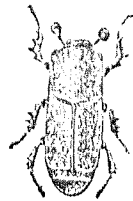


is concave. This confirms the sexual characters I gave for *Pygocelis* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, xx. 1897, p. 361). Herr Kolbe's species is highly typical of the genus.

Fig. 11.

*Pygocelis usambicus*, Kolbe.*Teretriosoma latirostre*, sp. n.

Oblongum, cylindricum, nigrum, nitidum, undique sed inaequaliter punctatum; antennis tibiisque rufo-brunneis; pygidio convexo; mesosterno, stria marginali in medio interrupta, metasternoque grosse punctatis; tibiis anticis 6-spinosis.  
L. 2½ mill.

Oblong, cylindrical, black, shining; the head evenly, not closely, punctured, with a fine but clear carina over the eyes, nose broad and robust; the thorax, marginal stria laterally well-marked, fine along the anterior edge, punctuation larger than that of the head, especially along the base and before the scutellum, and the punctures are sometimes ocellate; the elytra have one rather well-defined oblique stria outside the middle of the base, the dorsal punctures are larger and more distinctly ocellate than those of the thorax, and in the dorsal region the interstices are faintly and rather irregularly longitudinally raised; the propygidium is clearly and somewhat evenly punctured, punctures distinctly ocellate when seen under the microscope; the pygidium is convex, with the punctures more sparse and finer on the median area; the prosternum margined laterally before the coxae and coarsely, not closely, punctate; the mesosternum, marginal stria fine, not well-marked, and interrupted in the middle, coarsely punctured; the metasternum, lateral stria curved anteriorly, turning towards the suture, and not joined to the mesosternal stria, punctures most scattered in the median region; the first segment of the abdomen has smaller and closer punctures. The antennae are reddish brown, also the tibiae and tarsi, femora darker; the anterior tibiae are 6-, intermediate 5-, posterior 4-5-spinose.

This species differs from the others I am acquainted with in having a broader nose, and the anterior tibiae are spinose rather than dentate.

*Hab.* Brownville, Texas (*Wickham*). One example.

*Epiechinus tasmani*, sp. n.

Orbicularis, convexus, subnitidus, niger, setosus; antennis rufis; fronte in medio carinata, utrinque punctata; pronoto utrinque bicarinato; elytris 6-costatis; propygidio utrinque lato impresso; pygidio irregulariter punctato.  
L. 1¾ mill.

Nearly circular in outline, convex, somewhat shining, black and setose; antennae wholly red, thighs red on the inner surface; the head, there is a well-marked median carina and one on either side of it midway between it and the lateral margin; the thorax, the lateral edge is carinate and there is an inner carina parallel to it, with a rather wide interstice between them, behind the neck are four short carinae; the elytra, the outer margin, one humeral stria and first dorsal stria are strongly carinate, and there are two others and a sutural less elevated; the propygidium is transversely and widely impressed on either side, the impressions nearly meeting in the middle; the pygidium has one or two very large punctures and smaller ones mostly differing in size from one another; the prosternum, anterior lobe with large deep punctures, keel wide, with lateral striae hamate anteriorly, surface of keel with a few small irregular points; the mesosternum widely bisinuous, sternal pits shallow and widen out transversely before and behind; the metasternum has round punctures much larger than those of the mesosternum, and most numerous in the median area, along the edge behind the sternal fovea is a strong carina.

*Hab.* Cairns, New South Wales, from the Macleay Museum (*Lea*, 1233). It is probable that many species of this genus occur in Australia.

C

II.—*Rhynchotal* Notes.—Heteroptera: Scutellerinae and Graphosominae. By W. L. DISTANT.

HAVING commenced the rearrangement, with large incorporations, of the fine collection of *Rhynchota* in the British Museum, the work of the late Francis Walker naturally calls for revision, which I have attempted in this paper so far as

the Scutellerinæ and Graphosominæ are concerned. All Walker's species which relate to these two subfamilies are reviewed in the following pages. I have also had all West-wood's types which he described in the 'Hope Catalogue' before me as I worked through the species. Some new species and genera are described.

Walker's type-specimens missing from the collection call for some remark. These disappearances, however, are not confined to the Rhynchota. Dr. Butler appears to have found similar lacunæ in the Zyganidæ. Writing on this subject (Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. xii. p. 402, 1876) he remarks:—"Mr. Walker comes one day and describes a new species; but, owing to the lateness of the hour, or some other cause, omits to label it as a type; the next time he comes to the collection he continues his MS., and, finding this species without a label, forthwith redescribes it. This will, I think, account for several instances which I have noticed of evidently the same species described twice over in consecutive pages of Walker's Catalogues." Again (*loc. cit.* p. 432):—"He neglected to label his type, it got mixed up with the other Arctiidæ in the collection; and the label appeared in the cabinet with no specimen to represent Walker's species." One other reason may be predicated. He never labelled the specimens; he was an industrious though, it must be added, reckless describer, and it seems probable that when he sometimes discovered his mistakes he shifted the specimens to more proper positions and maintained a discreet silence as to the process. Hence the specimens are doubtless in the collection, but in other places and under other names.

#### SCUTELLERINÆ.

##### Genus COLEOTICHUS.

#### ✓*Coleotichus excellens*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 3 (1867).

The three specimens on which Walker founded his species were unlocalized, and "patria ignota" appears against the name in the catalogue of Lethierry and Severin. The British Museum now possesses a specimen from Queensland, and my own collection contains one from Samoa.

A character generally present, and found in two of the three typical specimens of Walker, is a small but distinct levigate ochraceous spot near each basal angle of the scutellum, which also possesses three or four small black spots—two transversely placed and wide apart before middle, and

two close together (sometimes only one) on the slight central keel about one third before apex. The pronotum also possesses two small black spots situate a little before anterior margin.

#### ✓*Coleotichus borealis*, sp. n.

Ochraceous, thickly and coarsely punctate; margins of the head and pronotum stramineous, inwardly demarcated with metallic green punctures on the head, very obscurely so and only near anterior margin of the pronotum. Scutellum with a distinct levigate stramineous spot near each basal angle, and with a few very small discal black spots, situate two close together on each side before middle and two, also close together, on central median line about one third before apex. Corium with a dark metallic olivaceous subcostal margin. Body beneath, legs, and antennæ pale ochraceous. Pronotum with two small black spots a little before anterior margin.

Long. 17-19 millim.; exp. pronot. angle 10 millim.

*Hab.* Formosa, Lak-ku-li (*Hulst.*). Two specimens (Brit. Mus.).

This species is closely allied to the Australian *C. excellens*, Walk., both in size and markings. It is separated, however, by the different coloration—ochraceous, not ferruginous—by the broader, more gibbous, and posteriorly less attenuated body, uniform colour of the sternum, &c. This is the most northern species of the genus yet described.

#### ✓*Coleotichus fuscus*.

*Coleotichus fuscus*, Vollenh. Faun. Ind. Neerl. i. p. 50 (1863).

*Coleotichus sordidus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 1. n. 4 (1867).

#### ✓DAMELIA, gen. nov.

Body short, about one and a half times as long as broad, gibbous, deflexed towards head and apex of abdomen. Head almost twice as broad as long, lateral margins moderately sinuated, apex rounded; antennæ of five joints, second and third joints almost equal in length. Pronotum with the anterior margin moderately concave, lateral margins obliquely convex and laminate, basal margin in front of scutellum nearly straight. Scutellum with a large but faint circular impression on each side near base. Sternum with a central canal, the edges of which are raised.

I have placed this genus near *Steganocerus*.

✓ *Damelia circuliferus*.

*Sphaerocoris circuliferus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 7. n. 18 (1867).  
Australia (*Damel's coll.*).

## Genus SPILÆROCORIS.

✓ *Sphaerocoris ocellatus*.

*Tetyra ocellata*, Klug, Symb. v. pl. xliii. figs. 1-3 (1834).

This species is generally distributed throughout South and East Africa. The British Museum contains specimens from Angola, from which locality also comes the West-African species *S. annulus*. This is the only locality known to the writer in which both species occur.

✓ *Sphaerocoris annulus*.

*Cimex annulus*, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 697 (1775).  
*Sphaerocoris annularis*, Westw. in Hope, Cat. Hem. i. p. 13 (1837).

This truly West-African species, like others from the same area, seems gradually spreading eastwards across the continent. In the British Museum is a specimen collected by Mr. Scott Elliot in the district between Salt Lake and Wawamba Country in East Central Africa.

✓ *Sphaerocoris pæcilus*, Dallas, List Hem. Ins. i. p. 9 (1851).

This species, originally described from Gambia and re-described by Stål from Nubia, was found by Mr. Scott Elliot in the same district of East Central Africa as *S. annulus*.

## Genus ASOLENIDIUM.

✓ *Asolenidium unicolor*.

*Sphaerocoris*? *unicolor*, Dallas, List Hem. Ins. i. p. 7 (1851).

✓ Var. *flavonotatus*.

*Sphaerocoris*? *flavonotatus*, Dallas, loc. cit. p. 7.

✓ Var. *olivaceus*, nov.

Above dark uniform olivaceous, beneath piceous; head beneath, prosternum, and femora dull castaneous; tibiæ and tarsi piceous.

Hab. West Africa, Cameroon Mts. (Brit. Mus.).

## Genus HYPERONCUS.

✓ *Hyperoncus cyaneosparsus*.

*Sphaerocoris cyaneosparsus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 6. n. 17 (1867).

## Genus CANTAO.

✓ *Cantao rudis*.

*Cantao rudis*, Vollenhoven, Faun. Ind. Neerl. i. p. 60 (1863).  
*Cantao inscitus*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 506 (1868).  
*Cantao conscitus*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 507.

## Genus TECTOCORIS.

✓ *Tectocoris lineola*.

*Cimex lineola*, Fabr. Spec. ii. p. 340 (1781).  
— *Tectocoris pusillus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 13 (1867).—Appertains to the variety *Banksi*, Don.  
— *Tectocoris obliquus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 13.—A variety near that known under the name of *diophthalmus*, Thunb.

✓ *Tectocoris amboinensis*.

The typical specimen on which this species was founded is destroyed, only the "head" being now contained in the National Collection. From the description it seems clearly to have been nothing but a variety of *T. lineola*, Fabr., var. *cyanipes*, Fabr., and may therefore be erased from our nomenclature.

## Genus PÆCILOCORIS.

✓ *Pæcilocoris Hardwicki*.

*Tectocoris Hardwickii*, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 13 (1837).

A specimen of this species, originally in the East-Indian Museum and now contained in the National Collection, has the following label attached:—"Tea-shrubs at Tengrac (Feb. 24, 1836); said to infect the plant particularly.—Near Boutan."

✓ *Pæcilocoris Hardwicki*, Westw. (*supra*).

*Pæcilocoris anisospilus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 9 (1867).

Walker's type is a small specimen of the above species appertaining to the variety *affinis*, Westw.

✓ *Pæcilocoris plenisignatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 9. n. 13 (1867).

The specimen on which this species was founded is no  
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longer in its place in the British Museum. It is possible that Walker may have discovered an error and relegated the "species" to some other and more proper place. At all events, it must be considered as non-existent and has to be erased from our nomenclature.

✓✓ *Pacilocoris purpurascens*, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 14 (1837).

Abundantly distinct from *P. interruptus*, Westw. (*loc. cit.* p. 14), and is not a synonym of that species as enumerated in the 'Cat. Gén. des Hémiptères' of Lethierry and Severin (p. 20).

#### Genus CHÆROCORIS.

✓✓ *Chærocoris paganus*.

*Cinex paganus*, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 698 (1775).

Attached to a specimen in the National Collection received from the Wilson-Saunders collection, and localized New South Wales, is the following note:—"This species is fossorial in soft sandstone. All this lot were taken in such a state, and the remains of the pupæ were in the holes."

✓✓ *Chærocoris similis*, sp. n.

In markings above almost exactly similar to *C. variegatus*, Dall., but the ground-colour is stramineous and not bright red. Beneath stramineous; head and sternum with submarginal black lines; abdomen with a single marginal row of angulated black spots. Legs stramineous, streaked with black.

The body is very much narrower and more elongate than in *C. variegatus*, and the rostrum extends almost halfway across the basal segment of the abdomen, while in Dallas's species it about only reaches its base.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. Australia, Adelaide. Type, Brit. Mus.

#### Genus TETRARTHRIA.

✓ *Tetrarthria variegata*.

*Tetrarthria variegata*, Dall. List Hem. Ins. i. p. 20, pl. i. fig. 1 (1851).

✓ Var. *Tetrarthria lateralis*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 21 (1867).

✓ Var. *Tetrarthria congrua*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 20.

This is a most variable species, and it is more than probable that some of those enumerated below as species are also

but forms of *T. variegata*. More material, however, seems necessary before further union is attempted.

✓ *Tetrarthria varia*.

*Tetrarthria varia*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 18 (1867).

Var. *Tetrarthria lineata*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 18.

✓ *Tetrarthria maculata*.

*Tetrarthria maculata*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 22 (1867).

*Tetrarthria basalis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 23.

#### Genus BRACHYAULAX.

✓ *Brachyaulax oblonga*.

*Tectocoris oblonga*, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 14 (1837).

*Scutellera cyaneovitta*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 16 (1867).

*Scutellera maculigera*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 16.

*Scutellera pubescens*, Walk. *loc. cit.* iii. p. 507 (1868).

✓ Var. *Scutellera buprestoides*, Walk. *loc. cit.* i. p. 16 (1867).

#### Genus PHILIA.

✓ *Philia femorata*.

*Callidea femorata*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 38. n. 40 (1867).

*Callidea curtula*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 39. n. 54.

*Callidea collaris*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 40. n. 50.

✓ Var. *Callidea aureocincta*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 41. n. 58.

These may all subsequently prove to be varieties of *P. senator*, Fabr., but they are distinct from that species in coloration; and whereas the typical *P. senator* appears to be almost confined to Australia, *P. femorata* and its variety are dominant in the eastern portion of the Malay Archipelago, though specimens have been received from Somerset, Cape York Peninsula.

✓ *Philia subapicalis*.

*Callidea subapicalis*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 36. n. 45 (1867).

A species of considerably larger size than *P. femorata*, to which in other respects it is very closely related, and altogether distinct from *C. munda* and *C. spilogastra*, to which Walker allies it. The basal two of the five golden-green spots to the scutellum described by Walker are very indistinct. Possibly another large form of *P. senator*.

✓ *Philia ditissima*.

*Callidea ditissima*, Vollenhoven, Faun. Ind. Neerl. i. p. 26, pl. ii. fig. 5 (1863).

*Callidea cræsus*, Vollenhoven, Tijdschr. v. Entom. xii. p. 259, pl. xi. fig. e (1869).

*Callidea flammi-gera*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 42. n. 59 (1867); var. *loc. cit.* iii. p. 512 (1868).

✓ *Philia fastuosa*.

*Callidea fastuosa*, Vollenhoven, Faun. Ind. Neerl. i. p. 26 (1863).

*Callidea fulgida*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 36. n. 46 (1867).

*Callidea solita*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 36. n. 47.

*Callidea discoidalis*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 41. n. 57.

Stål (En. Hem. iii. p. 15), comparing this species with *P. ditissima*, remarks:—"Limbus flavescens ventris angustior quam in speciebus præcedentibus." The margin to the abdomen is, however, variable, being as wide as in *ditissima* in the specimens Walker described under the name of *C. solita*, and narrowing in other specimens till the margin is practically obsolete.

✓ *Philia jactator*.

*Callidea jactator*, Stål, Œfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1854, p. 231; *loc. cit.* 1856, p. 52. 2.

*Callidea gloriosa*, Vollenh. Faun. Ind. Neerl. i. p. 35. n. 32, pl. iii. fig. 5 (1863).

*Callidea munda*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 37. n. 48 (1867).

*Callidea sulaca*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 42. n. 60.

✓ *Philia balteata*.

*Callidea balteata*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 34. n. 40 (1867).

*Callidea latefasciata*, Vollenh. Versl. Ak. Amst. (2) ii. p. 175 (1868); Tijdschr. v. Ent. xii. p. 257, pl. xi. fig. d (1869).

Walker's type was from New Guinea.

✓ *Philia distinguenda*.

*Callidea distinguenda*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 514 (1868).

✓ *Philia erythrina*.

*Callidea erythrina*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 44. n. 64 (1867).

✓ *Philia leucocyanea*, Montrouzier, Ann. Sc. Phys. Nat. d'Agric. sér. 2, vii. 1, p. 95 (1855).

This species appears to be of a variable nature, judging from some Solomon-Islands specimens in the British Museum.

✓ Var. *a* (typical).—Duke of York's Island (*coll. Dist.*).

✓ Var. *b*.—Pronotum wholly black, excepting lateral areas. Solomon Islands.

✓ Var. *c*.—As in var. *a*, but with the legs wholly cyaneous. Solomon Islands.

✓ Var. *d*.—Wholly purplish black above, but with the posterior lateral marginal ochraceous coloration to the pronotum. Femora ochraceous, with their apices cyaneous. Solomon Islands.

✓ Var. *e*.—Wholly purplish black above. Femora ochraceous, their apices concolorous. New Britain.

✓ *Philia Woodfordi*, sp. n.

Bright metallic bronzy green; head, lateral margins of pronotum, and basal half of scutellum emerald-green; central lobe and basal margin of head, anterior marginal area of pronotum, basal callosity, and two large fused spots on apical area of scutellum purplish black; extreme apex of scutellum bronzy green. Body beneath emerald-green; areas of the odoriferous apertures and basal margins of the abdominal segments black. Coxæ, trochanters and femora, and lateral margins of the abdomen ochraceous. Antennæ piceous, first and second joints ochraceous; rostrum piceous, basal joint ochraceous.

Pronotum and scutellum coarsely punctate; abdomen beneath finely wrinkled and sparingly punctate, its ochraceous lateral margin entire.

Long. 11–12 millim.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands (*Woodford*; Brit. Mus.).

## Genus CALLIPHARA.

✓ *Calliphara prasinia*, Guér. (*Scutellera*), Voy. Coq., Ins. pp. 158 & 160, pl. xi. fig. 3 (1830).

*Tetrarthria sobria*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 21. n. 10 (1867).

*Tetrarthria nigra*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 23. n. 16.

*Callidea ebenina*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 39. n. 52.

✓ *Calliphara bifasciata*.

*Callidea (Calliphara) bifasciata*, White, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. iii. p. 85 (1842).

*Callidea quadrifera*, Walker, Cat. Het. iii. p. 514 (1868).

✓ *Calliphara excellens*.

*Tetyra excellens*, Burm. Nov. Act. Acad. Leop. xvi., Suppl. i. p. 287, pl. xli. fig. 2 (1834).  
*Tectocoris obscura*, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 11 (1837).

✓ *Calliphara regalis*.

*Cinex regalis*, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 697 (1775).  
*Callidea erythrospila*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 33. n. 38 (1867).  
*Callidea semirufa*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 34. n. 39.  
*Callidea biplaga*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 35. n. 42.

✓ *Calliphara quadrinotata*.

*Callidea quadrinotata*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 38. n. 51 (1867).

- ✓ Var. *a* (typical).—Pronotum purplish; scutellum luteous, with four purplish spots.  
 ✓ Var. *b*.—Pronotum purplish red, with dark bluish spots; scutellum purplish red, with four bluish spots, and the apex also of the same colour. New Guinea (Brit. Mus.).  
 ✓ Var. *c*.—Pronotum resplendent green, with bluish-black spots; scutellum with seven blackish spots. Admiralty Islands (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *C. eximia*, Vollenh.

✓ *Calliphara flagrans*.

*Tetrarthria flagrans*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 24. n. 19 (1867).

## Genus CHRYSOCORIS.

✓ *Chrysocoris atricapillus*.

*Scutellera atricapilla*, Guérin, Voy. Coq., Ins. p. 156 (1830).  
*Pacilocoris melanocephalus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 10. n. 16 (1867).  
 ✓ Var. *Callidea variabilis*, Vollenh. Faun. Ind. Neerl. i. p. 22, pl. i. fig. 9 (1863).  
*Callidea ampla*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 35. n. 44 (1867).

✓ *Chrysocoris coxalis*.

*Callidea coxalis*, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4) iv. p. 47 (1864).  
*Callidea tessellata*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 38. n. 50 (1867).  
*Callidea proxima*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 39. n. 53.

✓ *Chrysocoris spilogastra*.

*Callidea spilogastra*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 30. n. 22 (1867).

✓ *Chrysocoris Stollii*.

*Cinex Stollii*, Wolff, Ic. ii. p. 48, fig. 45 (1801).  
*Callidea porphyricola*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 29. n. 19 (1867).

✓ *Chrysocoris peltophoroides*.

*Tetrarthria peltophoroides*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 22. n. 13 (1867).  
*Callidea celebensis*, Vollenh. Versl. Ak. Amst. (2) ii. p. 175 (1868); Tijdschr. voor Ent. xii. p. 258, pl. xi. fig. c (1869).

✓ *Chrysocoris Germari*.

*Scutellera Germari*, Eschsch. Entomogr. i. p. 100. 73, pl. ii. fig. 2 (1822).  
 ✓ Var. *Callidea consul*, Vollenh. Faun. Ind. Neerl. i. p. 36. n. 1 (1863).  
*Callidea jucunda*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 44. n. 60 (1867).

✓ *Chrysocoris melanophora*.

*Callidea melanophora*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 513 (1868).  
*Callidea sodalis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 513.

✓ *Chrysocoris purpureus*.

*Callidea purpurea*, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 15 (1837).  
*Chrysocoris viridis*, Atkins, Notes Ind. Rhynch. Heter. ii. p. 175 (1887).

✓ *Chrysocoris partita*.

*Callidea partita*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 40. n. 55 (1867).  
 ✓ Var. *Callidea gaterucoides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 43. n. 61.

## Genus LAMPROCORIS.

✓ *Lamprocoris lateralis*.

*Scutellera lateralis*, Guér. Voy. Coq., Ins. pp. 159, 160 (1830).  
*Callidea contraria*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 30. n. 21 (1867).

✓ *Lamprocoris Roylii*.

*Callidea Roylii*, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 16 (1837).  
*Callidea histeroides*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 28. n. 16 (1867).  
*Callidea scripta*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 29. n. 17.  
*Callidea gibbula*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 29. n. 18.

## Genus CRYPTACRUS.

✓ *Cryptacrus rufopicta*.

*Callidea rufopicta*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 26. n. 2 (1867).

## Genus GRAPTOCORIS.

✓ *Graptocoris aulicus*.

*Pachycoris aulicus*, Germ. in Silberrn. Rev. v. p. 189 (1837).

✓ Var. *Chærocoris personatus*, Stål, GEFv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1853, p. 210.  
*Cryptacrus signifer*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 11. n. 3 (1867).

✓ *Graptocoris grandis*, sp. n.

Orange-yellow; head, antennæ, two very large discal spots to pronotum (extending from base to near anterior margin, only slightly separated and nearly occupying the whole of disk), scutellum with two small spots near base, two large and fused transverse spots at centre, and two similar spots before apex, costal margin of corium and apex of membrane, sternum (excluding lateral margins of prosternum and base of metasternum), large central and marginal spots to abdomen, and the legs bluish black.

Body broad, somewhat transversely flattened, sparingly and finely punctate.

Long. 17 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 11 millim.

Hab. Central Africa: Yambuya, River Aruwimi (*Stanley Expedition*). Coll. Dist.

## Genus CALLIDEA.

✓ *Callidea purpurascens*.

*Libyssa purpurascens*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 509 (1868).

*Libyssa Westwoodi*, Vollenh. Versl. Ak. Amst. Nat. (2) ii. p. 175 (1868).

## Genus CALLISCYTA.

✓ *Calliscyta australis*, sp. n.

Head dark indigo-blue, apices of the lateral lobes reddish; eyes ochraceous. Pronotum castaneous, with dark indigo shadings and with a central longitudinal irregular yellowish fascia. Scutellum castaneous, dark and shaded with blue on basal area, paler and ochraceous at apical area; a short oblique curved yellow fascia at each basal angle and two rounded blackish spots before apex. Head beneath and sternum dark indigo-blue; legs castaneous; coxæ and trochanters ochraceous. Abdomen sanguineous, with a lateral series of transverse stigmatal spots and a large subapical spot bluish black.

Head finely punctate; pronotum and basal two thirds

of scutellum coarsely punctate. Antennæ and rostrum mutilated.

Long. 13 millim.

Hab. Queensland. (Type, Brit. Mus.)

## ✓ Genus MACRAULAX.

This genus, which Dallas founded on two Australian specimens which he identified, and as I can only consider correctly, as the *Pachycoris bipunctatus*, H.-Schäff., is now generally sunk as a synonym of the genus *Tetyra*, and Herr.-Schäffer's name applied to a Central and North-American species. I have searched the record-book of the British Museum, and no doubt seems to exist that Dallas's specimens came from Australia and formed part of "Harrington's collection." On the other hand, these specimens agree with Stål's description of Texan and Mexican species he examined, viz.:—"Rostro paullo pone medium ventris extenso; ventre ultra medium sulcato." It is, however, more than unlikely that the same species is found in both Central America and Australia, and nowhere else.

## ✓ Genus PACHYCORIS.

✓ *Pachycoris chrysomelinus*.

*Pachycoris chrysomelinus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 52. n. 38 (1867).

## Genus POLYTES.

✓ *Polytes propinquus*.

*Pachycoris propinquus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 50. n. 30 (1867).

✓ *Polytes inca*, sp. n.

Ochraceous; head with four longitudinal black fasciæ, two central and a short one on the inner side of each eye; pronotum with three double series of black spots, between which series are some smaller black spots arranged in linear manner, some similar spots near lateral margin; scutellum with irregular black markings, consisting principally of three large basal spots and a waved transverse fascia across disk, the remaining area with small spots and streaks of the same colour. Margins of corium spotted with black. Body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; head with a lateral streak in front of each eye, some marginal spots to prosternum, femoral and tibial streaks, tarsi, apex of rostrum, and a sublateral series of stigmatal spots to abdomen black. Antennæ with

the three basal joints black, first ochraceous at base, remaining joints mutilated. Rostrum reaching the third abdominal segment.

Long. 10 millim.; lat. 7 millim.

*Hab.* Peru (*coll. Dist.*).

✓ *Polytes granulatus.*

*Symphylus granulatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 516 (1868).

I place this species in the genus *Polytes*, though Stål's diagnosis of that genus is very obscure. In his original description (*Cefv. Vet.-Ak. Förh.* 1867, p. 492) he gives the type ("*Pachycoris hebraicus*, P. B., ad hoc genus est referendus"). But in his subsequent 'Enumeratio Hemipterorum,' i. p. 10, he places *hebraicus* in the genus *Diolcus*, Mayr. Both genera stand in his 'Enumeratio,' and no further explanation is given.

Genus ASCANIUS.

✓ *Ascanius cassidoides.*

*Pachycoris cassidoides*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 48. n. 16 (1867).

Genus ACHATES.

✓ *Achates trinotatus.*

*Pachycoris trinotatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 51. n. 35 (1867).  
*Achates ramosus*, Dist. Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhynch.-Het. Suppl. p. 311, pl. xxx, fig. 4 (1889).

✓ *Achates vittatus.*

*Symphylus vittatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 55. n. 10 (1867).

✓ *Achates leucotelus.*

*Pachycoris leucotelus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 52. n. 36 (1867).

✓ *Achates neotropicalis*, sp. n.

Ochraceous, spotted and striped with castaneous.

Head sparingly and coarsely punctate; two castaneous spots at base; eyes castaneous, apical half of central lobe and the antennæ black. Pronotum coarsely and sparingly punctate, with the lateral angles and five central fasciæ castaneous, of which the outermost on each side is bent and does not reach the anterior margin. Scutellum coarsely and sparingly punctate, with two central longitudinal fasciæ, on each of which is a broken fascia consisting of three spots and

a basal sublateral fascia castaneous. Body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; abdomen dark castaneous, its disk pitchy, its lateral and apical margins ochraceous. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. 7 millim.

*Hab.* Amazons, Madeira River (*coll. Dist.*).

Genus ORSILOCHUS.

✓ *Orsilochus divergens.*

*Symphylus divergens*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 516 (1868).

Genus DIOLCUS.

✓ *Diolcus Boscii.*

*Cimex Boscii*, Fabr. Ent. Syst., Suppl. p. 529. 27, 28 (1708).  
*Symphylus politus*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 518 (1868).

Walker's type is in a mutilated condition, wanting the abdomen. It seems, however, to pertain to the Fabrician species.

Genus DYSTUS.

✓ *Dystus scitulus.*

*Agonosoma scitula*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 60. n. 9 (1867).

Genus AGONOSOMA.

✓ *Agonosoma trilineata.*

*Cimex trilineatus*, Fabr. Spec. Ins. ii. p. 341 (1781).  
*Agonosoma flavolineata*, Uhler (nec Lap.), Proc. Zool. Soc. 1894, p. 160.

The specimens identified by Mr. Uhler as *A. flavolineata*, and which are now in the collection of the British Museum, are typical *A. trilineata*, Fabr. No specimens of Laporte's species were in any of the Antillean collections worked by Mr. Uhler. The two specimens described as *A. trilineata*, var. (*loc. cit.* p. 170), are the varietal form "*quadriguttata*, Sign.

Genus LOBOTHYREUS.

✓ *Lobothyreus lobatus.*

*Pachycoris lobata*, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 12 (1837).  
*Pachycoris apicalis*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 50. n. 32 (1867).  
*Symphylus signatus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* iii. p. 517 (1868).



## Genus SPHYROCORIS.

✓ *Sphyrocoris obliquus*.

*Pachycoris obliquus*, Germar, Zeitschr. i. p. 94 (1839).  
*Pachycoris delineatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 48. n. 17 (1867).

## Genus SYMPHYLUS.

✓ *Symphylus deplanatus*.

*Pachycoris deplanatus*, Herr.-Schäff. Wanz. iv. p. 3, fig. 344 (1839).  
*Symphylus apicifer*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 516 (1868).  
*Symphylus bipustulatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 517.

✓ *Symphylus rivulosus*.

*Pachycoris rivulosus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 51. n. 34 (1867).  
*Symphylus plagiatas*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 55. n. 11.

✓ *Symphylus cyphnoides*.

*Pachycoris cyphnoides*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 50. n. 31 (1867).  
*Symphylus vernus*, Dist. Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhyach.-Het. Suppl. p. 815,  
 pl. xxix, fig. 25 (1889).

✓ *Symphylus leucospilus*.

*Pachycoris leucospilus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 51. n. 33 (1867).

✓ *Symphylus obtusus*.

*Symphylus obtusus*, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 37 (1851).  
*Symphylus gibbosus*, Dist. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhyach.-Het. p. 23, pl. iii,  
 fig. 2 (1880).

Although I carefully compared the Mexican specimen belonging to Dr. Signoret with the single type specimen of Dallas from Colombia before describing it as a new species, another specimen has been received from Panama, and although the size of the specimens differ and, by implication, also the shape, I think they are better united as one species.

✓ *Symphylus divergens*.

*Symphylus divergens*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 517 (1868).

The single type specimen is in very bad condition, but seemingly appertains to the genus *Symphylus*.

Note.—Walker described two different species under the above name on consecutive pages of his list. The first (p. 516) is an *Orsilochus*, the second (*supra*) is apparently a *Symphylus*.

## ✓ Genus TETRINA.

*Tetrina*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 61 (1867).

This genus may be placed near *Galeacius*, Dist.

✓ *Tetrina laticollis*.

*Tetrina laticollis*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 61 (1867).

## Genus CAMIRUS.

✓ *Camirus conicus*.

*Pachycoris conicus*, Germ. Zeitschr. i. p. 100 (1839).  
*Symphylus oculatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 519 (1868).

✓ *Camirus brevilineus*.

*Bolbocoris brevilineus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 63. n. 8 (1867).

## Genus HOTEA.

✓ *Hotea subfasciata*.

*Trigonosoma subfasciatum*, Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 11 (1837).  
*Hotea melanaria*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 56. n. 3 (1867).

✓ *Hotea nigrorufa*.

*Hotea nigrorufa*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 57. n. 6 (1867).

✓ *Hotea circumcincta*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 57. n. 8 (1867).

The type is no longer contained under this name in the British Museum. It was described as from Penang, where *H. curculionoides*, Herr.-Schäff., is the common species. Walker most probably corrected himself without comment.

✓ *Hotea curculionoides*.

*Pachycoris curculionoides*, Herr.-Schäff. Wanz. Ins. iii. p. 106, fig. 331 (1835).  
*Hotea nasuta*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 58. n. 9 (1867).

## Genus DEROPLAX.

✓ *Deroplax diffusa*.

*Hotea? diffusa*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 57. n. 7 (1867).

## Genus PHIMODERA.

✓ *Phimodera torpida*.

*Phimodera torpida*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 75. n. 4 (1867).

## Genus EURYGASTER.

✓ *Eurygaster sinicus*.

*Eurygaster sinicus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 67. n. 9 (1867).

## Genus MACROCARENUS.

✓ *Macrocarenus scutellatus*, sp. n.

Dull ochraceous, scutellum narrowly margined with pale luteous. Head faintly rugulose, the central lobe and the outer margins of the lateral lobes a little darker in hue; eyes fuscous; antennæ brownish ochraceous. Pronotum somewhat thickly and finely punctate, basal area shaded with pale fuscous; two large transverse foveate callosities on anterior area; posterior lateral angles subprominent and somewhat nodulose. Scutellum testaceous at base and with a small yellowish spot near each basal angle; the testaceous area is slightly rugulose, basal angles and whole central area coarsely and darkly punctate. Corium sparingly but coarsely and darkly punctate. Connexivum thickly, finely, and darkly punctate, its extreme outer margin pale luteous, the segmental incisures fuscous. Body beneath and legs pale luteous; abdomen and legs speckled with brownish. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. 6 millim.

*Hab.* Australia, Peak Downs (*coll. Dist.*).

Less elongate, more convex, and different in coloration to *M. acuminatus*, Dall., the only other at present described species of the genus.

## Genus AUGOCORIS.

✓ *Augocoris rugulosus*.

*Augocoris rugulosus*, Herr.-Schäff. Wanz. Ins. iv. p. 92, fig. 432 (1839).  
*Pachycoris quadristriga*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 52. n. 37 (1867).

## Genus MELANODEMA.

✓ *Melanodema apicifera*, sp. n.

Black; apex of the scutellum with a very distinct irregular, longitudinal, pale ochraceous spot. Pronotum and scutellum with a distinct central, longitudinal, carinate line.

Allied to *M. carbonaria*, Jakowleff, but larger; apical pale spot to scutellum much larger; pronotum less foveate; scutellum much less foveate at basal margin; central carina to pronotum and scutellum distinct.

Long. 9 millim.

*Hab.* Bombay (*Dr. Leith, coll. Dist.*).

A single specimen contained in Dr. Leith's Indian collection has been in my possession for the last twenty years, and I have refrained from describing it on account of the imperfect condition of the legs and antennæ. As, however, the only other species of the genus is from Turkestan, it seems a pity to still refrain from recording its Oriental congener.

## ✓ MORBORA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Odontoscelis*, but body more convex; lateral margins of head and pronotum strongly and longly spinous. Head with the eyes sessile, its frontal and apical lateral margins longly spinous; between the eyes and this anterior spinous margin is a distinct lateral peduncle with its extreme spinous; lateral lobe moderately convex and elevated. Pronotum with the lateral margins laminate and longly spinous, acutely truncate before the eyes. Abdomen with the lateral margins shortly spinous; abdomen beneath with an oblique sericeous patch on each side and situate on the third, fourth, and fifth segments. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

✓ *Morbora australis*, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; head coarsely and darkly punctate, with a central ochraceous fascia more or less margined with black; pronotum with its anterior area somewhat irregularly foveate, its posterior area a little paler and darkly punctate. Scutellum thickly and coarsely punctate. Body beneath and legs brownish ochraceous; abdomen with a dull black sericeous patch on each side of disk; femora with an ochraceous spot beneath a little before apex.

Long. 6 millim.

*Hab.* Australia, Peak Downs (*coll. Dist.*).

## GRAPHOSOMINÆ.

## Genus TRIGONOSOMA.

✓ *Trigonosoma Fischeri*.

*Trigonosoma Fischeri*, Herr.-Schäff. Wanz. Ins. ix. p. 331 (1853).  
*Trigonosoma Desfontainii*, Dall. (nec Fabr.) List Hem. i. p. 46. n. 1 (1851).  
*Trigonosoma falcata*, Walk. (nec Cyrillo) Cat. Het. i. p. 64. n. 1 (1867).  
*Trigonosoma Fischeri*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 65. n. 5.  
*Trigonosoma confusum*, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. vol. xxiv. p. 77 (1891).

Ceylon is certainly a wrong locality for this species.

## Genus BOLBOCORIS.

✓ *Bolbocoris reticulatus*.

*Bolbocoris*? *reticulatus*, Dall. List Hem. i. p. 45. n. 2 (1851).  
*Eurygaster incomptus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 67. n. 10 (1867).

## Genus ANCYROSOMA.

✓ *Ancyrosoma affine*.

*Trigonosoma affine*, Westw. in Hope Cat. Hem. i. p. 12 (1837).

Closely allied to *A. albolineata*, Fabr., but with the second longitudinal carina on each half of the scutellum nearly straight, not strongly waved.

## Genus PODOPS.

✓ *Podops limosa*.

*Podops limosus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 72. n. 17 (1867).

Walker appends to his description the remark:—"The colour distinguishes it from *P. niger* (Dall.), with which it agrees in structure." This is totally incorrect, the *P. niger*, Dall., having the lateral margins of the pronotum convexly sinuate and reflexed. In structure *P. limosa* resembles *P. coarctata*, Walk., but can be recognized by some longitudinal series of punctures to the scutellum.

✓ *Podops coarctata*.

*Cimex coarctatus*, Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 530 (1793).  
*Scotinophara coarctata*, Atkins. Notes Ind. Rhynch. Heter. ii. p. 195 (1887).  
*Podops spinosus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 73. n. 18 (1867).  
*Podops nasalis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 73. n. 19.  
*Podops exacta*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 74. n. 24.

✓ *Podops spinifera*.

*Podops spinifera*, Westw. in Hope, Cat. Hem. i. p. 16 (1837).  
*Podops funestus*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 521 (1868).

*Podops asper*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 72. n. 10 (1867).

This species is founded on two specimens; the condition of both, however, is so deplorable that at present nothing definite can be said as to specific validity or generic correctness.

✓ *Podops conspersus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 71 (1867).

Does not belong to the Graphosominæ at all, and will be located subsequently.

## Summarized Disposition of Walker's Genera and Species.

## Scutellerinæ and Graphosominæ.

## Genera considered valid.

- ✓ *Fitha*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 45 (1867).
- ✓ *Testrina*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 61.
- ✓ *Tetrica*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 69.

## Genera treated as synonymic.

- ✓ *Sophela*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 17 (1867), = *Lamprocoris*, Stål.
- Teressa*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 113, = *Brachycerocoris*, Costa.

## Species considered valid and described under correct Genera.

- ✓ *Coleotichus nigrovarius*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 2. n. 5 (1867).
- ✓ — *discrepans*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 2. n. 7.
- ✓ — *excellens*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 3. n. 8.
- ✓ *Sphaerocoris amulatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 6. n. 14.
- ✓ *Pæcilocoris saturatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 10. n. 17.
- ✓ *Tetrarthria varia*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 18. n. 1.
- ✓ — *flexuosa*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 21. n. 12.
- ✓ — *maculata*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 22. n. 14.
- ✓ — *amæna*, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 508 (1868).
- ✓ *Fitha ardens*, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 45. n. 1 (1867).
- ✓ *Pachycoris chrysomelinus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 52. n. 38.
- ✓ *Symphylus divergens*, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 517 (1868).
- ✓ — *ramivitta*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 518.
- ✓ *Atotea nigrorufa*, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 57. n. 6 (1867).
- ✓ *Testrina laticollis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 61.
- ✓ *Eurygaster sinicus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 67. n. 9.
- ✓ *Tetrica antica*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 70.
- ✓ *Phimodera torpida*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 75. n. 4.

## Species considered valid, but requiring generic revision.

- ✓ *Sphaerocoris cyaneosparsus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 6. n. 17 (1867), belongs to gen. *Hyperoncus*.
- ✓ — *circuliferus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 7. n. 18, belongs to gen. *Damalia*, gen. nov.
- ✓ *Tetrarthria fasciata*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 20. n. 9, belongs to gen. *Calliphara*.
- ✓ — *peltophoroides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 22. n. 13, " *Chrysocoris*.
- ✓ — *flagrans*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 24. n. 19, belongs to gen. *Calliphara*.
- ✓ *Libyssa purpurascens*, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 509 (1868), belongs to gen. *Callidea*.
- ✓ *Callidea rufopicta*, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 26. n. 2 (1867), belongs to gen. *Cryptacrus*.
- ✓ — *spilogastra*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 30. n. 22, belongs to gen. *Chrysocoris*.
- ✓ — *balteata*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 34. n. 40, belongs to gen. *Philia*.
- ✓ — *subapicalis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 36. n. 45, " " "
- ✓ — *femorata*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 38. n. 49, " " "

- ✓ *Callidea quadrinotata*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 38. n. 51, belongs to gen. *Calliphara*.  
 ✓ *partita*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 40. n. 55, belongs to gen. *Chrysocoris*.  
 ✓ *erythrina*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 44. n. 64, " *Philia*.  
 ✓ *melanophora*, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 513 (1868), belongs to gen. *Chrysocoris*.  
 ✓ *distinguenda*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 514, belongs to gen. *Philia*.  
 ✓ *Pachycoris cassidoides*, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 48. n. 16 (1867), belongs to gen. *Ascanius*.  
 ✓ *propinquus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 50. n. 30, belongs to gen. *Polytes*.  
 ✓ *cyphonoides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 50. n. 31, " *Symphylus*.  
 ✓ *leucospilus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 51. n. 33, " "  
 ✓ *riculosus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 51. n. 34, " "  
 ✓ *trinotatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 51. n. 35, " *Achates*.  
 ✓ *leucotelus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 52. n. 36, " "  
 ✓ *Symphylus vittatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 55. n. 10, " "  
 ✓ *grandatus*, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 516 (1868), belongs to gen. *Polytes*.  
 ✓ *divergens*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 516 (nec p. 517), " *Orsilochus*.  
 ✓ *Motea? diffusa*, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 57. n. 7 (1868), " *Dero-plax*.  
 ✓ *Agonosoma scitula*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 60. n. 9, belongs to gen. *Dystus*.  
 ✓ *Bulbocoris brevilinea*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 63. n. 8, " *Camirus*.  
 L *Camirus* (Scut.)

## Species treated as synonymic.

- ✓ *Coleotichus sordidus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 1. n. 4 (1867), = *C. fuscus*, Vollenh.  
 ✓ *testaceus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 2. n. 6, = *C. artensis*, Montr.  
 ✓ *Pacilocoris anisospilus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 9. n. 11, = *P. Hardwicki*, Westw.  
 ✓ *melanocephalus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 10. n. 16, = *Chrysocoris atricapillus*, Guér.  
 ✓ *Cryptocoris signifer*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 11. n. 3, = *Graptocoris aulicus*, Germ., var. *personatus*, Stål.  
 ✓ *erolyoides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 11. n. 4, = *Anoplogonius nigricollis*, Sign., var.  
 ✓ *siphoides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 12. n. 5, = *Anoplogonius nigricollis*, Sign., var.  
 ✓ *Tectocoris pusillus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 13. n. 3, = *T. lineola*, Fabr.  
 ✓ *obliquus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 13. n. 4, = *T. lineola*, Fabr., near var. *diopthalmus*, Thunb.  
 ✓ *Cincta bandanus*, Walk. Cat. Hem. Het. i. p. 14. n. 4 (1867), = *C. purpuratus*, Westw.  
 ✓ *inscitus*, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 506 (1868), = *C. rudis*, Vollenh.  
 ✓ *conscitus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 507, = *C. rudis*, Vollenh.  
 ✓ *Scutellera cyaneovitta*, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 16. n. 7 (1867), = *Brachyaulax oblonga*, Westw.  
 ✓ *buprestoides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 16. n. 8, = *Brachyaulax oblonga*, Westw., var.  
 ✓ *maculigera*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 16. n. 9, = *Brachyaulax oblonga*, Westw.  
 ✓ *pubescens*, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 507 (1868), = *Brachyaulax oblonga*, Westw.  
 ✓ *Tetrarthria lineata*, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 18. n. 2 (1867), = *T. variegata*, Dall., var.  
 ✓ *tetraspila*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 19. n. 3, = *Chrysocoris grandis*, Thunb.  
 ✓ *congrua*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 20. n. 7, = *T. variegata*, Dall., var.

- ✓ *Tetrarthria rubila*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 20. n. 8, = *Chrysocoris quadrimaculatus*, Vollenh., var. *Schlegelii*, Vollenh.  
 ✓ *sobria*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 21. n. 10, = *Calliphara prasinia*, Guér.  
 ✓ *lateralis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 21. n. 11, = *T. variegata*, Dall., var.  
 ✓ *cloroides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 23. n. 15, = *Chrysocoris quadrimaculatus*, Vollenh.  
 ✓ *nigra*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 23. n. 16, = *Calliphara prasinia*, Guér.  
 ✓ *basalis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 23. n. 17, = *T. maculata*, Walk.  
 ✓ *mesozona*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 24. n. 18, = *Chrysocoris sellatus*, White.  
 ✓ *Callidea histeroides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 23. n. 16, = *Lamprocoris Roylii*, Westw.  
 ✓ *scripta*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 29. n. 17, = *Lamprocoris Roylii*, Westw.  
 ✓ *gibbula*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 29. n. 18, = *Lamprocoris Roylii*, Westw.  
 ✓ *porphyricola*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 29. n. 19, = *Chrysocoris Stollii*, Wolff.  
 ✓ *contraria*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 30. n. 21, = *Lamprocoris lateralis*, Guér.  
 ✓ *erythrospila*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 33. n. 38, = *Calliphara regalis*, Fabr.  
 ✓ *semirufa*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 34. n. 39, = *Calliphara regalis*, Fabr.  
 ✓ *binotata*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 34. n. 41, = *Chrysocoris sellatus*, White, var. *chromatica*, White.  
 ✓ *biplaga*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 35. n. 42, = *Calliphara regalis*, Fabr.  
 ✓ *latipecta*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 35. n. 43, = *Calliphara dimidiata*, Dall.  
 ✓ *ampla*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 35. n. 44, = *Chrysocoris atricapillus*, Guér., var. *variabilis*, Vollenh.  
 ✓ *fulvida*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 36. n. 46, = *Philia fastuosa*, Vollenh.  
 ✓ *solita*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 36. n. 47, = *Philia fastuosa*, Vollenh.  
 ✓ *munida*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 37. n. 48, = *Philia jactator*, Stål.  
 ✓ *tessellata*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 38. n. 50, = *Chrysocoris covalis*, Stål.  
 ✓ *ebenina*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 39. n. 52, = *Calliphara prasinia*, Guér., var.  
 ✓ *proxima*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 39. n. 53, = *Chrysocoris covalis*, Stål.  
 ✓ *curtula*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 39. n. 54, = *Philia femorata*, Walk.  
 ✓ *collaris*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 40. n. 56, = *Philia femorata*, Walk.  
 ✓ *discoidalis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 41. n. 57, = *Philia fastuosa*, Vollenh.  
 ✓ *flammigera*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 42. n. 59, = *Philia ditissima*, Vollenh.  
 ✓ *sulaca*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 42. n. 60, = *Philia jactator*, Stål.  
 ✓ *galerucoides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 43. n. 61, = *Chrysocoris partita*, Walk., var.  
 ✓ *juvunda*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 44. n. 66, = *Chrysocoris Germari*, Erichs., var. *consul*, Vollenh.  
 ✓ *sodalis*, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 513 (1868), = *Chrysocoris melanophora*, Walk.  
 ✓ *quadrifera*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 514, = *Calliphara bifasciata*, White.  
 ✓ *Pachycoris guttipes*, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 47. n. 11 (1867), = *Tetyra farcta*, Germ.  
 ✓ *delineatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 48. n. 17, = *Sphyrocoris obliquus*, Germ.  
 ✓ *apicalis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 50. n. 32, = *Lobothyreus lobatus*, Westw.  
 ✓ *quadristriga*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 52. n. 37, = *Augocoris rugulosus*, H.-S.  
 ✓ *Symphylus plagiatu*s, Walk. loc. cit. p. 55. n. 11, = *S. ripulosus*, Walk.  
 ✓ *apicifer*, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 516 (1868), = *S. deplanatus*, H.-S.  
 ✓ *bipustulatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 517, = *S. deplanatus*, H.-S.  
 ✓ *signatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 517, = *Lobothyreus lobatus*, Westw.  
 ✓ *politus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 518, = *Diolcus Boscii*, Fabr.  
 ✓ *oculatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 519, = *Camirus comicus*, Germ.  
 ✓ *Motea melanaria*, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 56. n. 3 (1867), = *H. subfasciata*, Westw.

- ✓ *Hotea picea*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 56. n. 4, = *Deroplax circumducta*, Germ.  
 ✓ *nasuta*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 58. n. 9, = *H. curculionoides*, H.-S.  
*Euryaster incomptus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 67. n. 10, = *Bolbocoris reticulatus*, Dall.  
 ✓ *Podops conspersus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 71. n. 9. Not belonging to either of the subfamilies here treated.  
 ✓ *asper*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 72. n. 10. Condition too bad for identification.  
 ✓ *spinus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 73. n. 18, = *P. coarctata*, Fabr.  
 ✓ *nasalis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 73. n. 19, = *P. coarctata*, Fabr.  
 ✓ *exactus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 74. n. 24, = *P. coarctata*, Fabr.  
 ✓ *funestus*, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 521 (1868), = *P. spinifera*, Westw.  
*Teressa terranea*, Walk. loc. cit. i. p. 113. n. 1 (1867), = *Brachycerocoris camelus*, Costa.

To be treated as non-existent.

Species the types of which are not now to be found in the British Museum.

- ✓ *Pacilocoris plenisignatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 9. n. 13 (1867).  
 ✓ *Tectocoris amboinensis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 14. n. 6.  
 ✓ *Scutellera humeralis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 17. n. 10.  
 ✓ *Hotea circumducta*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 57. n. 8.  
 ✓ *Podops terricolor*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 71. n. 8.

Species the types of which are supposed to be in Australia.

- ✓ *Bolbocoris mimicus*, Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 63. n. 6 (1867). National Museum, Melbourne.  
 ✓ *subpunctatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 63. n. 7. National Museum, Melbourne.  
 ✓ *Podops teter*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 74. n. 23. National Museum, Melbourne.  
*Spheroecoris subnotatus*, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 505 (1868). National Museum, Melbourne.

III.—Description of a new Genus and some new Species of Fossorial Hymenoptera from the Oriental Zoological Region.  
 By P. CAMERON.

Sapygidæ.

This family may now be added to the fauna of the Oriental zoological region. It is of small extent. The few species known hitherto are from Europe and North America.

*Polochrum flavicolle*, sp. n.

Nigrum, flavo-maculatum; pedibus nigris, femoribus supra flavo-maculatis; alis fere hyalinis, apice fumatis.

Long. 12 mm. ♀.

Antennæ black, the scape and second joint yellow beneath;

the scape covered with long white hair; the flagellum almost bare. Head black, strongly and deeply rugosely punctured and rather thickly covered with white hair; the eye-incision and the lower orbits, a small line on the inner orbits above, the sides of the clypeus, a mark above it triangularly narrowed on the top, and an interrupted line on the middle of the front, fulvous yellow. Pro- and mesothorax rugosely punctured, the median segment more closely and finely punctured; the base of the pronotum, a large oval inner and a smaller outer mark on the sides of the scutellum, a larger more elongate mark opposite the tegulæ, a narrow line on the sides of the postscutellum, and a mark on the mesopleuræ under the fore wings, fulvous yellow. Legs black, thickly covered with white hair; the apex of the fore femora, the apical part of the middle and the greater part of the hinder femora yellow above. Wings hyaline; the radial and the upper part of the cubital cellules to a less extent smoky; the stigma and nervures are black; the first transverse cubital nervure is curved, the others are straight, oblique; the first recurrent is received in the middle, the second in the basal fourth of the cellule. Abdomen shining, smooth; the base of the third and fourth segments and the greater part of the last three segments above lemon-yellow. The pygidium is keeled down the middle, as is also the basal half of the last ventral segment; the basal three ventral segments are incised in the middle, the basal not so distinctly as the other two; in the middle of the second segment is an oval yellow mark; the third has the sides yellow at the base.

I place this species in *Polochrum* rather than in *Sapyga* because the third cubital cellule is not narrowed at the top and because the antennæ are not so distinctly clavate. In the species here described the antennæ are scarcely so long as the thorax and the flagellum is not distinctly narrowed at the base.

Khasia Hills.

Sphogidæ.

*Sceliphron tibiale*, sp. n.

Long. 19-20 mm.

In Bingham's table (Faun. Brit. Ind., Hym. p. 236) this species comes into "A. Colours black and yellow," "a. Mesonotum striate," and "b. Comparatively small (16-18 mm.)," which will be now divided:—