

CATALOGUE OF THE PENTATOMIDAE IN THE
RIJKSMUSEUM VAN NATUURLIJKE HISTORIE

PART I: TESSARATOMINAE, UROLABIDINAE

by

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With 7 textfigures

TESSARATOMINAE

ONCOMERINI

Rhoecocoris sulciventris Stål. 1. Australia, Felder.

Cumare nov. gen. Allied to *Rhoecocoris* Bergroth, the base of the venter with a blunt, depressed tubercle only, not spinous; the antennae five-jointed. Head flat above, eyes not very prominent. Antennae short, the first joint not reaching the apex of the head. Rostrum short, not reaching beyond the middle of the mesosternum. Orifices narrow, ending into an elevated thorn. Mesosternum anteriorly and posteriorly with elevated longitudinal keels, the medial line before the posterior keel narrowly furrowed. Type of the genus is:

Cumare pallida nov. spec. (fig. 1). Pale greyish ochraceous throughout, only at both sides of the centre of the apical border of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment (in the ♀) with a dark brown spot, and the apices of the claws black. Antennae orange yellow. Upper side very densely punctured, the pronotum with irregular transverse ridges, the punctures not darkened. Prosternum with transverse

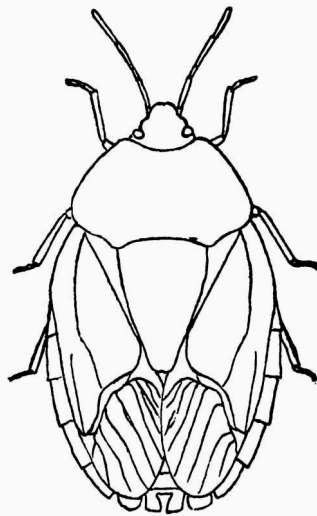


Fig. 1. *Cumare pallida*.
× 3¹/₃.

ridges. Mesosternum smooth, with a narrow central furrow, which is bifurcated behind, an elevated keel being visible between its rami; this keel is rounded behind. Anteriorly the furrow ends at the third part of the segment, where it is prolonged by a keel that terminates quite abruptly,

distinctly before the edge of the segment. The rostrum reaches to the beginning of the thoracal furrow, thus surpassing the anterior keel.—Genital plates of the ♀ small, rounded, lobiform. Lateral lobes of the genital tergite prolonged, with a medial excavation at the underside, bordered by a rounded elevation, surrounding the anal tube.—Length (of the ♀): 16 mm.—1. Gayndah, Australia, Holotype.

Stilida indecora Stål. 1. Australia, Deyrolle.

Erga longitudinalis Westw. 1-2. Australia, Deyrolle.

Lynamorpha (L.) rosea Westw. Schouteden (Notes from the Leyden Museum XXX, 1908, p. 47) has indicated the difference between this species and *L. pallida* Westw. It appeared to me, however, that the male genitalia of our specimen of *L. rosea* Westw., of which Van der Weele made the drawing published by Schouteden, are damaged by some museum pest, which caused the excavation in the apical edge. Because of this circumstance it seems justified to regard *L. pallida* Westw. as a variety of *L. rosea* Westw. only.—1. Australia, Hope, Cotype.

Lynamorpha (L.) rosea Westw. var. **pallida** Westw. 2. Australia, Hope, Cotype of *Lynamorpha pallida* Westw.

Lynamorpha (Lyrodes) ambigua Horv. 1. New Guinea, Bernstein.

Lynamorpha (Lyrodes) breddini Horv. 1. S. E. New Guinea.

Lynamorpha (Lyrodes) parens Bredd. 1. Aru Islands, Rosenberg.

Lynamorpha perelegans Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1868, Essai d'une Faune Entomologique Indo-neerlandaise III, p. 35. I have not found the type of this species in the collection of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie. As the description is quite insufficient, and indicates only that the species cannot belong to the Oncomerini, the name must be regarded as not being valid.

Lynamorpha (Lyrodes) persimilis Horv. 1. Edie Creek, British New Guinea, 7000'.

Lynamorpha (Lyrodes) vollenhovii Stål. 1-5. Morotai, Bernstein.—6. N. Halmaheira, Bernstein.—7. Waigeu, Bernstein.

Lynamorpha (Diploxyphus) maculifera Horv. 1. ?.—2-5. Fakfak, C. J. L. Palmer.—6-8. Yule Island, British New Guinea.—9. Salawati, J. W. v. Lansberge.

Agapophyta Guerin. Only one species of this genus was described hitherto from the Papuan region: *A. bipunctata* Boisd., from Carteret Islands. This species was recorded afterwards from most of the islands of the Papuan region. It appeared to me, however, that the species is not homogenous. In the collection of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at least eight species are distinguishable; they are characterized by the

structure of the male genital segments, and show furthermore some peculiarities of which the following synopsis gives an account.

1. Prosternum and scutellum with coarse, brown points.
A little behind the anterior and lateral edges of the pronotum the punctuation is more dense, forming a darker stripe. *A. ustulata* nov. spec.
- Pronotum and scutellum finely punctured.2.
2. Apex of the scutellum whitish3.
- Apex of the scutellum concolourous with the rest . .4.
3. Scutellum long, the apical part nearly parallel-sided. The frenum does not reach the middle of the scutellum. . *A. vankampeni* nov. spec.
- Apical part of the scutellum distinctly narrowed. Frenum reaching about the middle of the scutellum. cf. *A. occidentalis* nov. spec.
and *A. viridula* nov. spec.
4. Scutellum with a very small apical incisure only . . *A. bipunctata* Boisd.
- Scutellum distinctly bifurcated, the top with an angular incisure5.
5. Brownish orange, with fine darker punctuation. . . . *A. aurantiaca* nov. spec.
- Greenish yellow, with concolourous punctuation cf. *A. boschmai* nov. spec.
and *A. similis* nov. spec.

Agapophyta aurantiaca nov. spec. (fig. 2a). Light orange-brown above, the anterior border of the pronotum, the anterior part of the scutellum, and the connexivum more yellowish. The punctuation, especially on the posterior part of the pronotum, but also on the other upper parts brownish. A black, rounded spot at the flexure of the brachial nerve, as in the other species. The incisures on the connexivum, and the apices of the dents on the edge of the abdomen also black. Basal joints of the antennae yellowish, the apical joint orange, somewhat greyish towards the top. Legs yellow, apical half of the claws black. Underside of the thorax yellowish, of the abdomen light brownish orange. The top of the scutellum with a narrow, angular incisure. The edge of the ultimate ventral segment in the ♂ black. The top of the lateral protruding parts with black granules and golden yellow pubescence. The central part of the apical edge only sparingly set with hairs. Dorsal edge of the penis with two laterally directed, curved appendices. Parameres very short, with broad base, conical.—Length (of the ♂): 15-15½ mm.—1-7. Key Islands, E. le Mout, Holo- and Paratypes (all males).

Agapophyta bipunctata Boisd. (fig. 2b). This species was originally described from Carteret. The figure is made after our specimen from New Britain. The species is characterized by the structure of the penis, which shows a central incisure and two lateral, small, hooked projectures. Parameres very short, conical.—1. Kinigunang, New Britain, Staudinger & Bang-Haas.

Agapophyta boschmai nov. spec. (fig. 2c). As to the structure of the

male genital organs this species is allied to *A. aurantiaca*; the penis also shows two curved protuberances, its base, however, is narrower, also the incisure between the projectures is narrower than in *A. aurantiaca*. Parameres short, cylindrical, with rounded, blunt top, which is set with long hairs. The colour of the insect is more greenish yellow, and the

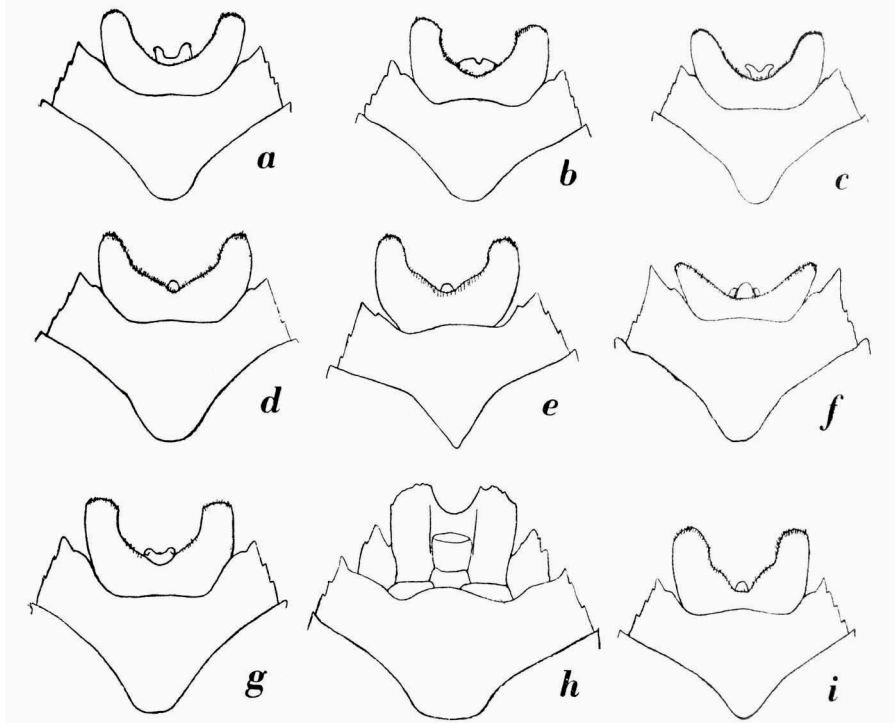


Fig. 2. Ultimate ventral segments of various species of *Agapophyta*. a, *A. aurantiaca* ♂; b, *A. bipunctata* ♂; c, *A. boschmai* ♂; d, *A. occidentalis* ♂; e, *A. similis* ♂; f, *A. ustulata* ♂; g, *A. vankampeni* ♂; h, *A. vankampeni* ♀; i, *A. viridula* ♂.

punctuation on the pronotum and the scutellum is nearly concolourous. First joint and basal part of the second joint of the antennae greenish, apical part of the second joint and the third and fourth joints entirely orange red. Apex of the scutellum with a rounded incisure.—Length (of the ♂): $14\frac{1}{3}$ mm.—1. Manumbai, Aru Islands, October 11-14, 1929, Snellius expedition, Holotype.

Agapophyta occidentalis nov. spec. (fig. 2d). Greenish ochraceous, the posterior part of the pronotum and the narrowed apical part of the scutellum green (always?). Apex of the scutellum whitish yellow. This species is somewhat larger than *A. viridula*, and distinguished from that

species by the structure of the male genitalia. The lateral protruding parts of the ultimate ventral segment are narrower, and more distinctly divergent than in *A. viridula*. As in that species they are black, a central triangular spot yellow. Penis with a single hooked medial protuberance at the upper edge. Parameres cylindrical, short, with rounded tops, which are set with long hairs.—Length (of the ♂): $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{1}{3}$ mm.—1-2. Salawati, Bernstein, Holo- and Paratype.—3. Buru, Ludeking, Paratype.

Agapophyta similis nov. spec. (fig. 2e). This species in general aspect is very similar to *A. boschmai*, but is easily separable from that species by the structure of the penis, which shows a single hooked protuberance at the centre of the dorsal edge. Parameres very short, nearly hemispherical, with long hairs at the posterior surface. Genital segment brownish ochraceous, the outer and apical edges of the lateral parts black. The colour of the insect is brownish ochraceous, the apical part of the hemielytra in our specimen reddish brown, which, however, can be due to fat. Punctuation concolourous. Antennae yellow, third joint reddish.—Length (of the ♂): $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.—1. Fakfak, N.W. New Guinea, C. J. L. Palmer, 1908, Holotype.

Agapophyta ustulata nov. spec. (fig. 2f). The unique specimen of this species at my disposal is badly damaged, missing the head and two legs. It is, however, so characteristic by the structure of the male genitalia, that I feel justified to describe it, notwithstanding that circumstance.

The species is easily distinguishable from its allies by the coarse and dark brown punctuation of pronotum and scutellum. The punctuation on the hemielytra is also dark, but much finer. In our specimen the hemielytra show a reddish brown spot near the base, and a broad transverse reddish brown band along the apical edge of the corium. Membrane fuscous.—The lateral parts of the apical ventral segment of the ♂ are strongly diverging, leaving a much wider excavation between them than in any other known species. The segment is yellow, with a very narrow black edge. Penis ending in an upwardly directed protuberance, which is darkened at the top, and faintly furrowed beneath. At both sides of the penis a long, slightly curved, cylindrical paramere is visible.—1. Andai, New Guinea, Von Rosenberg, Holotype.

Agapophyta vankampeni nov. spec. (fig. 2g and h). This species is easily recognizable by the prolonged apical part of the scutellum. Colour ochraceous, the antennae orange yellow; apex of the scutellum whitish yellow; punctuation of the upper side concolourous. Membrane brownish at the base, transparent at the top.—The penis shows two curved protuberances at the upper edge, which are directed more backwardly than in

A. aurantiaca and *A. boschmai*. Parameres short, hairy, with rounded tops, not reaching beyond the base of the hooked protuberances. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ black, with yellow base.— This is the only species of which I know also female specimens. As it is probable that the genital segments of the females will prove to be of a structure, characteristic for each species, I figure the segments of this species, being unable to indicate the features peculiar to the species.—Length of the ♂: 16-16½ mm, of the ♀: 16⅓-17½ mm.—1-5. Zoutbron, N. New Guinea, June-July 1910, P. N. van Kampen, Holo- Allo- and Paratypes.—6. N. New Guinea, April-May 1911, K. Gjellerup, Paratype.

Agapophyta viridula nov. spec. (fig.2i). This species is very similar to *A. occidentalis*; it is slightly smaller, and shows some differences in the structure of the genital segments of the ♂. The lateral protruding parts are broader and less divergent, the inner margins more parallel to each other, the posterior edge between the protuberances at both sides with a flat protruding lamella, the excavation between them much narrower than in *A. occidentalis*. Penis with a single medial hooked protuberance. Parameres small, tuberculiform, with long hairs.—Length (of the ♂): 15-16½ mm.—1. Motorbivak, Meervlakte, N. New Guinea, August 1926, W. Docters van Leeuwen, Holotype.—2-3. Hollandia, October 1911, P. N. Van Kampen, Paratypes.

Oncomeris bernsteini S. v. Voll. 1-2. Morotai, Bernstein, Cotypes.—3. N. Halmaheira, Bernstein, Cotype.—4. ?

Oncomeris chrysoptera S. v. Voll. 1-2. Waigeu, Bernstein, Cotypes.—3. Manokwari, New Guinea, J. W. van Nouhuys.—4. Waru, New Guinea.—5. New Guinea, W. L. Jens.—12. Langaneng, Finschhafen, German New Guinea, 300 m.

Oncomeris chrysoptera S. v. Voll. var. **ramulosa** Horv. 6-7. Aru Islands, Von Rosenberg.—8. Aru Islands, Hoedt.—9-10. New Guinea, W. L. Jens.—11. ?

Oncomeris flavicornis Boisd. 1-3. Vanikoro, Deyrolle.—4-5. Soëk, New Guinea, 1869, Von Rosenberg.—6. Andai, New Guinea, 1870, Von Rosenberg.—7. Sekroë, New Guinea, Schädler.—8. Fakfak, New Guinea, C. J. L. Palmer van den Broek.—9. Arfak, New Guinea, Utrecht Missionary Society.—10. New Guinea, Ludeking.—11. Buru, Ludeking.—12. Waigeu, Bernstein.—13-15. Timor, J. W. van Lansberge.—18. ?.—19. Hollandia, N. New Guinea, E. le Mout.

Oncomeris flavicornis var. **gigantea** Horv. 16-17. Finschhafen, German New Guinea.

Plisthenes confusus Horv. 1. Gilolo (Halmaheira), Forsten.—2-3. N.

Halmaheira.—4-6. S. Halmaheira.—7-21. ?.—22. Waigeu.—23. Dodinga, Halmaheira.—24-27. Morotai.—28. Salawati. The specimens 2-28 collected by Bernstein.—29-30. Salawati, Van Lansberge.—31-34. ?.

Plisthenes dilatatus Montr. 1-4. Waru, New Guinea.

Plisthenes meriani F. 1. Java, Van Vollenhoven.—2-3. Java, Reinwardt.—4. Java, Van Eyndhoven.—5. Moluccas, Van Lansberge.—6. Haruku, Amboina, Hoedt.—7. Padang, Ludeking.—8. Amboina, Ludeking.—9. Buru, Ludeking.—10. Ceram, Ludeking.—11-13. ?.—14-16. Amboina, Forsten.—17. Amboina, October 18, 1930. Snellius expedition.—18. ?.—19-75. Amboina, Royer, from E. le Moul.

Plisthenes scutellatus Dist. 1. Solomon Islands, W. Roelofs.—2-5. Kieta, Bougainville Island.

Piezosternum (Piezosternias) calidum F. 1. Congo, Deyrolle.—2. Oware? Van Eyndhoven.—3-4. Mulange, British E. Africa.—5-6. Manow, German E. Africa.—7. Masisi, Kivu, Belgian Congo, 2000 m, E. le Moul.—11. Uele, Belgian Congo, October 1938, R. van der Veen.—12. Kafakumba, Katanga, Belgian Congo, E. le Moul.—13. Fort Sibut, Upper Chari-Tchad, E. le Moul.—14. Edia, Cameroon, E. le Moul.

Piezosternum (Piezosternias) calidum F. var. **breddini** Schoutd. 8. Old Calabar, A. Dohrn.—9. Manow, German E. Africa.—10. ?.—15. Kiwu, Belgian Congo, E. le Moul.

Piezosternum (Piezosternias) fallax Bredd. 1-3. Mulange, German E. Africa.—4. Masisi, Kivu, Belgian Congo, 2000 m, E. le Moul.—5-6. Ndoungue, Cameroon, E. le Moul.—7. Fort Sibut, Upper Chari-Tchad, E. le Moul.

Piezosternum (Piezosternias) rubens Dist. 1-14. Sianaka, Madagascar, December 1925, E. le Moul.—15-18. Tamatave, Madagascar, E. le Moul.

Piezosternum (P.) subulatum Thb. 1. Santa Rosa, New Grenada, August 1878, E. Garzon.—2. Surinam, Van Brussel, from Fokker's collection.—3. Saramacca expedition, 1903, Dr. Kok.—4-7. Honda, Columbia, E. le Moul.—8-16. Morne Rouge, Martinique, E. le Moul.—17. Paramaribo, July 15, 1938, Dr. D. C. Geyskes.

TESSARATOMINI

Mucanum canaliculatum Lep. & Serv. 1. Java, Candèze.—2. Java, Kuhl & Van Hasselt.—3-4. Nias?, J. D. Pasteur.—5-6. Sukabumi, Java, April 1933. F. A. Th. H. Verbeek.—7. Sukabumi, Java, April 1926.—8-13. Sukabumi.—14. ?.—15. Bima, Sumbawa.—16-17. Wijnkoopsbaai, W. Java, April. The specimens 7-17 from E. le Moul.—18. Wijnkoopsbaai, Java, F. C. Drescher.

Mucanum maculigerum Stål. 1. ?.

Mucanum patibulum S. v. Voll. 1-3. Sumatra, Muller, Cotypes.—4-5. Tebing Tinggi, F. J. Weynman.—6-7 Benkulen, Sumatra, J. W. van Lansberge.—8. Kepahiang, Sumatra, Van Lansberge.—9. Gunung Pasaman, W. Coast of Sumatra, 200 m, October 1922, A. de Kock.—10. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, N.E. Sumatra, Dr. B. Hagen.—11. Java.—12. ?.

Embolosterna olivacea Horv. 1. Sambas, Borneo, Dr. J. Bosscha, 1891.—2. Mahakkam, 1894, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.

Embolosterna taurus Westw. 1. Surian, Sumatra, P. O. Stolz.—2. Tandjong Merah, E. Sumatra, 1914, J. H. Houwing.—3. ?.

Embolosterna vacca Mart. 1. Mahakkam, 1894, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.

Tessaratoma aethiops Dist. 1. Quanga river, Von Mechow.—2-4. Masisi, Kivu, Belgian Congo, 2000 m.—5-10. Kafakumba, Katanga, Belgian Congo, November 1935.—11. Ndoungue, Cameroon.—12. Africa. The specimens 2-12 from E. le Moul't.

Tessaratoma afzelii Stål. 1-2. Guinea, Frank.—3. Moyamba, Sierra Leone, E. le Moul't.—4. Dimbroko, Ivory Coast.

Tessaratoma conspersa Stål. 1-20. Rantepao. Nanggala, S. Celebes, 900 m, May-June 1937-'38. F. C. Drescher.

Tessaratoma conspersa Stål var. **rubida** Bredd. 21-26. Rantepao, Nanggala, S. Celebes, 900 m, June 1938, F. C. Drescher.

Tessaratoma furcifera Walk. (fig 3a). There is some confusion about the species allied to *T. papillosa* and to *T. javanica*. *T. papillosa* Drury, however, is very distinct by the structure of the male genital segments (cf. Sharp, D., Trans. ent. Soc. London, 1890, plate XII fig. 3). The actual species, *T. furcifera* Walk., in that respect shows a strong resemblance to *T. javanica* Thunb., the edge of the male genital segment showing no extruding corners. *T. proxima* Westw. and *T. striata* Walk. also belong to this group. The structure of the pronotum often gives an indication about the identity, at least in *T. javanica* and *T. furcifera*. *T. proxima* and *T. striata*, however, are very similar to each other; the structure of the parameres enables us to separate them. In *T. striata* the medial branch is short, and reaches distinctly less backwardly, compared with the lateral branch, than is the fact in the other species (fig. 3a-d).—1. Tourakom, Laos, July 1915.—2-21. Vientane, Laos, May-July 1915-'17.—22. Saigon, Cochin-China, September 29, 1920.—23. Phuguac, Cochin-China, August 29, 1924. The specimens 1-23 collected by R. Vitalis de Salvaza.—24-26. Tayninh, Cochin-China, December 1924.—27. Yunnan. The specimens 1-27 from E. le Moul't.—28. ?.

Tessaratoma indica Bredd. 1. Madras.—2. Ceylon.—3. ?.—4. Malabar.

Tessaratoma javanica Thunb. (fig. 3b). 1. ?.—2-3. Sumatra, Dr. E. Dubois.—4. Upper Mahakkam, 1894, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.—5-6. Java.—7. Solok, Padang, 1912, P. O. Stolz.—8-9. Sumatra, Ludeking.—10. Sumatra, Muller.—11-12. Java, Muller.—13-15. Padang Sidempuan, J. D. Pasteur.—16. Nias?, J. D. Pasteur.—17. Tapanuli, Sumatra, 1894, A. L. van Hasselt.—18-19. Widiuno, Atjeh.—20. Java, Van Lansberge.—21-22. Java, Kuhl & Van Hasselt.—23-24. Semarang, Java, 1905, E. Jacobson.—25-28. Buitenzorg, Java, 1907, E. Jacobson.—29. Aur Kumanis, Su-

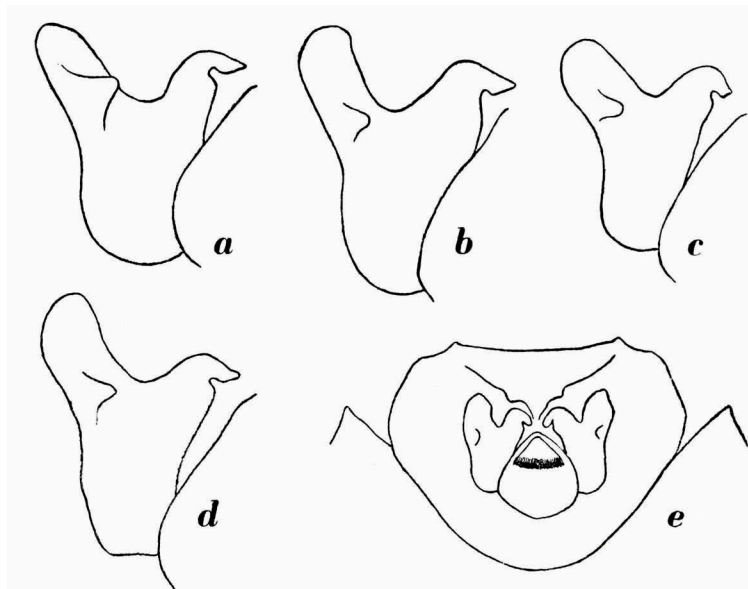


Fig. 3. a, *Tessaratoma furcifera* ♂, left paramere; b, *T. javanica* ♂, left paramere; c, *T. proxima* ♂, left paramere; d, *T. striata* ♂, left paramere; e, *T. oblonga* ♂, ultimate abdominal segment, dorsal view.

matra, March 1914, E. Jacobson.—30-31. Buitenzorg, June 1909, Van der Weele.—32. W. Java.—33-45. Buitenzorg, Java, Des Amory van der Hoeven.—46. Malang, October 21, 1926, F. J. Weynman.—47. Malang, January 11, 1927, F. J. Weynman.—48. Malang, W. Kempees.—49. Salatiga, Java, H. J. Veth.—50. Surabaya, Semmeling.—51. Djogjakarta, Java, 1923, Kerkhoven.—52-88. Sukabumi, Java.—89-90. Java.—91. Sepandjang. The specimens 52-91 from E. le Moul. —92-95. Tjideres, Cheribon, Java, 100 m, February-April 1936, F. C. Drescher.—96. Sumatra.—97-99. Surabaya, 1933-'36, W. C. van Heurn.—100. ?.—101-102. Java, from Van der Vaart's collection.—103. ?.

Tessaratoma kina Dist. (= *T. lauta* Breddin; = *T. javanica* Thunb. var. *nigripes* S. v. Voll.).—1-2. Borneo, Schwaner.—3-4. Borneo, Muller. The specimens 1-4 are cotypes of *Tessaratoma javanica* Thunb. var. *nigripes* Snellen van Vollenhoven).—5-11. Mahakkam, 1894.—12. Upper Mahakkam, 1894.—13-20. Blu-u, Mahakkam, November 1896. The specimens 5-20 collected by the Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.

Tessaratoma longicornis Dohrn. 1. Philippines, A. van der Valk.—2-3. Philippines, Cuming.—4-5. Philippines, Semper.—6-7. Manilla, Philippines.—8. ?.

Tessaratoma nigroscutellata Dist. 1. Vien Poukha, Upper Mékong, May 3, 1918, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.

Tessaratoma oblonga nov. spec. (fig. 3e). Ochraceous above, colour somewhat lighter than in most of the allied species. Edge of the head, apex of the scutellum, antennae, rostrum, and legs pitchy black. Dorsum of the abdomen dark brown, the lateral parts variegated with reddish, the edge black. Underside of the thorax ochraceous, the surrounding parts of the orifices on meso- and metasternum black. Underside of the abdomen brownish ochraceous, more or less variegated with red; the edge and spots on the stigmata pitchy brown. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 3e) with two small, blunt protrusions at the outer edge. In the ♀ the lateral parts of the 6th and 7th (7th and 8th) ventral segments are slightly acuminate. The species differs from *T. javanica* by its narrow form. The pronotum is, as in that species, distinctly enlarged at the anterior corners, and the enlargement is curved upwardly; this character is, however, much more obvious in male than in female specimens. The species seems to be allied also to *T. nigripes* Dall., which species has no type locality. It is, however, very distinct by the structure of the male genitalia from the species described and figured by D. Sharp (Trans. ent. Soc. London, 1890, pl. XII fig. 2) under the name *T. nigripes*.—1. Central East Borneo, August 30, 1925, H. C. Siebers, from the Zoological Museum at Buitenzorg, Holotype.—2. South of the Gunung Kenepai, at the foot, December 21-31, 1893, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis, Allotype.

Tessaratoma papillosa Drury. 1. China, G. Schlegel.—2. China, Van Eyndhoven.—3-4. China, Buddingh.—5. Laos, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.—6-7. Tonkin, E. 1e Moults.—8-14. Nanning, Kwangsi, China, E. 1e Moults.—15-26. Kwei Hsien, Kwangsi, Honan, China, E. 1e Moults.—27-44. Hanoi, Tonkin, January-May, 1916-'17.—45. Hoabinh, Tonkin, February 1917.—46. Dap Kan, Tonkin, April 1917.—47. Keng Trap, Annam, May 1917.—48. Hagiang, Tonkin, July 1918.—49. Nam Lot, Upper Mékong, May 2, 1918.—50. Sen Kam, Upper Mékong, May 29, 1918.—51. Muong You,

Luang Prabang, May 25, 1919. The specimens 15-51 collected by R. Vitalis de Salvaza.

Tessaratoma planicarinata Bredd. 1. Timor, Macklot.—2. Timor, J. W. van Lansberge.—3-4. Sumbawa, Van Lansberge.—5-6. Flores, Semmelink.—7. Larantuka, Flores, Semmelink.—8-10. Adonara, Semmelink.—11-12. Adonara.—13-14. Adonara, Hoedt.—15-16. Wetter, Schädler.—17-19. Tenimber.

Tessaratoma proxima Westw. (fig. 3c). 1. Java, Cotype.—2-5. ?.—6-8. ?, from Heylaerts' collection.—9-13. Java, Muller.—14-15. Borneo, Muller.—16. ?, from the Rotterdam Zoological Garden.—17-19. Java, Reinwardt.—20. Muara Antjol, Batavia, November 1903, E. Jacobson.—21. Batavia, December 1907, E. Jacobson.—22. ?.—23. Tegal, Java, Lucassen.—24. Kauer, Benkulen, Wienecke.—25. Macassar, Piepers.—26. Batavia, 1931-'32, W. C. van Heurn.—27. Sukabumi, Java, October 1926, E. le Mout.—28-29. Java, E. le Mout.—30. ?.

Tessaratoma quadrata Dist. 1. Assam.—2. Sylhet, Deyrolle.—3. Nanning, Kwang Si, China, E. le Mout.—4. San-nen-kai, Yunnan-fou, China, E. le Mout.—5. Ning-juen-fu, China, E. le Mout.—6. Laska, Upper Tonkin, Indo China, June 1913.—7-9. Hagiang, Tonkin, May 1914.—10. Keng Trap, Annam, June 1916.—11. Nam Ngun, Upper Mékong, May 12, 1918.—12. Hoabinh, Tonkin, August 1918. The specimens 6-12 collected by R. Vitalis de Salvaza.

Tessaratoma stictica nov. nom. (*Tessaratoma javanica* Thunb. var. *stictica* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1868, Essai d'une Faune Entomologique Indo-Neerlandaise, III, p. 26).—1. Java, Kuhl & Van Hasselt, Holotype of *Tessaratoma javanica* Thunb. var. *stictica* S. v. Voll.

Tessaratoma striata Walk. (fig. 3d). 1. Den Pasar, Bali, May 29, 1935, Awibowo.—2-20. Bali, November 1-15, 1938, W. C. van Heurn.

Tessaratoma timorensis Walk. (= *T. javanica* Thunb. var. *timorensis* S. v. Voll.).—1. Timor, May.—2-3. Timor, December.—4-5. Timor, January. The specimens 1-5 collected by Wienecke, Cotypes of *Tessaratoma javanica* Thunb. var. *timorensis* Snellen van Vollenhoven.—6-62. Suai, Central Timor, March-April 1929.—63-95. Niki-niki and Kelbano, Central Timor, April-May 1929.—96-102. Suai, Central Timor. The specimens 6-102 from E. le Mout.

Siphnus alcides Stål. 1. Saigon, Indo-China, July 4, 1924, E. le Mout.

Siphnus hercules nov. spec. Pitchy brown above, the head, transverse spots on the anterior area of the pronotum, the extreme apex of the scutellum, and irregular spots on the clavus and the corium, giving them a marbled aspect, castaneous. Antennae dark brown, the apices of the third and

the fourth joints lighter. Legs pitchy brown, coxae and bases of the femora ochraceous. Underside of the thorax brownish ochraceous, with remote coarse brown points. Abdomen dark castaneous, somewhat variegated with lighter brown, thickly and finely punctured, the centre and the edges smooth, the edges with small punctured patches. This species differs from *S. alcides* Stål by its darker colour and larger size. In our (female) specimens the apical corner of the sixth (seventh) abdominal segment is much more protruding than in *S. alcides* Stål.—Length (of the ♀): 33-34½ mm.—1. Long Blu-u, Mahakkam, November 1893, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis, Holotype.—2. Mahakkam, 1894, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis, Paratype.

Hypencha alata Bredd. 1. Central Borneo, 1903, Piepers.—2. Solok, Sumatra, May 19, 1913, P. O. Stolz.—3-4. Highlands of Padang, Sumatra, J. Menzel.—5. Pendeng, Atjeh, N. Sumatra, 400 m, February-March 1937, A. Hoogerwerf.

Hypencha apicalis Lep. & Serv. 1. Java, Van Eyndhoven.—2-4. Java, Muller.—5. Borneo, Muller.—6-7. ?.—8-9. Sukabumi, Java, E. le Moul. —10. Baturraden, Gunung Slamet, Java, 800 m, December 1934, F. C. Drescher.

Hypencha ophthalmica Stål. 1. Central East Borneo, August 23, 1925, H. C. Siebers.—2. Tandjong Merah, E. Sumatra, 1914, J. H. Houwing Jr. —3. ?.

Acidosterna notata nov. spec. Yellowish ochraceous, the posterior part of the vertex, two large spots against the anterior corners of the pronotum and the greater part of the protruding corners of the sixth (seventh) dorsal segment pitchy brown. The bases of the corium slightly darkened. Underside entirely yellow. Apices of the claws blackish. The processus on the metasternum is slightly longer than in *A. nitida* Stål, reaching the anterior coxae. Anterior part of the head with radiating furrows, posterior part with fine irregular sculpture. Anterior edge of the thorax coarsely punctured, lateral parts transversely furrowed, the disk sparingly and finely punctured. Scutellum nearly smooth, near the lateral edges anteriorly with some coarse points. Hemielytra finely and rather densely punctured, venter with fine, leathery sculpture, the centre and the edges nearly smooth.—Length (of the ♀) down the medial line: 23 mm; the apical corners of the sixth (seventh) abdominal segment reach about 1 mm farther backwardly than the apex of the abdomen.—1. Solok, Sumatra, 1914, P. O. Stolz, Holotype.

Pygoplatys (P.) acutus Dall. 1-3, Malacca, Deyrolle.—4. Suban Djerigi, Palembang, Sumatra, June 15, 1933, Soekarno.

Pygoplatys (P.) auropunctatus nov. spec. Reddish brown above, the head, the anterior portion and the extreme posterior border of the pronotum ochraceous. Hemielytra reddish brown, the bases of the costal and radial nerves yellow. Connexivum reddish ochraceous, the incisures and the points on the anterior portion of each segment blackish. The probably immature female is entirely ochraceous. Head, pronotum and connexivum coarsely punctate. The punctures for the greater part with shining greenish golden centre. Underside, rostrum and legs ochraceous, the apices of the claws black. Antennae reddish, the apical third part of the ultimate joint ochraceous. Lateral corners of the pronotum only moderately protruding, regularly narrowed, the tops widely rounded.—In the ♂ the lateral borders of the sixth (seventh) abdominal segment are entirely rounded, without any indication of an apical corner. The apical corners of the 2d-5th (3d-6th) segment of the abdomen slightly protruding, rectangular. The whole edge of the abdomen finely serrate. Ultimate ventral segment with a rounded excavation in the apical edge, the lateral corners somewhat truncate, rounded. In the ♀ the sixth (seventh) abdominal segment shows distinct rectangular apical corners, the lateral plates of the following segment with a protruding corner near the inner side, the outer corner faintly protruding beyond the adjacent border of the foregoing segment. Genital plates trapezoidal, the posterior corners nearly straight. Anal segment with two protruding corners at each side. In the ♀ the edges of the genital segments have a narrow but distinct black edge.—Length of the ♂: $16\frac{2}{3}$ mm; of the ♀: about 20 mm, the lateral corners of the sixth (seventh) abdominal segment protruding somewhat beyond the apex of the abdomen.—1-2. B. Na Khua, Laos, July 11, 1920, R. Vitalis de Salvaza, Holo- and Allotype.

Pygoplatys (P.) lancifer Walk. 1-4. Mahakkam, 1894.—5. Dengas, 1894.—6. Blu-u, 1894.—7-8. Blu-u, November 1896. Altogether collected by the Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.

Pygoplatys (P.) lunatus Dist. 1. Central East Borneo, November 13, 1925, H. C. Siebers.

Pygoplatys (P.) minax S. v. Voll. 1. Borneo, Schwaner, Holotype.—2-9. Mahakkam, 1894, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.—10. Long Blu-u, Mahakkam, 1898, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.—11. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, October 1913, E. Jacobson.

Pygoplatys (P.) obtusus nov. spec. Brownish ochraceous above, the hemielytra light reddish brown with yellow nervatures. Connexivum reddish brown, the bases of the second and third (third and fourth) segment with a black spot, the apices of the segments somewhat lighter. Pro-

notum anteriorly and connexivum rather sparingly but very coarsely punctate. Hemielytra densely and very finely punctured. Lateral protuberances of the pronotum short, about as long as the head, scarcely narrowed towards the ends, the apices blunt, rounded. Postfrenal part of the scutellum narrow, distinctly furrowed. Underside light ochraceous, the legs and the metasternum slightly more reddish. Orifices blackish. Rostrum yellow. Antennae ochraceous orange, the apical joint with exception of the base whitish yellow. Posterior corners of the abdominal segments only slightly prominent, rectangular; the edges finely serrate. Abdomen somewhat narrowed towards the end, the apical corner of the sixth segment (in the ♀) rectangular.—Length (of the ♀): $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm.—1. Mahakkam, 1894, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis, Holotype.

Pygoplatys (P.) roseus S. v. Voll. 1. Malacca, H. Deyrolle, Holotype.—2. India, from Fokker's collection.

Pygoplatys (P.) subrugosus S. v. Voll. 1. Buru, Bernstein, Cotype.—2. Buru, Bernstein.—3. Buru, Hoedt, Cotype.—4-5. Amboina, Hoedt.—6. Amboina, Forsten.

Pygoplatys (P.) trucidus Walk. 1-5. Mahakkam, 1894, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.

Pygoplatys (P.) validus Dall. 1. Mahakkam 1894.—2. Blu-u, 1894. Both collected by the Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.

Pygoplatys (Odontoteuchus) celebensis Breddin. It appears from Breddin's description (Abh. Natf. Ges. Halle, XXIV p. 62) that his *Pygoplatys celebensis* belongs to the subgenus *Odontoteuchus* Stål. ("Differt tamen capitis marginibus ante oculos dente acuto armatis, ...").

Pygoplatys (Odontoteuchus) longiceps Stål. 1. Philippines, Semper.—2. ?.

Enada Walker. The genus *Enada* does not belong to the Aplosternini, into which tribus it was brought by Kirkaldy. The prolonged scutellum, the basal cells of the membrane, the structure of the orifices and the quadriarticulate antennae bring it into the Tessaratomini. It is perhaps nearest allied to *Pygoplatys*, in which genus many species show the same peculiar corner in the anterior border of the corium. The genus differs, however, from *Pygoplatys* by the metasternum not being prolonged anteriorly into an erected spine, but into an acutangular processus, which fits into the posterior part of the furrow of the mesosternum. The lateral corners of the pronotum are obtusangular, not prolonged.

Enada marginepunctata nov. spec. Pale greyish ochraceous. The apical corners of the 2d (3d) and following abdominal segments each with a sharply defined black spot, in the ♀ also the genital segments show such

spots. Antennae pale ochraceous, the third joint greyish brown in the apical part, the fourth joint reddish in the centre, whitish at the top. Anterior edge of the corium distinctly angular at the end of the first (second) abdominal segment. Head, pronotum and scutellum coarsely punctate. Hemielytra and connexivum somewhat more densely and finely punctate. Lateral part of the underside of the thorax coarsely punctate, the venter very finely punctate, only near the edges more distinctly, and with longitudinal furrows.—Apical edge of the ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ somewhat brownish, finely granulate, with a faint inflexion in the centre; the lateral corners rounded. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♀ widened behind, the sides sinuate; genital plates rounded at the base, the central apical corner obtusangular, the lateral corners acuminate.—Length of the ♂: 11¹/₂ mm; of the ♀: 14¹/₂ mm.—1-2. Mahakkam, 1894, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis, Holo- and Allotype.

Amissus atlas Stål. 1. Kepahiang, Sumatra, Van Lansberge.

Amissus nitidus Walk. 1-3. Mahakkam, 1894, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.—4-5. Blu-u, September 1894, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.—6. Upper Mahakkam, Borneo, December 1912, Kampmeindert.

EUSTHENINI

Vitruvius insignis Dist. 1. Ardjuno, Hekmeyer.—2. Java, H. Bos.—3. An Loc, Cochinchina, July 29, 1923.—4. Lai Chien, Cochinchina, July 29, 1923.—5-8. Thu-dau-mot, Cochinchina, August 12, 1923.—9. Thanh Don, Cochinchina, August 26, 1923.—10-13. Saigon, Cochinchina, July 19-22, 1924. The specimens 3-13 collected by R. Vitalis de Salvaza.—14. Radjanandala, Gunung Pantjalikan, Preanger, Java, 400 m, May 31, 1936, F. C. Drescher.

Eusthenes brinae Yang. 1. Lao Kay, Tonkin, E. le Moults.—2. Laos, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.

Eusthenes cupreus Westw. 1. ?, Westwood, "E museo Hopei", Cotype.—2. Kiangsi, China.—3. Assam.—4. Shillong, Assam.—5-6. Assam.—7-11. Tonkin, June 1917.—12. Ban Samang, Luang Prabang, November 1917.—13. Muong You, Luang Prabang, November 13, 1917.—14. Ko Kieng, November 29, 1917.—15. Thalan, Xieng Khuang, November 20, 1917.—16. Muong Pik, Xieng Khouang, November 24, 1917.—17. Muong Pien, Laos, November 27, 1918.—18. Ban Hou, Laos, October 7, 1918.—19. Xieng Khouang, May 17, 1919.—20-22. Muong You, Luang Prabang, May 25, 1919.—23. Phong Saly, Laos, May 1920.—24. Laos.—25. Xieng Khouang, May 5, 1919. The specimens 7-25 collected by R. Vitalis de Salvaza.—26-27. Yunnan, E. le Moults.—28. Tonkin, E. le Moults.—29-31.

Kouang Tchéou, Abbé Largeteau.—32-42. Tchen Tong, Kouang Tchéou, E. le Moul.—43. Xieng Khouang, Laos, 1925, E. le Moul.

Eusthenes eurytus Dist. 1. Sikkim, India.—2. Silhet.

Eusthenes hercules Stål. 1. Java, Muller.—2 ?.

Eusthenes jason Stål. 1. Darjeeling.—2. ?.—3-6. Sylhet, Deyrolle.—7. Java, Muller, Holotype of *E. scutellaris* S. v. Voll.—8-10. Java.—11. ?

Eusthenes polyphemus Stål. 1. Kalaw, Shaw States, N. India.—2. Tumlong, Sikkim.—3. Laska, Upper Tonkin, Indo-China, July 1913, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.

Eusthenes robustus Lep. & Serv. 1-12. Buitenzorg, Java, Des Amory van der Hoeven.—13-14. Buitenzorg, Java, June 1909, Van der Weele.—15. ? from Heylaerts' collection.—16. Java, Van Vollenhoven.—17-18. Java, Muller.—19-26. Java, Van Lansberge.—27. Widjuno, Atjeh.—28-29. Java, Reinwardt.—30. Solok, Sumatra, 1914, P. O. Stolz.—31. Nagasaribo, on the plateau, Dr. B. Hagen.—32. Sukabumi, Java, April 1933, F. A. Th. H. Verbeek.—33-35. Sukabumi, Java, February 1926, E. le Moul.—36-37. Sukabumi, Java, October 1926, E. le Moul.—38-42. Sukabumi, Java.—43-44. Java.—45. Pasir Junghuhn, Gunung Malabar, Preanger, Java, 1600 m, March 1936, F. C. Drescher.—46-51. Gunung Tankuban Prah, Java, 4000-5000', March-June 1936.—52. Buitenzorg, November 1930, P. Buitendijk.—53. Buitenzorg, March 1937, Lütjeharms.—54. Gunung Tankuban Prah, Java, March 1936, F. C. Drescher.—55. Buitenzorg, September 1921, Dr. P. Buitendijk.—56. Laos, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.—57. Garut, February 1929.—58. Garut, January-February 1931.—59-60. Tjiluwong, near the Puntjak pass, 1000 m, June 1932.—61. Sarangan near Madiun, April 1-14, 1936. The specimens 57-61 collected by W. C. van Heurn.—62-63. Baturraden, Gunung Slamet, Java, 800 m, March 1938.—64-66. Kaligua, Gunung Slamet, Java, 1500-2100 m, February 1938.—67. Tjiharun, Preanger, Java, 1300 m, February 1938.—68-76. Gunung Tankuban Prah, Preanger, Java, 4000-5000', June 1938.—77-84. Rantepao, Nanggala, S. Celebes, May 1937.—85-95. Rantepao, Nanggala, S. Celebes, May-June, 1938. The specimens 62-95 collected by F. C. Drescher.—96. Todjambu, Central Celebes, June 1939.—97-98. Bendo Redjo, E. Java, September 1913, Van der Vaart.—99. Gunung Sibajak, Medan, August 16, 1931, Van der Meer Mohr.—100-103. Java.

Eusthenes rubefactus Dist. 1. Taininh, Cochin-China, October 1923, Vitalis de Salvaza.

Eusthenes saevus Stål. 1-15. Hongkong, Felder.

Eusthenes scutellaris H.-S. The characters indicated by Breddin to

separate *E. teucer* Breddin from *E. minor* S. v. Voll. (= *E. scutellaris* H.-S.) are not of sufficient importance to found a species. The structure of the apical corners of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♂ is very variable, and blunt corners are not always coincident with a broad segment. In the same way is a more protruding ultimate ventral segment in the ♀ not always coincident with a long common fissure on the ventral side of that segment. Notwithstanding the fact that it is not impossible that the species will have to be split up into different races when more material has been studied, I think that for the moment *E. teucer* Breddin can be regarded as a synonym of *E. scutellaris* H.-S.

As to Snellen van Vollenhoven's types of *E. minor*, they partly can be brought to "*E. teucer*" Breddin too, partly they are intermediate or agreeing with the "real" *E. scutellaris* H.-S. The specimen Snellen van Vollenhoven mentioned from Sumatra was *E. ulixus* Breddin.

1-2. Java, Reinwardt, Cotypes of *E. minor* S. v. Voll.—3-5. Java, Muller, Cotypes of *E. minor* S. v. Voll.—6. Megamendung, Java, Piepers, Cotype of *E. minor* S. v. Voll.—7-8. Gunung Singgalang, W. Coast of Sumatra, 1800 m, 1925, E. Jacobson.—9. Buitenzorg, Van der Weele.—10-26. Gunung Tankuban Prah, Preanger, Java, 4000-5000', 1936-'38, F. C. Drescher.—27-29. Gunung Pulasari, Preanger, Java, 1400 m, January 1938, R. Becking.—30. Semarang, P. H. van Doesburg.—31. Kopeng, August 2, 1932, Van Doesburg.—32-36. Garut, W. Java, 1928-'36, W. C. van Heurn.

Eusthenes theseus Stål. 1-23. Yunnan, E. le Moul't.—24-25. Laos, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.—26. Kosempo, Formosa, June 19-25, 1908, H. Sauter.—27-29. Giufu Shan, Sze Chuan, 1500-2000 m, E. Reitter.—30-31. Laos, Tonkin.—32-33. Pou Lan, Upper Mékong, May 13, 1918, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.—34. Muong Om, May 17, 1920, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.—35-36. Sannen Kai, Yunnan Fou, China, E. le Moul't.—37. Tchen Tong, Kouang Tchéou, China, E. le Moul't.—38. Lao Kai, Tonkin.—39. Tumlong, Sikkim.

Eusthenes ulixus Bredd. 1. Sumatra, Muller, Cotype of *E. minor* S. v. Voll.—2. Java, W. J. E. Hekmeyer.—3. Sukanegara, Preanger, Java, 900 m, January 19, 1936, F. C. Drescher.—4-5. Gunung Tankuban Prah, Java, 4000-5000', March and August 1936, F. C. Drescher.—6. Sukabumi, E. le Moul't.—7-8. Java, E. le Moul't.—9-10. Garut, Preanger, Java, 700 m, April 1929.—11. Gunung Tjerimai, November 1930.—12. Ardjuno, Java, June 1931. The specimens 9-12 collected by W. C. van Heurn.—13-14. Gunung Tankuban Prah, Java, 4000-5000', October and December 1936, F. C. Drescher.

Eusthenes variegatus Yang. 1-2. Tonkin, June 1917.—3-9. Xieng Khouang, Laos, May 5-17, 1919.—10. Muong You, Luang Prabang, May

25, 1919. The specimens 1-10 collected by R. Vitalis de Salvaza.—11. Tchen Tong, Kouang Tchéou, China, E. le Moul't.

Eusthenes viridis nov. spec. (fig. 4a). Upper side dark olive green, the hemielytra unicolourous with the thorax. Pronotum and scutellum finely and widely punctate, the hemielytra with dense but very fine punctation. Apex of the scutellum and spots at the bases of the connexival segments brownish ochraceous. Antennae black (fourth joints missing in both specimens). Under-

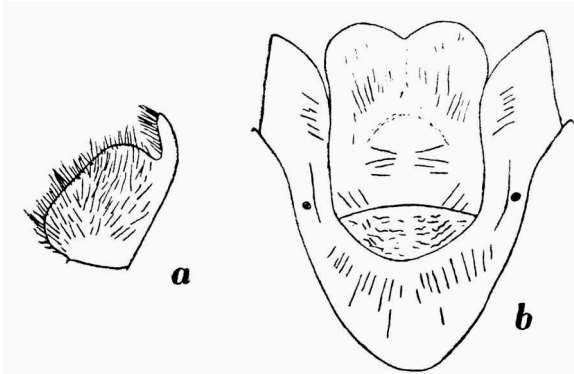


Fig. 4. a, *Eusthenes viridis* ♂, left paramere; b, *Mattiphus minutus* ♂, ultimate ventral segments, ventral view.

side shining green, with metallic luster. Pro- and mesosternum, the coxae and parts of the genital segments ochraceous. Metasternum brown. Legs in the ♂ specimen dark castaneous, in the ♀ ochraceous brown (due to immaturity?). This species is very distinct from its allies by the distinctly protruding lateral corners of the pronotum, which are more widely rounded than in the other species.—Parameres (fig. 4a) with a long apex, which shows a fringe of long, thin hairs at the outer side. The basal part broadest at the base, slightly narrowed towards the top. Apical edge of the ultimate ventral segment with a small acutangular incisure in the middle.—Length of the ♂: 32 mm, of the ♀: 33 mm.—1-2. Tayninh, Cochin-China, E. le Moul't, Holo- and Allotype.

Eurostus grossipes Dall. 1. Pondicherry, French India, E. le Moul't.

Eurostus heros Bredd. 1-3. Laska, Upper Tonkin, July.—4. Tayninh, Cochin-China, October.—5. Chapa, Tonkin, May 1916.—6. Vien Poukha, Upper Mékong, April 3, 1918.—7. Pang Tiac, Upper Mékong, May 14, 1918.—8. Xieng Khouang, Laos, May 12, 1919.—9. Xieng Om, Tonkin, May 14, 1920.—10-11. Laos. Altogether collected by R. Vitalis de Salvaza.

Eurostus ochraceus Montd. 1-3. San-nen Kai, Yunnan Fou, China.—4-5. Yunnan. Altogether from E. le Moul't.

Eurostus ochraceus Montd. var. **obscurus** nov. var. This form agrees in all characters with *E. ochraceus* Montd., except in the colour of the upper parts. Thorax and hemielytra are dark reddish brown, the head, the anterior border of the pronotum and a basal stripe at the edge of the

hemelytra metallic green. Sometimes the greater part of the pronotum and the scutellum are of the same colour. The apical process of the scutellum is ochraceous, and in a much sharper contrast with the surrounding parts than in the typical form. In colour of the upper parts the variety is similar to *E. heros* Bredd.—6-8. San-nen Kai, Yunnan Fou, China, from E. le Mout, Cotypes of the variety.

Eurostus validus Dall. 1-6. Hongkong, Felder.—7. Yunnan, Staudinger & Bang Haas.—8-10. Giufu Shan, Sze Chuan, 1500 m, Em. Reitter.—11. Laos, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.

Mattiphus aurifer Stål. 1-2. Philippines, Semper—3. Philippines, Parzudaki.

Mattiphus celebensis nov. spec. Anterior edge of the pronotum regularly rounded. Pronotum and hemelytra dark purplish brown, the head and scutellum still darker, nearly black. Anterior border of the pronotum and the costal area of the corium somewhat shining metallic green. Apical process of the scutellum yellow. Connexivum black, a smaller or greater basal part of each segment, in many cases about the basal half, light yellow. Hemelytra densely punctured. Pronotum and scutellum transversely ridged, the pronotum also distinctly punctured. Underside ochraceous, with ill defined metallic green patches. Antennae dark brown, the joints at both sides of each articulation narrowly yellow. Legs dark castaneous, the tarsi slightly lighter.—♂: The penultimate segment distinctly protruding, its visible part about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the visible part of the ultimate segment. The penultimate segment yellow, irregularly and superficially furrowed. Ultimate segment truncate at the apex, the lateral corners narrowly rounded, a small rectangular notch in the middle of the apical edge; blueish green, with metallic luster, the apical border and three indistinct patches at the base yellowish. The disk shows some transverse and oblique, rounded furrows and some coarse points.—♀: Genital segments yellowish, distinctly less shining than the foregoing segments. Breadth of the genital plates about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times their length.—Length of the ♂: $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $22\frac{2}{3}$ mm, of the ♀: $24\frac{2}{3}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$ mm.—1-7. Rantepao, Nanggala, 900 m, S. Celebes, April-May 1937-'38, F. C. Drescher, Holo- Allo- and Paratype.—8-12. Todjamboe, Central Celebes, June 1939, Paratypes.—13-14. ?.

Mattiphus hians Stål. 1-2. Philippines, Semper.

Mattiphus laticollis Westw. 1-2. Bengal, Deyrolle.—3. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, N. E. Sumatra, Dr. B. Hagen.—4-9. Atjeh, Ludeking.

Mattiphus minutus nov. spec. (fig. 4b). Lateral parts of the anterior edge of the pronotum straight, with a small tooth behind the eyes. Lateral

corners narrowly rounded. Apical corners of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment rather protruding, subacute. Because of these characters the species is not unlike a small *Eusthenes* in general appearance, the structure of the posterior femora in the male, however, brings it into the genus *Mattiphus*. Dark purplish brown above, moderately shining, with some green reflexion, which is strongest on the head and on the anterior portion of the pronotum. Apex of the scutellum and basal spots to the connexival segments orange yellow. Underside ochraceous, with greenish reflexion, except in the middle. Antennae dark brown, the basal joint lighter (fourth joints are missing). Legs ochraceous, the tarsi slightly darker. Penultimate segment distinctly visible. Ultimate segment (fig. 4b) terminated by two semicircular lobes, separated from each other by a medial obtusangular notch. The disk globularly rounded, faintly transversely striate.—Length (of the ♂): 19 mm.—1. San-nen Kai, Yunnan Fou, E. le Moulte, Holotype.

Mattiphus reflexus Dall. 1. Philippines, Deyrolle.

Mattiphus splendidus Dist. 1; Nanning, Kouang Si, China, E. le Moulte.—2. Kouang Yang Fou, Kouang Tchéou, China, E. le Moulte.—3. Phong Saly, Laos, May 1920, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.

Asiarcha nigridorsis Stål. 1-2. San-nen Kai, Yunnan Fou, China, E. le Moulte.—3. Laska, Upper Tonkin, July 1913, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.

Euryleura bicornis Lep. & Serv. 1. Solok, Highlands of Padang, Sumatra, P. O. Stolz.—2. Java, Reinwardt.—3. Garut, Preanger, W. Java, 700 m, April 1929, W. C. van Heurn.—4-12. Gunung Tankuban Prah, Preanger, Java, 4000-5000', October-November 1937, F. C. Drescher.

Carpona amyoti S. v. Voll. 1-2. ?, Raye, Cotypes.

Carpona angulata Stål. 1. Xieng Khouang, Laos, September 10, 1921, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.

Carpona imperialis Dohrn. 1. Kavignian, Luzon, Staudinger & Bang-Haas.

Carpona vollenhoveni nom. nov. (*Pycanum amyoti* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1868, Essai d'une Faune entomologique de l'Archipel Indo-Neerlandais III, p. 34, pl. 3 fig. 8; nec *Dalcantha amyoti* Snellen van Vollenhoven 1866, Tijdschr. v. Entomologie (2) vol. 1, p. 219, pl. 11 fig. 7). It appears that the specimen described by Snellen van Vollenhoven in his "Essai d'une Faune entomologique de l'Archipel indo-neerlandais" belongs to another species than his *Dalcantha amyoti* described two years before. The real *Carpona amyoti* is entirely pitchy black ("geheel uit den bruinen zwart") and not violaceous brown ("d'un brun de cerise foncée"); the structure of the pronotum also is very different, as is shown by the figures given by Snellen van Vollenhoven. The figure in the Tijdschrift voor

Entomologie (pl. II fig. 7), however, is not very satisfactory. As I have not seen typical specimens of *C. amplicollis* Stål I am not sure whether

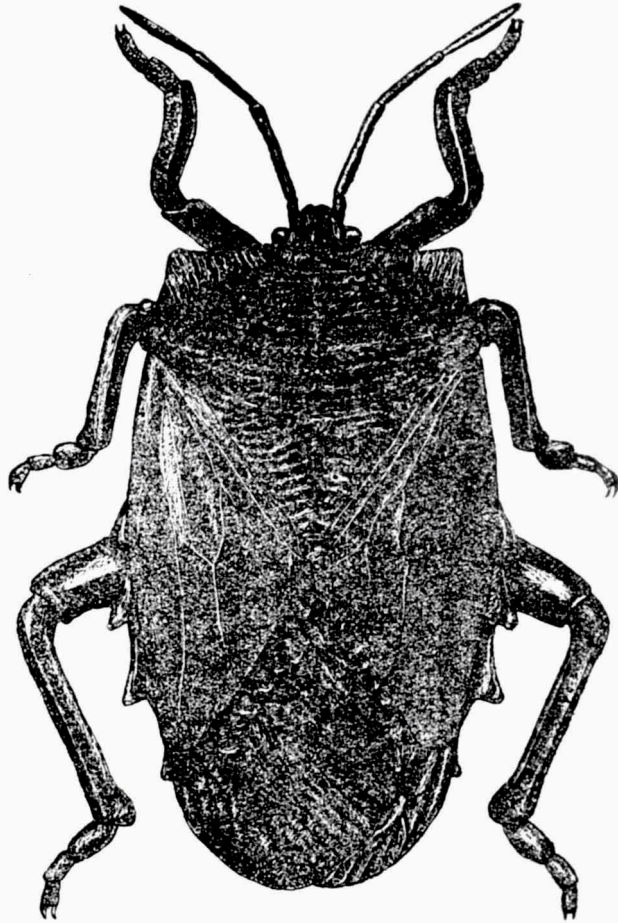


Fig. 5. *Serrocarpona celebensis*. $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$.

C. amyoti S. v. Voll. is a synonym of it; Stål himself wrote (1870, Svensk. Vet. Ak. Handl. 9, no. 1, p. 74): "A praecedente (*C. amplicollis*) vix diversa". The figure of *C. amplicollis* Stål given by Distant (Fauna of British India, Rhynchota, vol. I, p. 273, fig. 173) agrees very well with our types of *C. amyoti* S. v. Voll.—I. ?, Dr. Dalen.

Serrocarpona nov. gen. Posterior femora thickened, but without a spine near the base. The posterior trochanters with a strong, backwardly directed spine at the apex. Second and fourth joints of the antennae about equal in length. Metasternum not elevated, slightly convex. Mesosternum

furrowed between the ridges. Head not much broader than its length, lateral margins slightly sinuate. Posterior tibiae nearly straight. Abdomen narrowed towards the end; apical corners of the 2d-6th (3d-7th) segment prolonged into a somewhat blunt tooth. Type of the genus is:

Serrocarpona celebensis nov. spec. (fig. 5). ♂: Head, pronotum and scutellum black, the pronotum in the centre and near the lateral edges somewhat cupreous green. Hemelytra dark violaceous brown. Membrane brown, with shining cupreous reverberation. Underside black, with cupreous reflexions. Legs and antennae pitchy black, the articulations brownish. Underside of the metatarsi with yellowish brown tomentum. Apical edge of the ultimate ventral segment with a shallow, rounded excavation, the lateral corners widely rounded. The disk with a rounded boss at the base, and with angular impressions at both sides of it.—Length 37 mm.—1. Tadjambu, Central Celebes, June 1939.

Pycanum alternatum F. 1. N. E. Borneo, from Fokker's collection.—2-8. Java, Piepers, from Fokker's collection.—9. ?.—10. Supajang, April 1877.—11. Lubukh Gadang, December 1877.—12. Simawung, June 1877.—13-16. Sidjundjung, July 1877.—17. Silago, July 1877.—18-19. Misauw, July 1878.—20. Surulangun, July 1878. The specimens 10-20 collected by the Sumatra expedition.—21-23. Sambas, Borneo, 1891, Dr. J. Bosscha.—24. Padang, December 23, 1887, J. van der Hoeven.—25-49. Upper Mahakkam, 1894, Borneo Expedition.—50-78. Blu-u, 1894-'98, Mahakkam, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.—79. Borneo, October 1893, Dr. Hallier.—80. Gunung Kenepai, 1894, Moret.—81-83. Pontianak, M. Weber.—84. Nias, Tapanuli, Sumatra, 1894.—85. Lubu Raju, Tapanuli, 1894.—86-88. Tapanuli.—89-91. Sapirok, Tapanuli, 1894.—92. Siboga.—93. Mandeling. The specimens 84-93 collected by A. L. van Hasselt.—94-105. Borneo, Schwaner.—106-112. Java.—113. Sumatra.—114-119. Sumatra, Ludeking.—120-121. Lubu Bangku, W. Sumatra, 1905, J. Menzel.—122-129. Highlands of Padang, Sumatra, J. Menzel.—130. Bugi Tinggi, W. Sumatra.—131-135. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, N. E. Sumatra, Dr. B. Hagen.—136-145. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr. B. Hagen.—146-244. Solok, Highlands of Padang, 1911-'14, P. O. Stolz.—245-254. ?.—255. Benkulen, Candèze.—256. Malacca, H. Deyrolle.—257-259. Billiton, Van den Bossche.—260-261. Jung Diata, Sumatra, Van den Bossche.—262. Kauer, Benkulen, Wienecke.—263-264. Java, Reinwardt.—265-267. Borneo, W. Albarda.—268. Benkulen.—269. Musi Ilir, Palembang, Sumatra, 50 m, K. E. Keil.—270-272. Padang Sidempuan, W. Sumatra, J. D. Pasteur.—273-282. Nias, J. D. Pasteur.—283. Solok, Sumatra.—284. Depok, Java, February 1908.—285-286. Sron dol, Semarang, Java, December 1909.

—287. Babakan, Banjumas, Java, March 1911.—288. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, January 1913.—289. Aur Kumanis, Western Coast of Sumatra, March 1914.—290. Balun, Highlands of Padang, Sumatra, June 1914.—291. Anai Cleft, Western Coast of Sumatra, 500 m, 1926. The specimens 284-291 collected by E. Jacobson.—292. Padang, April 1888.—293. Banka, H. W. van der Weele.—294-296. Tebing Tinggi, F. J. Weynman.—297-299. Buitenzorg, 1930, Dr. P. Buitendijk.—300. Banka, J. van der Vecht.—301. Pangkal Pinang, March 1931, J. van der Vecht.—302-303. Djelutung, S. Banka, December 2, 1935, J. van der Vecht.—304. Tayninh, Cochinchina, December 1924.—305-323. Sukabumi, Java.—324-326. Java.—327. Bima, Sumbawa.—328. ?. The specimens 304-328 from E. le Moulton.—329. Baturraden, Gunung Slamet, Java, 800 m, December 1936, F. C. Drescher.—330. Pladju, Palembang, Sumatra, 1920, D. Houwing.—331. ?.—332-333. Phuguoc, Cochinchina, August-September 1924, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.—334. Yunnan, E. le Moulton.—335-337. Depok, near Batavia, March and June 1932, W. C. van Heurn.

Pycanum ochraceum Dist. 1-3. Thang Hoa, Annam, Indo-China, E. le Moulton.—4-5. Bagiang, Tonkin, May 1914.—6. Tonkin, June 1917.—7. Pang Tiac, Upper Mekong, May 14, 1918. The specimens 4-7 collected by R. Vitalis de Salvaza.

Pycanum ponderosum Stål. 1. ?.—2. Sylhet, H. Deyrolle.—3-5. ?, Van der Does de Bye.—6. Pang Tiac, Upper Mekong, May 14, 1918.—7. Sen Kam, Upper Mekong, May 29, 1918. The specimens 6-7 collected by R. Vitalis de Salvaza.

Pseudopycanum nigromarginatum Stål. 1-2. Malacca, H. Deyrolle, Holo- and Paratype.

Sanganus jenseni Dist. 1. Pontianak, Borneo Expedition, M. Weber.—2. Upper Kapuas, Borneo, S. L. Brug.—3. Solok, Sumatra, September 29, 1913, P. O. Stolz.—4-7. Tandjong Merah, E. Sumatra, 1914, J. H. Houwing.—8-9. Pladju, Palembang, Sumatra, 1920, D. Houwing.—10. Merauke (?), New Guinea, 1930, from Van der Vaart's collection.

Sanganus westwoodii S. v. Voll. 1. Sumatra, Muller, Holotype.

Dalcantha alata Bredd. 1-2. Laos, R. Vitalis de Salvaza.

Dalcantha angularis Bredd. 1. Kepahiang, Sumatra, Van Lansberge.—2. Solok, Sumatra, 1914, P. O. Stolz.—3. Tanangtalu, Sumatra, May 1915, E. Jacobson.

Dalcantha stålîi S. v. Voll. 1-4. Sylhet, Deyrolle, Cotypes.

Ectmetocara intermedia Schoutd. 1-2. Ivory Coast, Dimbokro.

Ectmetocara platygastera Westw. 1. Sierra Leone, Westwood, Cotype.—2. Moyamba, Sierra Leone, E. le Moulton.

PANTOCHLORINI

Pantochlora vivida Stål. 1-2. La Vruca, Costa Rica, from Fokker's collection.

APLOSTERNINI

Natalicola delegorguei Spin. 1-5. Konso, Kenya, February 1931, Brouwer & Harinxma thoe Slooten.—6-7. Kafakumba, Katanga, Belgian Congo, E. le Moutt.

Aplosterna virescens Westw. 1. Gambia.—2. Gambia, Westwood, Cotype.—3. Kaolak, Senegal, W. Africa, E. le Moutt.

Encosternum delegorguei Spin. 1. ?.—2. Okahandje, S. W. Africa.—3-5. Dulawayo, November 24, 1938, Dr. D. L. Uyttenboogaart.

PLATYTATINI

Platytatus ambiguus Bergr. 1. Tananarivo, Madagascar, Staudinger & Bang-Haas.

EUMENOTINI

Eumenotes obscura Westw. 1. Java, Muller.—2. Amurang, Forsten.—3. Sumatra, Ludeking.—4. Highlands of Padang, Van Riemsdijk.—5. Palembang, Highlands, May-June 1878, Sumatra Expedition.—6. Surulangun, April 1878, Sumatra expedition.—7. ?.—8. Upper Mahakkam, 1894, Borneo expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.—9. Long Blu-u, Mahakkam, November 1894, Borneo Expedition, Dr. Nieuwenhuis.—10-11. Solok, Sumatra, 1913-'14, P. O. Stolz.—12. Air Bangis, Sumatra, September 1913.—13. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, April 1914.—14-16. Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1926.—17. Anai Cleft, Western Coast of Sumatra, 1926. The specimens 12-17 collected by E. Jacobson.—18-19. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, N. E. Sumatra, Dr. B. Hagen.—20-25. Bandung, Preanger, Java, 750 m, November 1936, F. C. Drescher.

UROLABIDINAE

Urolabida grayi White (fig. 6b). 1. Dehra Dun, Dobhalwala.

Urolabida histrionica Westw. 1-2. Muara Sako, Sumatra, October 1915.—3-4. Padang Pandjang, Sumatra, 770 m, April 1921.—5-17. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, 920 m, 1922-'26.—18. Lubuksikaping, Western Coast of Sumatra, 450 m, 1926. Altogether collected by E. Jacobson.

Urolabida javanica nov. spec. (fig. 6a). Pale ochraceous, transparent, with irregular green markings, which have a tendency to form longitudinal stripes on the hemielytra and on the scutellum, and at both sides of the venter of the abdomen. First and second joints of the antennae about

equal in length, yellowish, the first joint with a green stripe along the inner side. Third joint scarcely half as long as the second, brownish, the base pale greenish yellow, the top darker. Further joints missing. Legs

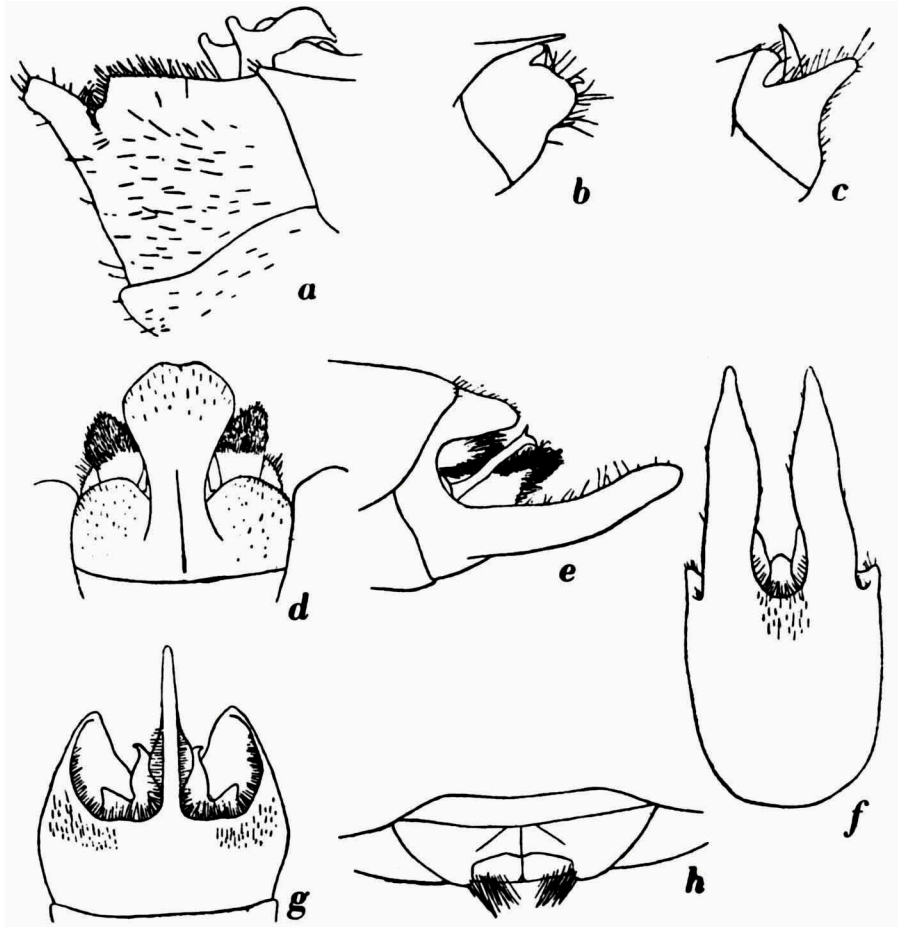


Fig. 6. Genital segments of various species of *Urolabida* and *Urostylis*. a, *Urolabida javanica* ♂, lateral view; b, *Urolabida grayi* ♂, lateral view; c, *Urolabida pulchra* ♂, lateral view; d, *Urolabida spathulifera* ♂, ventral view; e, *Urostylis furcifer* ♂, lateral view; f, *Urostylis pusilla* ♂, caudal view; g, *Urostylis rugosa* ♂, ventral view; h, *Urostylis rugosa* ♀, ventral view.

pale, the femora with irregular green markings, the tibiae greenish in the middle, ochraceous at the top. Rostrum narrowly brown at the top.—Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 6a) with a central protuberant gutter-shaped lobe, and with somewhat protruding lateral corners. Parameres with a backwardly directed tooth, the top is bent forwardly, rather

sharp.—Length (of the ♂): $11\frac{2}{3}$ mm.—1. Nongkodjadar, Java, January 1911, E. Jacobson, Holotype.

Urolabida pulchra nov. spec. (fig. 6c). Antennae and legs longly pilose; lateral margins of the pronotum and the corium dilated. Orange yellow, the lateral edges of the pronotum, a border at the anterior and posterior edges of the corium and a round spot near the middle of the anterior edge greenish. Pronotum with two large triangular brown spots against the posterior edge, which are bordered with black along their anterior and medial edge. Scutellum with two corresponding spots at the basal corners of about the same size. Base of the membrane and extreme apical corner of the corium black. Clavus brownish, the suture between clavus and corium with a black stripe. First joint of the antennae about as long as head and thorax together, second joint slightly longer, third joint about half as long as the first, fourth joint missing in all specimens. The colour of the first and second joint is yellow, the second joint light brown at the top, as is the base of the third joint, which is dark brown for the greater apical part. Underside pale greenish yellow, legs yellowish, the apices of the tibiae and the tarsi more or less greyish. Besides a slight difference in the colour pattern, which is most easily seen in the spots on the base of the scutellum, the space between them being not wider than the space between the pronotal spots, this species differs from *U. grayi* White in the structure of the male genitalia. The lateral edge of the ultimate ventral segment in the ♂ shows a distinct protuberance, the tooth at its inner side is much larger than in *U. grayi* (cf. figs. 6b and c). In the ♀ the laminae of the 7th (9th) sternite are transverse, the inner posterior corners rectangular, lateral edges rounded. Genital plates quadrangular, with rectangular apex, the apices of which lie at both sides of the anal tube. Length of the ♂: $11\frac{1}{3}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm, of the ♀: $13\frac{2}{3}$ - $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.—1-4. Kalaw, Shaw States, North India, Staudinger & Bang-Haas, Holo- Allo- and Paratypes; and 8 Paratypes of the same locality in Staudinger's stock.

Urolabida spathulifera nov. spec. (fig. 6d). Pale greyish ochraceous mixed with green. Pronotum and scutellum, a medial stripe excepted, distinctly punctured with dark brown points. Clavus with a row of brown points near to the posterior (scutellar) edge. Corium with a similar row of points at the suture between corium and clavus and with two rows of points with a few points between these in the costal area. First joint of antennae pale greenish, second joint brownish towards the top, third joint brown, darker at the top, fourth joint pale yellow or green in its basal third part, brown for the remaining part, fifth joints missing in all specimens. First, second and fourth joints subequal in length, third joint half as long.

Underside pale yellow, with green patches; the epipleurae with an orange streak. Rostrum with brown top. Legs yellow, with green patches, the second and third joints of the tarsi and the top of the basal joints dark greyish brown.—Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 6d) with a large spathuliform protuberance in the middle. The supralateral processes thickly hairy in their apical part. Parameres with somewhat swollen base, nearly rectangularly bent backwardly in the middle, the apical part narrowed, pointed at the top.—Length (of the ♂) 10-10²/₃ mm; a specimen without abdomen, possibly a ♀, measures 12 mm.—1-4. San-nen Kai, Yunnan Fou, E. le Moul, Holo- and Paratypes.

Urolabida tenera Westw. 1. Hindostan, Westwood, Cotype.

Urolabida uniloba Stål. 1. Sylhet, 1891, H. Deyrolle.

Urostylis flavoannulata Stål. 1-4. Poktussan, N. E. Korea.

Urostylis furcifer nov. spec. (fig. 6e). Ochraceous, more or less intermixed with green above, especially on the corium. Anterior part of the pronotum somewhat widely punctured with brown points. Between the anterior and the posterior part runs a single very dense row of coarse black points. An area between the lateral corners, somewhat before the posterior edge also is densely set with similar points, and a few points occur between the central row and the posterior area. Behind the coarsely pointed area, just before the smooth posterior border, the pronotum shows a zone with very fine brown punctuation. Scutellum with moderately dense and coarse brown punctuation. Clavus with a single row of brown points near the posterior edge. Corium with a row of points along the claval suture, the costal and subcostal areas, the apical parts excepted, somewhat widely punctured, the central area with sparse concolourous points. Lateral edges of the pronotum very finely serrate. Underside ochraceous, stigmata concolourous. Antennae greenish yellow, the apices of the third, fourth and fifth joints darkened. First and second joints subequal in length, third joint half as long as the second, fourth joint about ³/₄ of the length of the second, fifth joint scarcely ²/₃ of the length of the second joint. Legs greenish yellow, the tarsi greyish.—Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 6e) with two large protuberances at the apical edge, which diverge towards the top, and with a central spathuliform protuberance that is more obliquely upwardly directed. Upper lateral corners also protruding. Parameres thin, hooked, with a small, sharp, upwardly directed tooth before the curved end. In the ♀ the pleurites of the seventh (ninth) segment of the abdomen are somewhat prolonged and converging to each other. The sternites of this segment with a notch near the central apical corner; the pleurites of the following segment short,

triangular.—Length of the ♂: $10\frac{1}{2}$ -11 mm; of the ♀: 12 - $13\frac{1}{4}$ mm.—1-4. San-nen Kai, Yunnan Fou, E. le Moul, Holo-, Allo- and Paratypes.

Urostylis philoides Walk. 1. Sibolga, Sumatra, August 1913.—2. Aur Kumanis, Sumatra, March 1914. Both collected by E. Jacobson.

Urostylis punctigera Westw. 1. Bengal, Westwood, Cotype.

Urostylis pusilla nov. spec. (fig. 6f). Brownish ochraceous above, the coriaceous parts of the hemielytra somewhat lighter and with greenish tinge. Anterior collar of the pronotum pale yellowish. Pronotum rather coarsely punctate, the posterior part somewhat transversely rugose, the lateral edges finely serrate. Scutellum showing a nearly semicircular, slightly swollen anterior portion, with two smooth callosities in the anterior corners, moderately punctate and transversely wrinkled. The remaining posterior part is more coarsely punctate and shows a more distinct central longitudinal keel. Clavus with a row of points at the scutellar edge, tapering away towards the end. Corium with a row of points near the claval suture, and with rather coarse punctuation in the costal area, except near the apex. For the rest the hemielytra are only very indistinctly transversely wrinkled, nearly smooth. Underside ochraceous, the posterior edges of the thoracal segments and the environment of the coxal cavities slightly lighter. A central spot on the base of the venter brownish. First joint of the antennae ochraceous, further joints missing in our specimen. Extreme apex of the rostrum blackish. Legs ochraceous, the ends of the tarsi slightly darkened.—Apical edge of the genital segment of the ♂ (fig. 6f) with two long erect parallel processus, with acuminate tops, and with a nipple-formed processus at each lateral corner. Parameres flattened, subacute, the tops slightly bent backwardly.—Length (of the ♂): $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.—Ban Na Guan, Laos, March 25, 1929, R. Vitalis de Salvaza, Holotype.

Urostylis rugosa nov. spec. (fig. 6g and h). Lateral margins of the corium not black. Connexivum without dark markings. Vertex flattened, slightly impressed. Stigmata not black. Bases of the tibiae without a distinct black spot. Ochraceous above, with more or less extended greenish parts. A stripe near the lateral edges of the pronotum orange red. Upper side entirely coarsely and rather distinctly punctured, the scutellum and hemielytra transversely rugate. Lateral edges of the pronotum denticulate, the dents each with a hair at the top. Underside ochraceous, with ill defined green parts. Legs yellowish, apices of the tibiae and the tarsi green. Antennae ochraceous, the third and fourth joints greenish, fifth joint greyish towards the top. The second joint is the longest, the first and fourth joints are slightly shorter, the fifth joint is distinctly shorter; third joint about half as long as the fourth.—Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 6g)

with a long, upwardly curved, sharp pointed processus at the middle of the apical edge, which shows at both sides a laminar extension in the basal portion. Parameres leaf-shaped, the tops pointed, curved outwardly.—In the ♀ the lamina of the 7th (9th) sternite are covering the greater part of the pleurites of the following segment, which are visible only in the medial part, where the lamina show a nearly rectangular incision (fig. 6h).—Length of the ♂: $11\frac{1}{4}$ mm; of the ♀: $11\frac{2}{3}$ - $12\frac{1}{4}$ mm, measured up to the top of the membrane, which exceeds the abdomen by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.—This species is related to *U. immaculatus* Yang, but differs by its more coarse punctuation and by the structure of the parameres.—1-5. San-nen Kai, Yunnan Fou, E. 1e Moul't, Holo- and Paratypes.

Urostylis sinensis Walk. 1. Ompo, Korea.

Urostylis striicornis Scott. 1-2. San-nen Kai, Yunnan Fou, China, E. 1e Moul't.

Tessaromerus licenti Yang. 1. Ta Tsien Lu, Kiu Lung, China, Reitter.—2. San-nen Kai, Yunnan Fou, China, E. 1e Moul't.

Urochela distincta Dist. 1. San-nen Kai, Yunnan Fou, China, E. 1e Moul't.

Urochela elongata nov. spec. (fig. 7a and b). This species is of somewhat narrower stature than the other species of the genus, especially the membrane is longer, and more narrowly rounded at the top. Brownish ochraceous above, with nearly black punctuation. On the pronotum and the scutellum the punctuation is rather fine and confluent into transverse rows. On the hemelytra the punctuation is coarser; the clavus shows one row of points near the posterior border and scattered punctuation on the rest of its surface, the corium shows also a row of points near the claval suture and very dense punctuation along the costal edge. For the rest its punctuation is rather irregular, somewhat more dense at the base than at the membranal suture. A medial line on the pronotum and the scutellum and two small spots behind the anterior area of the pronotum are unpunctured. Antennae nearly black, the basal half of the fourth and of the fifth joint yellow. The first, second, fourth and fifth joints subequal in length, the third joint of about half the length of the other joints. Legs ochraceous, rather finely punctured with brown points.—Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 7a) with a long medial processus at the apical edge. The posterior top of that processus is medially furrowed, at the inner side the processus shows a blunt tubercle, more inwardly a style-like, anteriorly directed upper part. Parameres slightly curved, sharp-pointed.—In the ♀ the pleurites of the 8th (10th) segment show a rather strong tubercle on their disk, near the medial suture, at about $\frac{1}{3}$ from the lower end. In the upper

part they show a strong transverse keel, above this keel the pleurite shows a large black transverse spot (fig. 7b).—Length of the ♂: $13\frac{1}{2}$ - $13\frac{2}{3}$ mm; of the ♀: $13\frac{1}{3}$ -14 mm.—1-3. Yunnan Sen, E. le Moul, Holo- Allo- and Paratypes.—4-7. San-nen Kai, Yunnan Fou, E. le Moul, Paratypes.

Urochela luteovaria Dist. 1. San-nen Kai, Yunnan Fou, China, E. le Moul.

Urochela nigropunctata nov. spec. (fig. 7c and d). Ochraceous brown

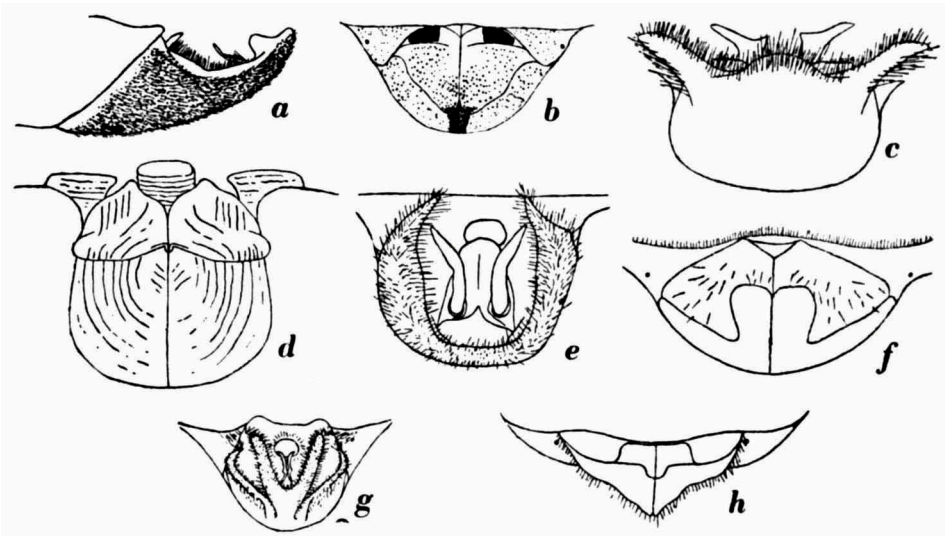


Fig. 7. Genital segments of various species of *Urochela*. a, *U. elongata* ♂, lateral view; b, *U. elongata* ♀, caudal view; c, *U. nigropunctata* ♂, caudal view; d, *U. nigropunctata* ♀, caudal view; e, *U. pilosa* ♂, caudal view; f, *U. pilosa* ♀, caudal view; g, *U. ramifer* ♂, caudal view; h, *U. ramifer* ♀, ventral view.

above, very densely and rather coarsely punctured with black points. The black colour of the points is confluent in various parts into ill defined irregular black spots, of which a central spot on the corium is the most distinct. The head shows a black transverse stripe behind, emitting two black stripes anteriorly, in some cases these black markings are much extended, and occupy the whole upper surface of the head. Underside brown or ochraceous, the stigmata and a small semicircular spot on both sides at the bases of the segments black. Propleurae punctured with black points. In dark specimens the meso- and metasternum and the meso- and metapleurae are marked with more or less extended black spots. Antennae greyish brown, the first joint in some specimens more reddish, the fourth and the fifth joints each with a whitish basal annulation, which occupies somewhat less than half of each joint. Second and fourth

joints about equal in length, first and fifth joints slightly shorter, third joint scarcely half as long as the second. Legs brownish, the coxae, the bases of femora and tibiae and the second joint of the tarsi ochraceous. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 7c) with two acute, flat, laterally directed black protuberances. Parameres flat, ending into two sharp points.—In the ♀ the seventh (ninth) sternites are distinctly longer than broad, the inner apical corner slightly prolonged backwardly. The pleurites of the following segment transverse, the apical corner blunt, laterally with a small tuberosity (fig. 7d).—Length of the ♂: $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm; of the ♀: 11 - $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.—1-5. Laos, Vitalis de Salvaza, Holo- Allo- and Paratypes.—6. Thado par Cuaras, Province des Vins, Annam, 400 m, March-April 1913, Vitalis de Salvaza, Paratype.—7. Chapa par Laos, Upper Tonkin, 1800 m, 1912-'13, Vitalis de Salvaza, Paratype.—8-9. Tay Ninh, Cochinchina, October 1923, Paratypes.—10. Indo China, Vitalis de Salvaza, Paratype. Altogether from E. le Moul.

Urochela pilosa nov. spec. (fig. 7e and f). This species strongly resembles *U. himalayaensis* Yang; it differs, however, from that species by its coarser punctuation, its very obvious pilosity and its broader stature. Reddish brown or ferruginous, an ill defined central black spot and a spot against the membrane black. The whole upper surface, with exception of the head and the lateral edges of the pronotum coarsely and rather densely punctured with black points. On the clavus the points are not very obviously ranged into rows; the row near the claval suture on the corium, on the other hand, is very well marked, the points being partly confluent. The whole body, legs and antennae included, covered with erect pubescence, which varies in length between the diameter of the second and of the first antennal joint. First antennal joint reddish brown, second and third joints dark greyish brown, fourth and fifth joints dark brown, each with a basal whitish annulation, occupying about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the joint. Rostrum black at the top, legs nearly unicolourous brown. Venter of the abdomen shining brown, the stigmata, a transverse stripe on each segment behind them and lateral spots on the centra of the connexival segments black.—The male genitalia (fig. 7e) are similar to those of *U. distincta* Dist., the aperture of the genital segment, however, is wider, the supralateral processes less developed, the flexion of the parameres lies more exactly in the middle of their length, the genital embracer is not notched at the end. The female genitalia (fig. 7f) are very similar to those of *U. himalayaensis* Yang.—Length of the ♂: $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm; of the ♀: $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.—1. Lao Kay, Tonkin, E. le Moul, Holotype.—2. Laos, Vitalis de Salvaza, Allotype.

Urochela ramifer nov. spec. (fig. 7g and h). In general appearance this species is very similar to *U. elongata* m. It is, however, of somewhat broader stature, the pronotum is more obviously longly pilose, the tarsi are yellow, distinctly lighter than the tibiae. The corium shows, beside the coarse points in the costal and subcostal area a finer and rather equally dispersed punctuation on the whole surface.—Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 7g) with a long, bifurcated protuberance at the apical edge. Parameres narrow, slightly curved at the top, the top pointed. The pleurites of the 7th (9th) segment of the ♀ with strong tubercles somewhat above the middle, touching each other in the medial line. The sternites of this segment impressed in the medial part, the inner apical corners somewhat protuberant (fig. 7h).—Length of the ♂: $13\frac{1}{4}$ mm; of the ♀: $13\frac{3}{4}$ mm.—1. Tado par Cuaras, Province des Vins, Annam, 400 m, March-April 1913, Vitalis de Salvaza, Holotype.—2. Laos, Vitalis de Salvaza, Allotype.

Parurochela quadrinotata Dist. 1. Seishin, Korea.—2. Maurshan, E. Manchuria.—3. Charbin, Manchuria.—4. Sutshanski, Rudnik, Ussuri.