hem. i. p. 27 (1837).

In some specimens collected by Mr. Whitehead on the Kina Balu mountain in Borneo the pronotal angles are considerably more developed than in the Malaccan examples of my own collection, which may be considered the typical

form of the species. As the Bornean specimens, however, are not constant in that respect, the length of the pronotal angles in this species may be regarded as of a varietal character.

*Tessaratoma absimilis*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs greenish ochraceous; corium brownish ochraceous; membrane cupreous; antennæ ochraceous, second joint slightly longer than either third or fourth joints, which are subequal in length. Sternal keel reaching the anterior coxæ and olivaceous in hue. Pronotum with the lateral margin oblique, not dilated, and only very slightly convex. Body slender.

Long. 22 millim.; lat. pronot. angl. 10½ millim.

*Hab.* East Africa; Mpwapwa.

This species is distinguished by the non-dilated and oblique lateral margins to the pronotum, the slender body, &c.

*Pygoplatys tauriformis*, sp. n.

Pale olivaceous, obscurely punctate; pronotal angles strongly produced in long anteriorly curved spines, marked with very coarse black punctures and with their apices subacute and slightly recurved. Antennæ castaneous, the apical joint (excluding apex) fuscous. Eyes, apices of the tibiae, the tarsi, and lateral and apical margins of the abdomen (narrowly) black, the last also spotted with ochraceous.

Long. 21 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 20 millim.

*Hab.* Tenasserim valley; Myitta.

Allied to *P. truncidus*, Walk., but with the pronotal angles much more produced and curved outwardly.

*Pygoplatys lunatus*, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; basal area of head black. Pronotum with the anterior area and the pronotal angle with very coarse black punctures, posterior area of the pronotum much more obscurely punctate; lateral pronotal angles produced in long forwardly-curved spines, with their apices subacute. Scutellum sparsely and finely punctate, the apical area profoundly and longitudinally sulcated. Corium very finely and thickly punctate. Membrane cupreous. Abdominal spiracles fuscous. Antennæ pale fuscous, with the apical joint ochraceous.

Long. 20-23 millim.; lat. pronot. angl. 16-17 millim.

*Hab.* Borneo; Sandakan.

This species, by the structure of the pronotal angles, is allied to *P. tauriformis* described above; it differs, however, not only in the uniform brownish-ochraceous hue, but also in having the head and pronotum longer and the apex of the scutellum more deeply sulcate. It is also apparently allied to the Philippine species *P. bovillus*, Stål; but the different punctuation of the pronotum and the colour of the head, antennæ, &c. are sufficient to distinguish it from the description of that species.

✓ *Pygoplatys firmatus*.

*Piezosternum firmatum*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 458. n. 5 (1868).

Long. 17 millim.; lat. pronot. angl. 13 millim.

The type was from Malacca. I possess a specimen from the adjoining province of Perak.

✓ *Pygoplatys cribratus*.

*Piezosternum cribratum*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 458. n. 6 (1868).

Long. 14 millim.; lat. pronot. angl. 13 millim.

Hab. Malacca. Brit. Mus.

✓ *Pygoplatys ingenus*.

*Piezosternum ingenum*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 459. n. 7 (1868).

Long. 19 millim.; lat. pronot. angl. 13 millim.

Hab. —? Brit. Mus.

✓ *Pygoplatys forticornis*.

*Tesseratoma forticornis*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 465. n. 23 (1868).

Long. 21 millim.; lat. pronot. angl. 16 millim.

Hab. Borneo; Sarawak. Brit. Mus.

✓ *Mattiphus jaspideus*.

*Pycanum jaspideum*, H.-S. Wanz. Ins. ix. p. 308, fig. 1009 (1853); Stål, En. Hem. i. p. 75. n. 4 (1870).

I now possess several examples of this species from Assam, the habitat from which it was described. It belongs to the genus *Mattiphus*. All my specimens are broader than the one figured by Herrich-Schäffer, and the beautifully bright coloration is seldom retained, though one of my specimens is perfect in that respect and exactly resembles the figure. Stål had not seen, but only recorded the species.

✓ *ORIGANAUS*, gen. nov.

Body moderately elongate and narrowed towards apex.

OLECHCTOA Chocolate  
NAUTEP TEURBT PCU  
Peanut Butter Cup

Head about as long as wide at base (including the eyes). Rostrum slightly passing the anterior coxæ. Antennæ with the basal joint not quite reaching the apex of the head, second joint considerably longer than the third (remainder mutilated). Pronotum laterally and angularly dilated. Abdomen with the apices of the apical segment moderately and angularly produced, but not reaching the apex of the anal appendage. Prosternum with a flat central oval elevation, which is somewhat broadly sulcated towards the anterior coxæ. Metasternum with a broad, central, flat elevation, reaching the intermediate coxæ and narrowed and rounded in front. Posterior tibiæ slightly curved at base. Membrane with three prominent cells on basal margin, the veins numerous and longitudinal.

This genus is allied to *Mattiphus* and *Asiarcha*, from both of which it differs in the characters of the sternal elevations &c.

✓ *Origanus humerosus*, sp. n.

Very dark purplish brown; eyes, legs, and body beneath ochraceous or pale castaneous (in fresh specimens the body beneath is evidently pale resplendent green). Pronotal angles broadly and subtruncately produced; from their apices the lateral margins are moderately concave. Membrane pale cupreous. Abdomen above purplish red, with two central metallic greenish fasciæ and the lateral and apical margins dark purplish brown. Pronotum and scutellum finely transversely rugulose; corium very thickly and finely punctate. Connexivum nearly black, spotted with ochraceous at the bases of the segments.

Long. 20-24 millim.; lat. pronot. angl. 12-14 millim.

Hab. Continental India; Naga Hills.

Although I possess six specimens of this species, perfect antennæ is unfortunately not a character of any of them.

✓ *Pycanum ochraceum*, sp. n.

Pale uniform ochraceous; antennæ black, with the basal joint and extreme apex of the fourth joint ochraceous. Lateral margins of the head black. Pronotum with the lateral margins moderately amplified and rounded, as in *P. rubens*, Fabr. Scutellum with the apical margin stramineous. Membrane aurichalceous. Connexivum spotted with stramineous at the bases of the segments. Body beneath resplendent violaceous or greenish with a longitudinal central fascia, the lateral margins, sternal margins, and

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sternal curved fasciæ on each side and the legs ochraceous. Femoral apical spines blackish. Abdomen above bluish black, with two broken, narrow, central longitudinal fasciæ.

Long. 24-28 millim.

*Hab.* Continental India; Darjeeling, Naga and Khasia Hills.

This species is allied to *P. rubens*, and apparently replaces it in continental India. It is to be known by the pale uniform ochraceous coloration, the colour of the abdomen above, the markings of the connexivum (in which the pale spots are much the smallest), &c.

In 1879 (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. iii. p. 52*) I enumerated specimens of this species as a variety of *P. rubens*. Since then, however, I have received large series from different localities in North-east India, and by a closer study have discovered other differences besides the distinctive coloration of the upper surface.

✓ *Pycanum rubidum*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 471. n. 11 (1868),  
= *Pycanum pretiosum*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1854, p. 234. n. 2.

✓ *Pycanum stabile*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 472. n. 12 (1868).

Should be placed in the genus *Carpona*. In the type the posterior legs are mutilated, but it seems to clearly belong to Dohrn's genus.

✓ *Pycanum pallipes*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 473. n. 14 (1868),  
= *Matiphus oblongus*, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 344. n. 1 (1851).

✓ Division CYCLOGASTRINA (Stål).

✓ GARCEUS, gen. nov.

Body flat, ovate. Antennæ moderately robust, finely setose, four-jointed; basal joint stoutest, not reaching the apex of the head, second joint longest. Head with an obtuse spine in front of the eyes, sinuate and narrowed to apex, central lobe very short, about half the length of head. Pronotum with the anterior margin deeply concave, the lateral margins laminate and convexly rounded, the posterior angles sinuately oblique, basal margin sinuate. Scutellum about half the length of the body, its apex moderately broad. Corium with the base of the lateral margins laminate, the apical margin sinuate. Membrane not quite reaching the

apex of the body, the venation longitudinal. Abdomen with the lateral margins produced and convex. Rostrum just passing the anterior coxæ. Mesosternum wide; a transverse elevation between the intermediate and posterior coxæ, which are situate close together. Abdomen beneath very flat and depressed. Legs finely setose.

This is the first Australian genus of this division of the Tessaratominae with which I am acquainted.

✓ *Garceus fidelis*, sp. n.

Pale uniform ochraceous. Antennæ with the first and third joints subequal in length, second joint longest. Pronotum and scutellum with an obscure central longitudinal carination; pronotum with a distinct fovea on each side of the anterior area, the lateral margins laminately amplified and slightly recurved; the whole disk obscurely transversely wrinkled. Scutellum and corium thickly, obscurely, and finely punctate.

Long. 16 millim.; lat. pronot. angl. 8 millim.; max. lat. abd. 10 millim.

*Hab.* Australia; Peak Downs, in Queensland.

LXX.—*The Range of Placostylus: a Study in Ancient Geography.* By C. HEDLEY, F.L.S.\*

THE genus *Placostylus* appears a more fruitful subject of study than any other molluscan genus inhabiting the same area. Their large and handsome shells have attracted the attention of the most superficial and unscientific collectors; as a result an extensive series of them have been brought to our knowledge from remote localities. Close and attentive scrutiny would scarcely justify an observer in declaring that a particular minute shell did not inhabit any given island, whereas a casual survey would decide whether a conspicuous shell like *Placostylus* did or did not compose a portion of that island's fauna. A larger mass of evidence, both negative and positive, is therefore at our disposal in dealing with *Placostylus* than awaits us in studying smaller species.

The genus ranges from Faro Island, Solomons (*P. founaki*), in the north, to Whangarei, New Zealand (*P. bovinus*), in

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