

with purplish brown near the anal angle; a submarginal white line on the outer margin nearest the anal angle; the fringe blackish brown.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. British Guiana, Bartica (*Parish, Mus. Druce*).

Chrysauga eutelia, sp. n.

Male.—Head, collar, tegulæ, and thorax bright yellow; antennæ, abdomen, and legs pale yellowish brown. Primaries bright yellow, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by two fine black lines—the first nearest the base, the second beyond the cell; the costal and outer margin edged with black; the fringe blackish brown: secondaries bright yellow, the marginal line and a submarginal line extending from the costal margin near the apex to the anal angle both black; the fringe black.—*Female* similar to the male, but with the abdomen yellow.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{4}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. S. Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul (*Mus. Druce*).

Chrysauga citrina, sp. n.

Male.—Head, antennæ, collar, tegulæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs chrome-yellow. Primaries and secondaries chrome-yellow, the primaries not quite so bright in colour as the secondaries; the fringes of both wings pale whitish yellow.—*Female* very similar to the male, but considerably paler in colour.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{4}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. S. Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul (*Mus. Druce*).

XXIII.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XVI. Heteroptera: *Family Reduviidæ (continued)*, Apiomerinæ, Harpactorinæ, and Nabinaæ. By W. L. DISTANT.

THIS communication concludes the examination of Walker's descriptions of genera and species in the family Reduviidæ. All have been allocated with the exception of two examples, viz. *Reduvius pubicollis* and *Prostemma tarsalis*. Both are unique—the first without a locality, the second a carded specimen; further material is therefore required before an accurate determination can be attempted.

APIOMERINÆ.

Genus APIOMERUS.

Apiomerus apicalis.*Apiomerus apicalis*, Burm. Handb. ii. p. 232 (1835).*Apiomerus subapicalis*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 72. n. 28 (1873).*Apiomerus nitidicollis*.*Apiomerus nitidicollis*, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 99 (1872).*Apiomerus pulchripes*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 72. n. 26 (1873).*Apiomerus lituratus*.*Apiomerus lituratus*, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 99 (1872).*Apiomerus lituratus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 71. n. 23 (1873).

It is probable that Stål, on his visit to the British Museum, affixed his MS. name to this species, which he afterwards descriptively published as above. Walker presumably found the name and also described the species. Walker's type represents the variety in which the abdomen beneath is fuscous and the apices of all the femora and the posterior tibiæ and tarsi are ochraceous.

Apiomerus amazonus.*Apiomerus amazonus*, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 99 (1872).*Apiomerus bipunctatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 70. n. 19 (1873).*Apiomerus geniculatus*.*Apiomerus geniculatus*, Erichs. in Schomb. Reis. Guiana, iii. p. 613 (1848); Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 96 (1872).*Apiomerus lateralis*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 71. n. 24 (1873).

The form described by Walker differs from the description of Erichson only in the colour of the connexivum, which is spotted with sanguineous, in some examples almost wholly sanguineous. The same variation, however, is to be found in the allied species *A. nigrilobus*, Stål, the small white spots of the connexivum also sometimes being replaced by sanguineous.

Apiomerus proteus.*Apiomerus flavipennis*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 188.*Apiomerus proteus*, Stål, En. Hem. ii. p. 96 (1872).*Apiomerus tarsalis*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 72. n. 27 (1873).

Genus AMAUROCLOPIUS.

Amauroclopium ornatus sp. n.

Black, finely greyishly pilose; margins of pronotum narrowly, and two large discal inwardly converging fasciæ on posterior lobe, disk and apex of scutellum, base of rostrum, and some spots at base of femora, luteous; a discal spot on hemelytra near base of membrane, spots to connexivum above and beneath, apices of femora, bases of tibiæ, apices of intermediate and posterior tibiæ, and anal segment, sanguineous; anterior angles of pronotum tuberculously spinous, spines luteous, directed upward and forward; anterior femora long and curved, membrane passing apex of abdomen.

Long. 19 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 millim.

Hab. Interior of Brazil (Brit. Mus.).

Genus HENIARTES.

Heniartes productus.

Heniartes productus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1866, p. 248.

Apiomerus xanthospilus, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 71. n. 22 (1873).

Walker omitted to describe the following characters in his type:—Anterior tibiæ black for more than half their length and apices of posterior tibiæ also black.

HARPACTORINÆ.

Genus HARPACTOR.

Harpactor fuscipes.

Reduvius fuscipes, Fabr. Mant. Ins. ii. p. 312. 33 (1787).

Harpactor bicoloratus, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 120 (1891).

Harpactor marginatus.

Reduvius marginatus, Fabr. Ent. Syst., Suppl. p. 196. n. 12 (1798).

Sycanus? militaris, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 119 (1891).

Harpactor picturatus, sp. n.

Head black, ochraceous beneath and at the apical lateral margins; rostrum ochraceous, second and third joints piceous, base of second joint ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, the anterior lobe sanguineous, its base and central longitudinal sulcation black, its anterior angles and margin ochraceous; scutellum black, apex and apical margin ochraceous; corium sanguineous, a central marginal spot and the apex black;

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clavus and membrane bronzy-brown; body beneath and legs ochraceous, anterior and central areas of meso- and metasterna, margins of abdominal segments, lateral marginal abdominal spots, upper surfaces of anterior and intermediate femora, a central spot and apex above of posterior femora, tibiæ, and tarsi black; a sanguineous marginal spot on fourth, fifth, and sixth abdominal segments; antennæ mutilated. First and second joints of the rostrum subequal in length or second slightly longer than the first; ante- and postocular portions of the head about equal, or postocular area slightly longer than the antecular area; membrane extending considerably beyond abdominal apex; head very little shorter than pronotum; posterior pronotal lobe much longer than anterior lobe.

Long. to apex of membrane 13 millim.

Hab. Brit. East Africa: Machakos (*S. L. Hinde*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *H. rapax*, Stål.

Harpactor ornatellus, sp. n.

Pale luteous; head above, antennæ, apex of rostrum, transverse constriction and central sulcation to anterior lobe of pronotum, basal area of scutellum, apical angle of corium, a line on each side of head beneath behind eyes, disk and a transverse spot at base of mesosternum, margins of abdominal segments, apices of femora, the tibiæ, and tarsi black; lateral apical margins of head ochraceous; abdominal segments beneath with broad, transverse, sanguineous fasciæ. Rostrum with the second joint longer than the first; head shorter than pronotum; posterior pronotal lobe nearly twice as long as the anterior lobe; membrane considerably passing abdominal apex.

Long. to apex of membrane 13 millim.

Hab. East Africa: Ruwenzori (*Scott Elliot*, Brit. Mus.).

Harpactor flavus, sp. n.

Posterior lobe of pronotum and body beneath pale luteous; head above, antennæ, rostrum, a fascia on each side of head beneath behind eyes, anterior area of prosternum, disks of meso- and metasterna, coxæ, and legs black; abdomen beneath with black, lateral, segmental, transverse fasciæ, sometimes with only two or three black marginal spots; scutellum black, with the apex luteous; corium brownish ochraceous or pale piceous; membrane bronzy brown; connexivum luteous, spotted with black. Rostrum with the

second joint much longer than the first; postocular portion of the head a little longer than the anteocular portion; head about as long as the pronotum; posterior pronotal lobe not quite twice as long as anterior lobe.

Long. to apex of membrane 10-11 millim.

Hab. Hong Kong (Brit. Mus.); Burma (Coll. Dist.).

Allied to *H. nigricollis*, Dall.

Harpactor chersonesus, sp. n.

Black; anterior margin and posterior lobe of pronotum, head beneath, sternum, coxæ, and abdomen luteous; disk of posterior lobe of pronotum macularly infusate; sternal and abdominal segmental margins black; apical marginal area of the corium dull reddish; membrane semihyaline, piceous at base; antennæ piceous, first joint (excluding base and apex) brownish ochraceous; rostrum piceous, its second joint ochraceous at base and longer than first joint; head about as long as pronotum, the postocular longer than the anteocular portion.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. Penang (*H. N. Ridley*, Brit. Mus.); Burma (Coll. Dist.).

In some specimens the posterior pronotal lobe is unicolorous, the disk not macularly infusate; the width of the pale frontal margin to the anterior pronotal lobe is variable; in one specimen from Burma the femora are obscurely dull ochraceously biannulate.

Genus VESBIUS.

Vesbius nitidus.

Apiomerus nitidus, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 70. n. 20 (1873).

The type is without locality, but I have received the species from North Borneo.

Genus GRAPTOCLOPIUS.

Graptoclopius helluo.

Reduvius helluo, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 39.

In his diagnosis of this species (type in Brit. Mus.) Stål omitted to include the anterior legs with the other details he described as "lutescentibus."

Graptoclopius pallescens, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, rostrum, pronotum, and anterior legs
15*

reddish ochraceous; apex of first and the whole of the remaining joints of antennæ, scutellum, corium, membrane, connexivum, coxæ, intermediate and posterior legs, lateral areas of meso- and metasterna, and anal segment of abdomen black; two somewhat broad annulations to intermediate and posterior femora, head, sternum, and abdomen beneath luteous; apices of intermediate and posterior tibiæ brownish ochraceous. Body pilose; head and pronotum prominently, and legs, especially basal areas of tibiæ, longly pilose; discal sulcation to pronotum distinct and profound; head longer than posterior lobe of pronotum. In fresh specimens the disk of the corium is suffused with cretaceous white.

Long. 18-20 millim.

Hab. New Guinea; Dorey; Ké Islands (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus BIASTICUS.

Biasticus Horsfieldi, sp. n.

♂. Black; a lateral spot on each side of head in front of eyes, head beneath, posterior margins of first and second abdominal segments, linear spots to connexivum above and beneath, lateral margins of apical abdominal segment, and anterior margin of anal segment luteous; margins of third, fourth, and fifth abdominal segments brownish ochraceous; antennæ piceous, first joint (excluding base and apex) brownish.

♀. Abdomen with about the apical fourth sanguineous.

Head with the postocular portion a little longer than the anteocular; first joint of the rostrum a little shorter than the second; anterior pronotal lobe profoundly centrally sulcate, posterior lobe distinctly ridged on anterior disk; body and legs finely pilose; femora obscurely apically nodulose.

Long. 10½ millim.

Hab. Java (*Horsfield*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus SPHEDANOLESTES.

Sphedanolestes subflaviceps.

Harpactor subflaviceps, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1860, p. 965; Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. iii. p. 162 (1896).

Reduvius gulosus, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 91 (1865).

Sphedanolestes bicoloripes.

Reduvius bicoloripes, Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1881, p. 106.

Harpactor bicoloripes, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. iii. p. 158 (1896).

Sphedanolestes melanocephalus.

Reduvius? *melanocephalus*, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 39. (Type in Brit. Mus.)

Sphedanolestes signatus, sp. n.

Black; disk of posterior lobe of pronotum, lateral areas of prosternum, connexivum, and abdomen beneath pale creamy luteous; corium luteous, with the veins black; membrane pale bronzy. Postocular portion of the head much longer than the anteocular portion; second joint of the rostrum much longer than the first; head about as long as the pronotum; posterior pronotal lobe broadly sulcated, anterior lobe finely deeply sulcate; posterior pronotal angles subprominent, rounded.

Long. to apex of membrane $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. S. India: Utakamand (Atkins. Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Sphedanolestes stigmatellus, sp. n.

Black; anterior area of posterior pronotal lobe, lateral area of corium, posterior margin of prosternum, anterior coxæ, and disk of abdomen beneath sanguineous; head beneath, a spot near both the intermediate and posterior coxæ, abdominal margin, and a submarginal series of large subquadrate spots very pale luteous; the abdominal margin black at incisures on posterior half and the submarginal spots margined with black. Greyishly pilose; head about as long as pronotum; second joint of rostrum considerably longer than the first; sulcation to anterior lobe of pronotum profound, posterior lobe broadly and much more obscurely sulcate.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. S. India: Utakamand (Atkins. Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Sphedanolestes incertis, sp. n.

Black; lateral margins of head between eyes and bases of antennæ, anterior pronotal lobe, lateral and basal margins of posterior pronotal lobe, narrow lateral and apical margins to corium, marginal spots and sometimes lateral margin above and beneath to connexivum, head beneath, coxæ, and trochanters sanguineous. Second joint of rostrum much longer than first; head a little shorter than pronotum; posterior disk of pronotum centrally sulcate, in some specimens obscurely sulcate; body and legs pilose; femora somewhat obscurely nodulose near apex.

Long. 15-16 millim.

Hab. China: Kualun, N.W. Fokien (*J. de La Touche*, Brit. Mus.); Kiukiang (*Pratt*, Brit. Mus.). Japan (*Lewis*, Coll. Dist.).

In some specimens the lateral areas of the anal abdominal segment are sanguineous.

Sphedanolestes funeralis, sp. n.

Black; trochanters sanguineous. Elongate, hirsute; second joint of rostrum longer than the first; head a little shorter than pronotum, the antecular portion about as long as the postocular portion; posterior lobe of pronotum finely but distinctly sulcate, the posterior angles rounded; membrane passing the abdominal apex. The colour above is somewhat opaque; on the under surface and legs it is shining with an indigo tint.

Long. $16\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Kashmir (Brit. Mus.).

Sphedanolestes elegans, sp. n.

Luteous; anterior lobe of pronotum, disk of scutellum, corium (sometimes only veins to corium), coxæ, anterior and intermediate femora pale sanguineous; head above, antennæ, second and third joints of rostrum, sulcation to anterior pronotal lobe, a broad subapical fascia to abdomen above and beneath, apices of femora broadly, bases of intermediate and posterior femora narrowly, narrow central annulation to posterior femora, and lateral margins of scutellum, black; membrane piceous, its apex fuliginous.

Var.—Posterior femora wholly black; head beneath and first joint of rostrum pale sanguineous.

First joint of rostrum a little shorter than the second; postocular portion of the head a little longer than the anterior portion; sulcation to anterior pronotal lobe profound, disk of posterior lobe distinctly but less profoundly sulcate; femora distinctly sulcate near apices.

Long. 15–16 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 5 millim.

Hab. Brit. East Africa: Samburu (*C. S. Betton*, Brit. Mus.).

Sphedanolestes ornatellus, sp. n.

Ochraceous; head above, antennæ, second and third joints of rostrum, sulcation to anterior pronotal lobe, margins of scutellum, membrane, central area of abdomen above and beneath, posterior femora, bases and apices of intermediate femora, apices of anterior femora, tibiæ, tarsi, and narrow

basal fascia to abdomen, black. First joint of rostrum shorter than the second; ante- and postocular portions of head about equal in length; sulcation to central pronotal lobe profound, posterior pronotal lobe distinctly but less profoundly sulcate; femora distinctly sulcate near apices.

Allied to the preceding species (*S. elegans*), but, apart from colour-differences, the lengths of the ante- and postocular portions of the head are relatively different.

Long. 16 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. German East Africa (*Capt. Atkinson*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus VELINUS.

Velinus parvus, sp. n.

Dull dark ochraceous; head above (excluding eyes and base), antennæ, rostrum (excluding apex), corium (excluding extreme base), membrane, tibiæ, and apical halves of femora indigo-black. Pronotum strongly centrally sulcate; legs hirsute; tibiæ narrowed towards apex; femora strongly nodulose before apex; first joint of antennæ about as long as head and pronotum together.

Long. 12 millim.

Hab. Borneo: Sarawak (*Shelford*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus HÆMATOCHARES.

Hæmatochares longiceps.

Prostemma longiceps, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 137. n. 25 (1873).

Genus HOMALOSPHODRUS.

Homalosphodrus abdominalis, sp. n.

Bluish black; abdomen castaneous, basal segment and somewhat large stigmatal spots black; first and second joints of antennæ, head beneath between eyes, and a subapical annulation to posterior femora luteous; base and apex of first joint of antennæ narrowly black; second and third joints of rostrum castaneous; apex of membrane fuliginous and considerably passing apex of abdomen. Head very elongate, about as long as pronotum and scutellum taken together; first joint of antennæ a little longer than head.

Long. 20 millim.

Hab. Cambodia (*Mouhot*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus SYCANUS.

Sycanus collaris.*Reduvius collaris*, Fabr. Spec. Ins. ii. p. 380 (1781).*Sycanus leucomesus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 84. n. 31 (1873).*Sycanus fulvicornis*.*Sycanus fulvicornis*, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xx. p. 99 (1859).*Sycanus caliginosus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 86. n. 37 (1873).*Sycanus annulicornis*.*Sycanus annulicornis*, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xx. p. 98 (1859).*Sycanus invisus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 87. n. 38 (1873).*Sycanus dichotomus*.*Sycanus dichotomus*, Stål, Æfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1866, p. 277.*Sycanus turbidus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 86. n. 36 (1873).*Sycanus versicolor*.*Sycanus versicolor*, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xx. p. 96 (1859).*Sycanus miles*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 86. n. 35 (1873).

Genus COLPOCHILOCORIS.

Colpochilocoris horrendus.*Yolinus horrendus*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 79. n. 8 (1873).*Colpochilocoris fasciativentris*, Reut. Act. Soc. Sc. Fennic. xii. p. 284 (1881).

Genus YOLINUS.

Yolinus glagoviæ.*Yolinus glagoviæ*, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xx. p. 95 (1859).*Yolinus rubrifer*, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 78. n. 6 (1873).

Walker writes that his species may be separated from the one described by Dohrn "by the red hue on both surfaces of the sides of the abdomen and by the wholly black femora." The first character I take to be a misreading of Dohrn and the second is erroneous, as the posterior femora in the two specimens described by Walker are distinctly annulated.

Yolinus conspicuus, sp. n.

Black; connexivum with the fifth and sixth segments bright ochraceous; disk of abdomen beneath dull sanguineous; antennæ with the basal joint biannulated with ochraceous;

posterior femora narrowly and obscurely annulated with fuscous a little before apex.

Allied to *Y. baro*, Stål (type in Brit. Mus.), but with the pronotum broader and its posterior angles not subnodulose; connexivum much more widely dilated; body and legs distinctly greyish pilose.

Long., ♀, 24 millim.; max. abd. exp. 13 millim.

Hab. Tavoy (Atkins. Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Yolinus Mouhoti, sp. n.

Black; pronotum (excluding disk of anterior lobe) and corium (excluding apex) creamy white, densely pilose; lateral dilated lobes of the fifth and sixth abdominal segments pale luteous; abdomen beneath with a double stigmatal series of small whitish spots; femora with a luteous annulation before apices; second joint of rostrum reddish ochraceous; antennæ piceous, basal joint biannulated with ochraceous. Basal joint of antennæ a little longer than head, which has the postocular portion considerably longer than the anteocular portion; abdominal margins lobately and inwardly produced, the lobations strongly inwardly convex; legs somewhat strongly pilose, the femora subapically nodulose.

Long. 17-19 millim.

Hab. Cambodia (*Mouhot*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus EULYES.

Eulyes sanguinolentus, sp. n.

Black; apex of head from antenniferous tubercles, basal joint of rostrum, anterior pronotal lobe, basal margin and lateral angles of posterior lobe, large subquadrate spots to connexivum above and beneath, posterior area of prosternum, coxæ, trochanters, bases and apices of femora, and the apices of the tibiæ sanguineous or bright reddish ochraceous; antennæ mutilated. Basal joint of rostrum short, not reaching eyes; head about as long as the pronotum; ante- and postocular portions of head about equal in length; pronotum with the disk broadly sulcated; abdomen with small greyish pilose stigmatal spots, its lateral margins broadly and upwardly dilated.

Long. 33 millim.; max. abd. exp. 11 millim.

Hab. Tondano (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

[To be continued.]

THE ANNALS

AND

MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.

[SEVENTH SERIES.]

No. 63. MARCH 1903.

XXX.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XVI. Heteroptera: *Family Reduviidæ (continued), Apiomerinæ, Harpactorinæ, and Nabinæ.* By W. L. DISTANT.

[Concluded from p. 213.]

Genus CYDNOCORIS.

Cydnocoris gilvus.

Myocoris gilvus, Burm. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1838, p. 104.

Reduvius erythrinus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 200. n. 62 (1873).

Cydnocoris tabularis, sp. n.

Sanguineous; antennæ, eyes and a transverse line between them, anterior margin and angles of anterior pronotal lobe, a spot on anterior lateral margins and two large discal spots to posterior pronotal lobe, a basal spot to scutellum, membrane, apex of rostrum, transverse sublateral spots to sternum and abdomen, a central spot to meso- and metasterna, a double series of discal segmental abdominal spots, and legs (excluding bases of femora) black. Anterior lobe of pronotum strongly sulcate, membrane passing abdominal apex.

Var.—Femora (excluding apices) sanguineous.

Long. 15 millim.

Hab. Malay Archipelago: Batchian, Gilolo (*Wallace*), Ternate (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

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Genus HIRANETIS.

Hiranetis coleopteroides.

Reduvius coleopteroides, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 203. n. 69 (1873).

Genus HEZA.

Heza perarmata.

Acrocoris perarmata, Kirby, Tr. Linn. Soc. Lond. viii. p. 72, pl. vi. fig. A (1901).

I have not been able to compare this with all the other Brazilian species of the genus.

Genus EUAGORAS.

Euagoras dolosus.

Euagoras dolosa, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 28. (Type, Brit. Mus.)

Var. *a*.—"Maculis lateralibus disci ventris nigris" (Stål).

Var. *b*.—Resembling var. *a*, but with the legs annulated with black.

This var. was obtained by the 'Challenger' expedition at Aru and is contained in the British Museum collection.

Genus ENDOCHUS.

Endochus migratorius, sp. n.

Pale brownish ochraceous; in fresh specimens the head, pronotum, and corium minutely spotted with cretaceous; in faded or rubbed specimens these small spots are obsolete; eyes, lateral margins and lateral spines to pronotum, and lateral margins of corium black; body beneath, legs, antennæ, and rostrum pale luteous; membrane pale shining ochraceous; antennæ with the apex of second joint black, third and fourth joints roseate, luteous at base. Lateral pronotal spines acute, distinctly directed a little backward, a central sulcate impression on posterior margin of anterior lobe; head spined at antenniferous tubercles.

Long. 14 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 4 millim.

Hab. Hong Kong (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.). In my own collection are specimens from Ceylon and Tenasserim.

Allied to *E. albomaculatus*, Stål, from which it structurally differs by the backwardly directed pronotal spines.

Genus EPIDAUS.

Epidaus pretiosus, sp. n.

Bright reddish ochraceous; head, antennæ, rostrum, and legs black; base of head, anterior lobe of pronotum, head beneath, apex of prosternum, disks of meso- and metasterna, disk and apex of abdomen, coxæ, trochanters, and bases of intermediate and posterior femora luteous; corium with a central, discal, transverse, cretaceous spot. Basal joint of antennæ about as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum taken together; ante- and postocular areas of head about equal in length; anterior lobe of pronotum posteriorly broadly sulcate; posterior pronotal lobe with two discal, subacute, tuberculous spines, the lateral angles moderately produced and subacute; membrane pale bronzy, considerably passing abdominal apex.

Long. (incl. membr.) 17 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. New Guinea (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

Epidaus bicolor, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, sternum, coxæ, and anterior femora bright reddish ochraceous; central lobe of head, antennæ, rostrum (excluding apex), corium, membrane, abdomen beneath, apices of anterior femora, anterior tibiæ and tarsi, and the intermediate and posterior legs pale luteous; eyes and apex of rostrum black. Basal joint of antennæ about equal in length to head, pronotum, and scutellum taken together; postocular area of head a little longer than the anteocular portion; anterior lobe of pronotum centrally sulcate; posterior pronotal lobe with two somewhat long and acute tuberculous discal spines, the lateral angles also longly spinously produced, the posterior angles moderately prominent and rounded; membrane about reaching or slightly passing abdominal apex.

Long. 21–22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Malabar (*Mesurier*, Brit. Mus.); West China (*Pratt*, Coll. Dist.).

PLATERUS, gen. nov.

Head long, about or almost as long as the pronotum, postocular portion a little longer and more slender than the anteocular portion, a long oblique suberect spine near the antenniferous tubercles; antennæ mutilated; rostrum with the first joint longer than the second; pronotum subtriangular, the anterior lobe obsolete tuberculate, its anterior angles

moderately prominent, its posterior area profoundly and broadly sulcate, posterior lobe with the lateral angles longly spinously produced, between which are two long, discal, tuberculous, erect spines; abdomen long, scarcely wider than the hemelytra, the fifth segment a little dilated on each side; legs long, anterior femora a little incrassated and longer than the tibiæ, intermediate and posterior femora and tibiæ of equal length.

Allied to *Epidaus*, but with the spined head of *Cydnocoris*.

Platerus Pilcheri, sp. n.

♂. Black; lateral margins of anterior pronotal lobe, a waved transverse fascia to posterior lobe in front of the discal spines, and reticulate markings to corium (excluding base) cretaceous white; three annulations to femora, two to tibiæ, first and second joints of rostrum, and marginal spots to abdomen luteous. Anal appendage in male with two long posteriorly directed spines; lateral pronotal angles strongly spinously produced, their posterior margins distinctly notched near base; membrane fuliginous, inner area black, apical area pale hyaline; base and apex of first joint of rostrum black.

Long. (incl. membr.) 23 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 millim.

Hab. Sikhim (*J. G. Pilcher*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus *ASTINUS*.

Astinus siamensis, sp. n.

Pale brownish ochraceous; abdomen piceous, its margins and some obscure spots on lateral areas brownish ochraceous; three small rounded spots on anterior margin of posterior pronotal lobe, a spot near each basal angle of scutellum, a transverse spot near base and a larger transverse spot near apex of corium creamy white; membrane pale bronzy. Basal joint of antennæ about as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum taken together; postocular portion of head considerably longer than antecular portion; frontal lobe of pronotum with the anterior angles produced in short, lateral, conical spines, and with two erect conical spines on disk, between which the surface is centrally sulcate; posterior lobe with two broad, central, laminate, tuberculous elevations, the posterior margins of which are serrate, the lateral angles strongly produced, obtusely angulate and toothed behind,

posterior angles moderately prominent; membrane about reaching apex of abdomen.

Long. 22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Siam (Brit. Mus.).

Genus PANTHOUS.

Panthous bimaculatus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, corium, rostrum, posterior and lateral margins of prosternum, coxæ, and legs dull reddish ochraceous; antennæ, anterior margin of pronotum, scutellum, a central discal spot on each corium, apex of rostrum, and body beneath black; membrane shining, bronzy black; base of first and sometimes also base of second joint of antennæ, extreme apex of abdomen, and lateral margins of fifth and sixth segments reddish ochraceous or luteous. Anterior pronotal lobe strongly tuberculate and excavate; posterior lobe very finely transversely striate, the lateral angles broadly rounded and moderately prominent, the posterior margin strongly produced and nearly covering the scutellum; femora moderately nodulose.

Long. 20-22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. South India: Trivandrum (Atkinson Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Genus CORANUS.

Coranus obscurus.

Harpactor obscurus, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 120 (1891).

Genus VITUMNUS.

Vitumnus scenicus.

Vitumnus scenicus, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 70 (1865).

Var. *sobrinus*.

Harpactor sobrinus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 41.

Reduvius negamicus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 191. n. 38 (1873).

Genus COSMOCLEPTUS.

Cosmocleptus rubromarginatus, sp. n.

Black; rostrum, first joint of antennæ (remaining joints mutilated), tibiæ, and tarsi ochraceous; margins of connexivum above and beneath broadly carmine-red; corium piceous, membrane fuliginous, with obscure discal and subapical pale spots.

Allied to *C. phemioides*, Stål, but differing, apart from the colour of the rostrum and connexivum, by having the posterior pronotal lobe anteriorly profoundly sulcate, connexivum more dilated, with its lateral margins recurved.

Long., ♂, 28 millim.; max. abd. lat. 15 millim.

Hab. Philippine Islands? (*Whitehouse?*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus PRISTHESANCUS.

Pristhesancus albipennis.

Pristhesancus albipennis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 88. n. 8 (1873).

Helonotus albipennis, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. iii. p. 193 (1896).

Pristhesancus papuensis.

Pristhesancus papuensis, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxii. p. 134 (1861).

Pristhesancus luteicollis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 89. n. 10 (1873).

Helonotus luteicollis, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. iii. p. 194 (1896).

Pristhesancus plagipennis.

Pristhesancus plagipennis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 88. n. 9 (1873).

Helonotus plagipennis, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. iii. p. 194 (1896).

Pristhesancus Wallacei, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, rostrum, sternum, and legs very dark castaneous or black; corium pale stramineous, infuscated at basal angle; membrane pale hyaline; abdomen above and beneath bright metallic blue, its apex ochraceous, segmental margins beneath greyishly pilose; trochanters sometimes partly ochraceous; antennæ castaneous, antennal tubercles piceous. Anterior pronotal lobe with two conical erectile tubercles, their apices slightly divergent; posterior pronotal lobe broadly centrally sulcate on anterior half, the lateral angles angularly and somewhat conically straightly produced, distinctly notched posteriorly, posterior angles prominent; base of scutellum obliquely erect, its apex tuberculous; membrane passing the apex of abdomen.

Long., ♂ ♀ (incl. apex membr.), 20–22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. New Guinea (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus HELONOTUS.

Helonotus sexspinosus.

Zelus sexspinosus, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 288 (1803).

Var. *Lanittus vulnerans*, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxii. p. 134 (1861).

Helonotus genualis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 90. n. 4 (1873).

Genus PLÆOGASTER.

Plæogaster pallidulus.

Helonotus pallidulus, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 90. n. 5 (1873).

I have not sufficiently compared this with other described species of the genus to say that it is not a synonym.

Genus POLIDIUS.

Polidius australis, sp. n.

Ochraceous; head, pronotum, two discal fasciæ to scutellum, basal area of clavus, sublateral streak to corium, apical halves of anterior and intermediate femora, apical third of posterior femora, apices of tarsi, and bases of the posterior abdominal spines fuscous; abdomen beneath with a sublateral black marginal fascia.

General structure of *P. armatissimus*, Stål, but differing by the much shorter lateral pronotal spines, the sulcation of the anterior pronotal lobe narrower and more profound, different colour of the head, pronotum, and scutellum.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. N.W. Australia: Adelaide River (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

FORESTUS, gen. nov.

Body oblong-ovate; head elongate, central lobe prominent and spinously anteriorly produced, postocular portion longer than antocular; rostrum with the first joint short, about reaching eyes, second joint twice as long as first; antennæ short, setose, first joint moderately incrassate, about as long as postocular portion of head, second and third joints subequal in length, fourth shortest; pronotum transversely constricted before middle, disk more or less bicarinate, posterior lateral angles more or less prominent; scutellum small, the apex prominent; abdomen more or less lobately produced and distinctly centrally sulcated; femora generally granulous or spinous.

This genus I have placed in the vicinity of *Blapton*, Spin.

Forestus typicus, sp. n.

Ochraceous; corium (excluding apical area), membrane, a large spot on fourth and fifth segments of connexivum, base of rostrum, and basal and apical joints of antennæ brownish ochraceous; a lateral fascia to meso- and metanota, anal

appendage (excluding apex), and some minute spots to abdomen piceous. Antennæ longly setose; pronotum with two discal curved carinæ and with two other much more obscure near lateral angles, lateral margins with a series of short robust spines, lateral angles somewhat broadly produced, their apices subtruncate and armed with three spines, their anterior margins also shortly spinous, their posterior margins rounded and centrally concavely notched; connexivum at fourth segment angulately produced, at fifth segment slightly produced, lateral abdominal margins finely spinous and setose; femora coarsely granulate and setose, anterior tibiæ and femora spined beneath; abdomen beneath centrally sulcate, the sulcation with a fine central ridge.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ –14 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 millim.

Hab. Sikhim, Mungphu (*Atkinson*, Brit. Mus.).

Forestus montanus, sp. n.

♂. Piceous brown; a spot between eyes and central line to postocular portion of head, central sulcation to anterior lobe of pronotum, clavus, a spot on apical margin of corium, spots to connexivum, rostrum (excluding apex), and legs more or less distinctly, ochraceous, but in some specimens some of these pale markings become obliterated; body beneath pale brownish, greyishly pilose, the anal appendages piceous; tibiæ annulated with luteous.

♀. Much paler above, the pale spot to corium occupying the whole apical angle.

Allied to the preceding species (*F. typicus*), but differing by the pronotal lateral angles, which are spinous and strongly recurved; the fourth and fifth segments of the connexivum are much less produced; the lateral abdominal margins finely spinous, but much less setose; anterior tibiæ not spined beneath.

Long., ♂ 13, ♀ 16 millim.; exp. pronot. angl., ♂ 4, ♀ $4\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. ♀ (type). Mungphu, in Assam (*Atkinson*, Brit. Mus.). I possess males in my own collection from the Khási Hills.

Forestus spinosus, sp. n.

Luteous; a streak on each side of central lobe on anteocular portion of head, a broad central longitudinal fascia on postocular portion, clavus (excluding base), and a large spot on fourth and fifth segments of connexivum piceous; membrane pale cupreous.

Allied to *F. montanus* by the spinously recurved lateral pronotal angles, but resembling *F. typicus* by the angulately produced fourth and fifth segments of the connexivum and the very longly spined under surfaces of the anterior femora and tibiæ; the upper surfaces of all the femora are also more shortly spinous; the carinæ to the pronotum are less pronounced than in either of the two preceding species.

Long., ♀, 14 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 4 millim.

Hab. Sikhim (*Atkinson*, Brit. Mus.).

Forestus inermis, sp. n.

Pale brownish ochraceous, sparsely greyishly pilose; connexivum spotted with luteous, membrane cupreous; third joint of antennæ (excluding apex) and base of fourth joint luteous. Pronotum with two discal somewhat indistinct carinæ, much more distinct on anterior lobe, where there are altogether five carinæ, none on posterior lobe near lateral angles, which are only subprominent and not spinous; connexivum produced, but not angulated; legs unarmed, excepting the anterior femora, which have a series of spines beneath.

Long. 13 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 3 millim.

Hab. Assam, Mungphu (*Atkinson*, Brit. Mus.).

NABINÆ.

Genus PAGASA.

Pagasa ruficeps.

Prostemma ruficeps, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 135. n. 19 (1873).

Genus PROSTEMMA.

Prostemma carduelis.

Prostemma carduelis, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xix. p. 229, pl. i. fig. 8 (1858).

Prostemma placens, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 137. n. 27 (1873).

The species queried by Walker as *P. carduelis*, Dohrn, var.?, is typical; his *P. placens* represents two larger specimens of Dohrn's species.

Genus ALLÆORHYNCHUS.

Allæorhynchus niger.

Prostemma nigra, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 138. n. 29 (1873).

*Summarized Disposition of Walker's Genera and Species
belonging to the Subfamilies Apiomerinæ, Harpactorinæ,
and Nabinæ.*

Species considered valid and described under correct Genera.

- Prostemma concinna*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 136. n. 24 (1873).
Nabis maoricus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 145. n. 41.
Apiomerus decorus, Walk. loc. cit. viii. p. 17. n. 25.
Yolinus siamicus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 79. n. 9.
Sycanus marginatus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 85. n. 32.
 — *pyrrhomelas*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 33.
 — *semimarginatus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 34.
Pristhesancus albipennis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 88. n. 8.
 — *plagipennis*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 9.

Species considered valid, but requiring generic revision.

- Pachynomus zonatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 131. n. 4 (1873), belongs to
 gen. *Staliastes* (Acanthaspinae).
Prostemma luteiceps, Walk. loc. cit. p. 135. n. 18, belongs to gen. *Pagasa*.
 — *ruficeps*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 19, belongs to gen. *Pagasa*.
 — *longiceps*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 137. n. 25, belongs to gen. *Hæmatochares*.
 — *nigra*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 138. n. 29, „ „ *Allæorhynchus*.
Stenopirates collaris, Walk. loc. cit. p. 139. n. 1, belongs to gen. *Henico-*
cephalus (Henicocephalidæ).
 — *anthocoroides*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 2, belongs to gen. *Henicocephalus*
 (Henicocephalidæ).
Apiomerus nitidus, Walk. loc. cit. viii. p. 70. n. 20, belongs to gen. *Vesbius*.
Yolinus horrendus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 79. n. 8, belongs to gen. *Colpochilo-*
coris.
Helonotus pallidulus, Stål, loc. cit. p. 90. n. 5, belongs to gen. *Plæogaster*.

Species treated as synonymic.

- Prostemma placens*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 137. n. 27 (1873), = *Prostemma*
carduelis, Dohrn.
Nabis elegans, Walk. loc. cit. p. 144. n. 31, = *Heræus guttatus*, Dall. (Ly-
 gæidæ).
 — *bicolor*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 145. n. 39, = *Paromius piratoides*, Costa
 (Lygæidæ).
Apiomerus bipunctatus, Walk. loc. cit. viii. p. 70. n. 19, = *Apiomerus ama-*
zonus, Stål.
 — *erythromelas*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 21 (nom. præocc.), = *Apiomerus*
Walkeri, Leth. & Sev.
 — *xanthopilus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 71. n. 22, = *Heniartes productus*,
 Stål.
 — *lituratus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 23, = *Apiomerus lituratus*, Stål.
 — *lateralis*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 24, = *Apiomerus geniculatus*, Erichs.
 — *pulchripes*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 72. n. 26, = *Apiomerus nitidicollis*, Stål.
 — *tarsalis*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 27, = *Apiomerus flavipennis*, Stål.
 — *subapicalis*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 28, = *Apiomerus apicalis*, Burm.
Prionotus patulus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 76. n. 5, = *Arilus cristatus*, Linn.
 — *mundus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 77. n. 6, = *Arilus gallus*, Stål.
 — *xanthopus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 7, = *Arilus carinatus*, Forst.

- Yolinus rubrifer*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 78. n. 6, = *Yolinus glagoviæ*, Dohrn.
Sycanus incisus, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 84. n. 30, = *Sycanus blennus*, Stål.
 — *leucomesus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 31, = *Sycanus collaris*, Fabr.
 — *miles*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 86. n. 35, = *Sycanus versicolor*, Dohrn.
 — *turbidus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 36, = *Sycanus dichotomus*, Stål.
 — *caliginosus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 37, = *Sycanus fulvicornis*, Dohrn.
 — *invisus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 38, = *Sycanus annulicornis*, Dohrn.
Pristhesancus luteicollis, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 89. n. 10, = *Pristhesancus papuensis*, Stål.
Helonotus genualis, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 90. n. 4, = *Helonotus sexspinosus*, Fabr., var. *vulnerans*, Stål.

To be treated as non-existent.

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

- Prostemma nigricans*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 135. n. 17 (1873).
Yolinus albigutta, Walk. *loc. cit.* viii. p. 78. n. 7.
Sycanus angulifer, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 84. n. 29.

Still awaiting determination.

- Reduvius pubicollis*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 203. n. 70 (1873). *Hab.* unknown.
Prostemma tarsalis, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 138. n. 30. *Hab.* New Guinea.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

Fam. Lygæidæ.

Paromius piratoides.

- Plociomerus piratoides*, Costa, Ann. Mus. Nap. ii. p. 78 (1864).
Nabis bicolor, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 145. n. 39 (1873).

Costa gave no locality; Lethierry and Severin in their Catalogue give "I. Philippinæ" as the habitat; Walker's species came from Celebes.

Heræus guttatus.

- Orthæa guttatus*, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 580 (1852).
Nabis elegans, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 144. n. 31 (1873).

Fam. Hydrometridæ.

In these pages (vol. x. p. 173) I drew attention to some synonymy appertaining to a species of *Hydrometra* found in Japan, Bombay, and Ceylon, which left the name *H. albo-lineata*, Scott, the oldest and therefore legitimate name to be used. Since then Dr. Sjöstedt has kindly let me see a cotype of Stål's Philippine species, *H. vittata*, which proves to be conspecific, and therefore again necessitates further synonymic revision, as follows:—

*Hydrometra vittata.**Hydrometra vittata*, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 705.*Limnobates albolineatus*, Scott, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xiv. p. 447 (1874).*Hydrometra Greeni*, Kirk, Entomol. 1898, p. 2.

Fam. Reduviidæ.

EMESINÆ.

Stenolæmus Greeni, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; three pale striæ (one central and two lateral) to intermediate globose portion of the head; pedunculate portion of head and posterior margin of pronotum pale ochraceous; legs luteous, anterior legs considerably but obscurely annulated with pale brownish, intermediate and posterior femora with several brownish annulations, intermediate tibiæ with a subbasal annulation, posterior tibiæ mutilated; antennæ annulated with brownish; tegmina creamy white, with large brown spots, of which the two largest are discal, one apical angular, a smaller spot at inner angle, and a few very small and nebulous on apical area. Pedunculate portion of the head a little shorter than remaining portion; anterior area of the pronotum tricarinate.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. "India" (Brit. Mus.); Ceylon (*Green*, Coll. Dist.).Allied to *S. crassirostris*, Stål, but with the pedunculated portion of the head considerably longer.*Stenolæmus Atkinsoni*, sp. n.

Creamy white, longly pilose; antennæ with three broad brownish annulations to first and second joints; head with the eyes piceous and with a pale brownish lateral streak behind eyes, also two central lines of the same colour on the pedunculated portion; basal area of pronotum, three annulations to anterior femora, five annulations to intermediate and posterior femora, three annulations to anterior tibiæ, a subbasal annulation to intermediate and posterior tibiæ, coxal spots, and broken fasciæ to abdomen brownish ochraceous; tegmina tinted with brownish about the veins and with three distinct brown spots—one smallest and discal before centre, one elongate discal, with a pale central vein beyond centre, the third apical, also with a pale vein; pedunculated portion of the head long, about as long as the remaining portion; pronotum with a distinct central carination on anterior area, the lateral angles obtusely tuberculate.

Long. 11 millim.

Hab. India: North-west Provinces (*C. Horne*, Brit. Mus.).

*SALICINÆ.**Polytoxus pallescens*, sp. n.

Pale stramineous; eyes black; legs strongly pilose; pronotal, lateral, and scutellar spines with their apices fuscous; anterior prosternal spines long, robust, prominent; posterior femora about reaching apex of abdomen; anterior pronotal lobe somewhat broadly centrally foveate, with strongly carinate margins; basal joint of antennæ almost as long as posterior femora.

Long. 14 millim.

Hab. Ceylon (*Green*, Brit. Mus.).

STENOPODINÆ.

Genus ONCOCEPHALUS.

Oncocephalus naboides.

Pirates naboides, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 121. n. 80 (1873).

Some confusion is likely to arise around this species. Walker (*loc. cit.* viii. p. 27. n. 17) also described a species from Ceylon under the name of *Oncocephalus naboides*, the type of which cannot now be found, and which I therefore, in consideration of Walker's method of describing, propose to treat as non-existent. Lethierry and Severin have included the last description in their Catalogue (t. iii. p. 87), which name can remain, but the reference must be corrected.

ACANTHASPINÆ.

Genus INARA.

Inara flavopicta.

Inara flavopicta, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 190.

Spiniger limbifer, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 166. n. 61 (1873).

Spiniger conflictus, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 62.

Genus STALIASTES.

Staliastes zonatus.

Pachynomus zonatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 131. n. 4 (1873).

Opinus subater, Bredd. Abh. Senckenb. Ges. xxv. p. 165 (1900).

*PIRATINÆ.**Pirates semifasciatus*.

Reduvius semifasciatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 202. n. 66 (1873).

Additional Summary.

Species considered valid, but requiring generic revision.

- Reduvius guttatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 181. n. 7 (1873), belongs to gen. *Homalocoris*.
 — *semifasciatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 202. n. 66, belongs to gen. *Pirates*.
 — *coleopteroides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 203. n. 69, belongs to gen. *Hiranetis*.

Species treated as synonymic.

- Reduvius negamicus*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 191. n. 38 (1873), =
Vitumnus scenicus, Stål, var. *sobrinus*, Stål.
 — *erythrinus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 200. n. 61, = *Cydnocoris gilvus*, Burm.
Spiniger limbifer, Walk. loc. cit. p. 166. n. 61, = *Inara flavopicta*, Stål.
 — *conflictus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 62, = *Inara flavopicta*, Stål.

XXXI.—*Some new Spiders from the Camaroons collected by Mr. G. L. Bates.* By R. I. Pocock.

So far as arachnological collecting is concerned, Mr. G. L. Bates has lately eclipsed his previous exploits by discovering the Oriental genus *Calommata* in W. Africa. The other new species recorded in these pages need no special mention.

Family *Aviculariidae*.

Genus *BATESIELLA*, nov.

Allied to *Phoneyusa*, but with the protarsal scopula of the first leg covering only the distal half of the segment, of the second covering only the distal third, of the third and fourth occupying only the apical sixth; fourth leg much longer than first, third as long as first; tibia and protarsi of third and fourth furnished with numerous suberect curved bristles, giving a characteristic "bottle-brush" appearance to the segments, the short hairs clothing the segments at the base of these bristles thick and squamuliform.

Batesiella crinita, sp. n.

♀.—*Colour* of body mouse-brown; femora of anterior legs and palpi deep greyish brown, the remaining segments noticeably rufescent.

Carapace with cephalic region rather high and with deep grooves, as long as patella, tibia, and tarsus of palp, longer