CATALOGUE OF THE COREIDAE IN THE RIJKSMUSEUM VAN NATUURLIJKE HISTORIE

Part III. COREINAE, Second Part

by

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with 14 textfigures

SPARTOCERINI

Menenotus lunatus de Cast. 1-2. Brazil, Dupont. — 3. Brazil, van Vollenhoven — 4. Brazil, Dohrn. — 5-6. Brazil. — 7. Sao Paulo, Staudinger 1932.

Spartocera batatas F. 1. St. Vincent, Hope. — 2. ?. — 3-75. Post Groningen, Suriname, W. C. van Heurn. — 76. Suriname, Leesberg. — 77. ?, van Eyndhoven. — 78. Palume, Tapanahoni expedition, van Stockum, 1904. — 79. Paramaribo, 1900, Dr H. van Capellen. — 80. Suriname, van Brussel, from Fokker's collection.

Spartocera brevicornis Stål. 1-5. Montevideo, Deyrolle. — 6. Uruguay, Meyer-Dür. — 7. Ensenada, near Buenos Aires, 1893, Dr H. ten Kate.

Spartocera cinnamomea Hahn. 1. St. Martin, Parzudaki. — 2. Hohenau, Paraguay, Staudinger 1932. — 3-4. ?, Staudinger 1932.

Spartocera denticulata Stål. 1-3. Brazil, Calkoen. — 4. Brazil, Deyrolle. — 5. Brazil. — 6. ?, van Vollenhoven. — 7. Suriname, van Eyndhoven.

Spartocera dentiventris Berg. 1(-2?). Espirito Santo, Staudinger 1932.

Spartocera fusca Thbg. 1-6. Rio de Janeiro, Museum Berlin. — 7. St. Vincent, Hope. — 8. Antigua, Hope. — 9. ?, from Hope's collection. — 10-11. Antilles, Parzudaki. — 12-13. Brazil, Deyrolle. — 14-16. Uruguay, Meyer-Dür. — 17. St. Martin, 1869, Rijgersma. — 18. Caracas, van Lansberge. — 19-24. ?. — 25-27. Huanuco, 1934, Ir de Voogd.

Spartocera granulata Stål. 1. ?, Staudinger, 1932.

Spartocera pantomina Dist. 1. Ambata. Equador (Paratype of *S. ortonedai* Montd.), from Fokker's collection.

Spartocera quadricollis Sign. 1-2. Coroico, Bolivia, Staudinger 1932.

Eubule sculpta Perty. 1. America, Deyrolle. — 2-5. Uruguay, Meyer-Dür.

Eubule scutellata Westw. 1. Caracas, van Lansberge.

Sephina gundlachi Guér. 1. Cuba, Dohrn.

Sephina limbata Stål. 1. Panzos, Guatemala, Staudinger 1935.

Sephina pubera Er. 1-2. Gonini, August 1903, G. Versteeg. — 3. Tapanahoni, July 1904, van Stockum.

Sephina pustulata F. 1-2. Brazil, Calkoen. — 3. Coroico, Bolivia, Staudinger 1932. — 4. Mapiri, Bolivia, Staudinger 1934.

Sephina rogersi Dist. 1. Chiriqui, Staudinger. — 2-4. Chiriqui, Staudinger 1935.

Sephina sulcaticollis Schmidt. 1. Chiriqui, Staudinger 1932. — 2-3. Chiriqui, Staudinger 1935.

Sephina vinula Stål. 1-3. Jalapa, Mexico, Staudinger 1934-'35.

Euagona diana Dall. 1. Puerto Inca, Rio Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1933.

Molchina compressicornis F. 1. Gonini, 20 August 1903, G. Versteeg. — 2. Gonini, 3 August 1907, G. Versteeg. — 3. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1934. — 4. Corumba, Matto Grosso, Staudinger 1934.

Molchina hopei Perty. 1. Cayenne, Feistham. — 2. California (??), Dupont. — 3. Umbria, Guinea river, Columbia, Staudinger 1934. — 4. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1934.

Molchina obtusidens nov. spec. Venter with a percurrent stripe of thick whitish tomentum at both sides. Apical corners of the abdominal segments (in the ♂) with a short but acute spine. Lateral corners of the pronotum not prolongated, laterally directed. Antenniferous tubercles nearly contiguous at the apices. Beside these characters the species is rather similar to *M. hopei* Pertey, the punctuation is slightly finer, the metallic luster of the points only faintly indicated. Pronotum in the posterior part distinctly transversely furrowed. The general colour is more reddish brown,

but this may be due to immaturism. The basal part of the apical antennal joint is yellow only for $^1/_6$ of its length. Second (third) ventral segment of the ♂ with two rather prominent hunches, which are obliquely furrowed near the middle and divided into small tubercles at the sides. These hunches are less broad than in *M. hopei* Perty and *M. compressicornis* F., occupying together only about ¼ of the width of the segment. Following segment with a rounded central hunch, which shows a medial percurrent longitudinal furrow; the surface is furnished with small tubercles which are more or less situated in transverse rows, especially in the posterior part. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ with two very faint transverse impressions. The apical margin slightly truncate, but not inflexed. Length (of the ♂): 28 mm.—1. Chiriqui, Panama, Staudinger 1935 (Holotype).

LEPTOSCELIDINI

Leptoscelis bipustulata L. 1-3. Suriname, Calkoen. — 4-5. S. America.

Leptoscelis divisa Stål. 1-3. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1935. — 4. Callanga, Peru, Staudinger 1935.

Leptoscelis elongator F. 1(-6?). Bahia (Paratypes of *Anisoscelis flavipes* Burm. ?), Museum Berlin.

Leptoscelis flaviventris nov. spec. Anterior corners of the pronotum rounded, not prominent. Connexivum reddish, unicolourous. First joint of the antennae distinctly shorter than the second. Posterior femora of the ♂ nearly straight, not distinctly incrassate. Pitchy black; the abdomen entirely reddish yellow. Ultimate joint of the antennae yellow, except the extreme base. Corium each with two small reddish spots in the middle, situated on a transverse line. This species resembles *L. nigripes* Stål in general aspect, but is distinct by the yellow abdomen and the black second and third joints of the antennae showing no yellow annulation. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ with a broad but indistinct transverse central impression, and a distinct transverse impression at each side near the apical edge. The apical edge shows a very faint furrow in the centre. Length of the ♂: $14^2/_3$-$15^1/_2$ mm; of the ♀: $16^1/_4$ mm. — 1-3. Puerto Inca, Rio Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1934 (Holo-, Allo-, and Paratype).

Leptoscelis limbativentris Bredd. 1. ?.

Leptoscelis matronalis Bredd. 1-4. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1935.

Leptoscelis nigripes Stål. 1-3. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1932.

Leptoscelis pallida Stål. 1-2. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1932.

Leptoscelis quadripunctata Hagl. 1-3. Chiriqui, Panama, Staudinger 1935.

Leptoscelis saepifera Bredd. 1. Loreita, Ecuador, Staudinger 1933. — 2-3. Cumbase, Peru, Staudinger 1935.

Leptoscelis tricolor Westw. 1-4. Chiriqui, Panama, Staudinger 1935.

Malvana serrulata Stål. 1. Mapiri, Bolivia, Staudinger 1935.

Phthia cantharidina Bergr. 1. Pozuzu, Peru, Staudinger 1932. — 2. Oxapampa, Peru, Staudinger 1933. — 3. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1935.

Phthia cyanea Sign. 1. Macas, E. Ecuador, Staudinger 1933. — 2. Puerto Pajares, Rio Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1933. — 3-5. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1935. — 6. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1935. — 7. Tinga Maria, 1934, Ir de Voogd.

Phthia decorata Stål. 2-3. Puerto Pajares, Rio Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1933. — 4-6. Callanga, Peru, Staudinger 1935. — 7. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1935.

Var. **viridiventris** nov. var. Between the numerous specimens of the species in Staudinger's stock a rather large number was different in having no red ventral base, the first visible segment only showing some yellowish spots at the sides and at the base behind the coxae. The structure of the genital segment, however, shows no difference with the typical form. The typical form as well as the variety occur in both sexes. — 1. Peru, Staudinger (Paratype of the var.). — 8-10. Callanga, Peru, Staudinger 1935 (Holo-, Allo-, and Paratype of the var.). — 11. Marcapata, Peru (Paratype of the var.), Staudinger 1935. — 12. Yungas, Bolivia (Paratype of the var.); and one Paratype of the var. from Songo, Bolivia, in the collection of Dr D. Mac Gillavry.

Phthia lunata F. 1-2. Rio de Janeiro, Crommelin. — 3. San José, Costa Rica, F. Schneider, Staudinger 1932. — 4. Chanchamayo, Peru, Staudinger 1932. — 5. Pozuzu, Peru, Staudinger 1932. — 6. Panzos, Guatemala, Staudinger 1935. — 7. Brazil.

Phthia obscura Dall. 1. Paramaribo, 1911, W. C. van Heurn. — 2-4. Peñal, Trinidad, 27 July 1929, D. C. Geyskes. — 5-6. Suriname, van Brussel, from Fokker's collection.

Phthia ornata Stål. 1. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1935. — 2-3. Mapiri, Bolivia, Staudinger 1935. — 4. Loretta, Ecuador, Staudinger 1935.

Phthia picta Drury. 1. ?, Westwood. — 2-6. Rio de Janeiro, Crommelin. — 7. Caracas, van Lansberge. — 8-11. St. Martin, Rijgersma. — 12. Suriname, van Brussel, from Fokker's collection. — 13. Sao Paulo, Brazil, Staudinger 1935.

Phthia pulchella Dall. 1 Aguatal, Columbia, Staudinger 1932. — 2. Villa Elvira, Cauca, Staudinger 1932.

Phthia smaragdina Walk. 1-3. Mapiri, Bolivia, Staudinger 1935. — 4. Vilcanota, Peru, Staudinger 1935.

ANISOSCELIDINI

Holymenia clavigera Herbst. 1-4. Rio de Janeiro, Winthem.

Holymenia histrio F. 1. ? — 2. Rio Grande do Sul, Staudinger .— 3-4. Suriname, van Brussel, from Fokker's collection. — 5. Nova Teutonia, Rio Grande do Sul, Staudinger 1933.

Holymenia intermedia Burm. 1. ?

Anisoscelis affinis Westw. 1. ?, F. Rühl, from Fokker's collection.

Anisoscelis flavolineata Blanch. 1. Minas de Muzo, Nova Grenada, May 1884, R. Oberthür. — 2. Cauca, Columbia, Staudinger 1935.

Anisoscelis foliacea F. 1. Brazil, Calkoen. — 2. Cayenne, Petit. — 3. ?. — 4. Paramaribo, Miss M. Koning. — 5. Suriname, 1883. — 6. Puerto Inca, Rio Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1933. — 7-22. Suriname, van Brussel, from Fokker's collection.

Anisoscelis gradadia Dist. 1. Panzos, Guatemala, Staudinger 1935.

Anisoscelis marginella Dall. 1. Brazil, Museum Berlin. — 2. Cruz Alta, Rio Grande do Sul, Staudinger 1935.

Diactor bilineatus F. 1(-3?). Rio de Janeiro, Beschke. — 4. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1935.

Leptoglossus australis F. 1-2. Tahiti, 1892, Dr H. ten Kate.

Leptoglossus balteatus L. 1-2. St. Thomas, Klug. — 3. St. Vincent, Hope.

Leptoglossus chilensis Spin. 1. Neuquen, 1907, Dr Lendl Adolf.

Leptoglossus conspersus Stål. 1. Bogota, Felder. — 2. Merida, Venezuela, Staudinger 1935.

Leptoglossus corculus Say. 1. Dunn Loring, V. U., on *Pinus virginiana,* 30 August 1916, W. L. Mac Atee. — 2. Kentucky, Staudinger 1935.

Leptoglossus dilaticollis Guér. 1. Sao Paulo, Brasil. — 2. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. (Both: Staudinger 1935).

Leptoglossus flavosignatus nov. spec. Undilated apical part of the posterior tibiae yellow, thickly covered with coarse hairs, occupying about $^3/_8$ of the total length of the tibiae. Prosternum with three, mesosternum with two, metasternum with one rather large yellow spot on each side, Pronotum with two large, rounded yellow spots on the middle, and with two smaller ones against the posterior edge. Scutellum very sharp-pointed, somewhat keel-shaped before the apex, the extreme apex yellow. Corium with a large transverse spot on the middle. Connexivum with yellow spots, occupying the anterior half of each segment, and visible also on the ventral side. Underside thickly covered with greyish tomentum, the apical part of the segments darker than the anterior half. Posterior tibiae rather strongly dilated, the dilated part subtrapezoidal, with three distinct teeth at the outer border. This species resembles *L. harpagon* F., but is somewhat larger and relatively narrower, the yellow spots are larger. It is distinct by the structure of the posterior tibiae, and by the sharp-pointed scutellum. Length (of the ♀): $17^2/_3$ mm. — 1. S. America (Holotype).

Leptoglossus gonager F. 1. Rio de Janeiro, Crommelin. — 2. Peñal, Trinidad, 27 July 1929, D. C. Geyskes. — 3-4. Sao Paulo, Brazil, Staudinger 1932. — 5. Virginia, N. America.

Leptoglossus harpagon F. 1-3. Coroico, Bolivia, Staudinger 1932. — 4. Blumenau, Brazil, Staudinger 1933.

Leptoglossus impictipennis Stål. 1. Cruz Alta, Rio Grande do Sul. — 2-3. Sao Paulo, Brazil. (Both: Staudinger 1935).

Leptoglossus impictus Stål. 1-2. Rio de Janeiro, Museum Berlin. — 3. Cruz Alta, Rio Grande do Sul, Staudinger 1935.

Leptoglossus macrophyllus Stål. 1-2. Songo, Bolivia. — 3. Yungas, Bolivia. (Both: Staudinger 1935).

Leptoglossus membranaceus F. 1-2. Java, Reinwardt. — 3-4. Borneo, Muller. — 5. Timor, Macklot. — 6. Tondano, Forsten. — 7. Java. — 8. Guinea, Westerman. — 9-11. Highlands of Palembang, May-June 1878, Sumatra expedition. — 12. Tjiomas, Buitenzorg, Semmelink. — 13-14. Sindanglaja, Java, Dr Bolsius. — 15. Java, H. Bos. — 16-40. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 41-48. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 49. Dodinga, Halmaheira, Bernstein. — 50-54. Wetter, C. Schädler. — 55-58. ?. — 59-60. Nias, J. D. Pasteur. — 61. Patoeka, Tjigombang, 1200 m, September. — 62-65. Tandjong Priok, 29 March 1910, Dr P. Buitendijk. — 66-67. Mindanao, Staudinger. — 68. Dakar, Senegal, Oct. 1916. Dr P. Buitendijk. — 69-70. Victoria, Cameroon, Staudinger 1932. — 71. Nias, J. D. Pasteur. — 72. Wetter, C. Schädler 1898. — 74-77. N. E. Borneo, from Fokker's collection. — 78-83. Sukabumi, Java, April 1933, F. A. Th. H. Verbeek.

Var. **bidentatus** Montr. 73. E. Ceram, Semmelink. — 84. Milnebay, New Guinea, Staudinger 1935.

Var. **sumbawensis** nov. var. The specimens from Sumbawa in the collection of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie are somewhat different from the other specimens of this widely distributed species. The ground colour is greyish brown in one, reddish brown in the other (immature?) specimen; both show a percurrent yellow longitudinal stripe on the vertex besides the lateral stripes along the eyes. The pronotum shows a yellow spot before the transverse band. The lateral corners of the pronotum are not very prominent. The tibiae show a narrow yellow annulation slightly beyond the middle (obsolete in the immature specimen). In general the light markings are more developed than in the typical form. The dilatation of the posterior tibiae is strongly developed, showing three teeth at the outer side. Length (of the ♀): 20—21½ mm. — 85. Sumbawa, van Lansberge (Holotype of the var.) — 86. Sumbawa, Staudinger 1935 (Paratype of the var.).

Leptoglossus phyllopus L. 1. St. Carolina, Westwood. — 2-3. ? — 4. Micanopy, Fl. 13 April 1924, E. G. Holt. — 5. Minas Geraes. — 6. Jalapa, Mexico. (The specimens 5-6: Staudinger 1935).

Leptoglossus santaremus Walk. 1-2. America, Calkoen.

Leptoglossus stigma Herbst. 1. Rio de Janeiro, Westwood. — 2. ?. — 3. Lonquita, Paraguay. — 4. Suriname, van Brussel, from Fokker's collection.

Leptoglossus subauratus Dist. 1. Guatemala, Candez.

Leptoglossus vexillatus Stål. 1-2. St. Rosa, Cauca, Nova Grenada, August 1878, E. Garza. — 3. Puerto Inca, Rio Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1933. — 4. Merida, Venezuela, Staudinger 1935.

Leptoglossus zonatus Dall. 1. Vera Cruz, Mexico, Friedrich. — 2-3. Mexico, Klug. — 4-5?, Staudinger 1932.

HYGIINI

Pachycolpura manca Bredd. 1-3. N. S. Wales, Staudinger 1935.

Brachylybas dimorphus nov. spec. Head somewhat elongate, the part behind the insertion of the antennae slightly longer than large. Upper side of the head very finely punctured, black. Eyes not pedunculate. Lateral borders of the pronotum distinctly inflexed in the middle, the lateral corners widely rounded. Anterior part of the pronotum pitchy brown, thickly but rather finely punctured; posterior part obscure ochraceous with brown patches, very coarsely punctured with brown. Scutellum somewhat inflated at the base, the top yellow, somewhat keel-shaped. Hemielytra of the ♂ complete, reaching the apex of the abdomen, nearly entirely pitchy brown, with some yellow markings along the nervures in the outer basal part of the corium; the basal parts of the hemielytra are very coarsely punctate. Connexivum pitchy brown with yellow stripes at the ends of the segments. In the ♀ the hemielytra do not reach beyond the top of the scutellum, leaving eight dorsal segments visible. The membrane is only a narrow border. The hemielytra are pitchy brown with a yellowish costa. The dorsum is ochraceous, varied with brownish, and with brown punctuation. Underside ochraceous, rather thickly punctured with brown. The whole body is sparingly covered with golden shining hairlets. Femora brownish, varied with yellow; tibiae yellow, with brownish annulations. First and third joint of the antennae subequal in length, second joint about one and a half time the length of the first, fourth joint shortest, covered with yellowish tomentum. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ with a rounded, deep incisure in the apical edge; the lobes at both sides of it rounded, somewhat inflexed towards each other. The surface of the segment thickly punctured, the basal part smooth. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♀ with a broad protruding lamella at the apical edge, lateral corners of it rounded, somewhat callous. Genital plates protruding in the basal part, somewhat flattened in the middle; the edge

regularly rounded in the upper part. Length of the ♂: 9 mm; of the ♀: 9 mm. — 1-2. Waru, New Guinea (Holo- and Allotype).

Brachylybas flexuosus nov. spec. Head rather large, the part behind the insertion of the antennae subquadrate, somewhat inflexed, finely punctate, the part before the insertion of the antennae small, the tylus very sharp-pointed. Eyes very prominent, subpedunculate. Pronotal collar broad, with a transverse row of large points behind. Lateral borders rounded anteriorly, without a tooth at the anterior corner; inflexed in the middle. The lateral corners are rather distinct. Ground colour ochraceous. The upper surface of the pronotum, scutellum and coriaceous parts of the hemielytra very coarsely punctate, the points brown. Pronotum with a somewhat triangular black spot against the anterior collar, and a broad transverse black band between the lateral corners. Before and behind this band and on the apical part of the scutellum there is an indication of a smooth longitudinal stripe. Nervures on the corium yellow. Membrane greyish brown, the nervures ochraceous. Connexivum blackish with yellow spots on the incisures. Underside ochraceous, regularly and rather coarsely punctured with brown points. Rostrum yellowish at the base, brownish at the top, reaching the middle of the second (third) ventral segment. Antennae ochraceous, first and third joints about as long as the head, second joint one and a half time the length of the first (fourth joints missing). Ultimate ventral segment of the ♀ distinctly bent outwardly in the middle; the genital valves with a rounded common impression at the base, the edge beyond this impression distinctly elevated. Length (of the ♀): 8¼-8½ mm. — 1-2. Netherlands New Guinea, April-May 1911, K. Gjellerup (Holo- and Paratype).

Brachylybas inflexus nov. spec. (fig. 1). Head rather large, with sharp-pointed tylus. Pronotum strongly inflexed in the middle, the lateral corners prominent, the borders behind them truncate, slightly inflexed, rounded behind; the posterior border nearly straight. The surface of the pronotum is anteriorly rather widely, posteriorly more coarsely and thickly punctate, and distinctly transversely rugate. Colour ochraceous brown, varied with dark greyish brown, namely behind the ocelli, in the medial line of the anterior part of the pronotum, on the posterior half of the pronotum, on the base of the scutellum and on the inner parts of the hemielytra. Connexivum dark brown with yellow spots on the incisures. Antennae ochraceous brown, the basal joint varied with ochraceous, the ultimate joint obsoletely biannulate.

Rostrum brown, the basal joint yellow, reaching the base of the third (fourth) ventral segment. Femora yellow, with about six rows of very distinct dark brown spots (as, e.g., in *Sphinctocolpura*) and with a brown apical annulation which is not closed beneath in the anterior and intermediate legs. Tibiae brown, with two yellow annulations, the annulations of the posterior tibiae with brown spots. Underside ochraceous,

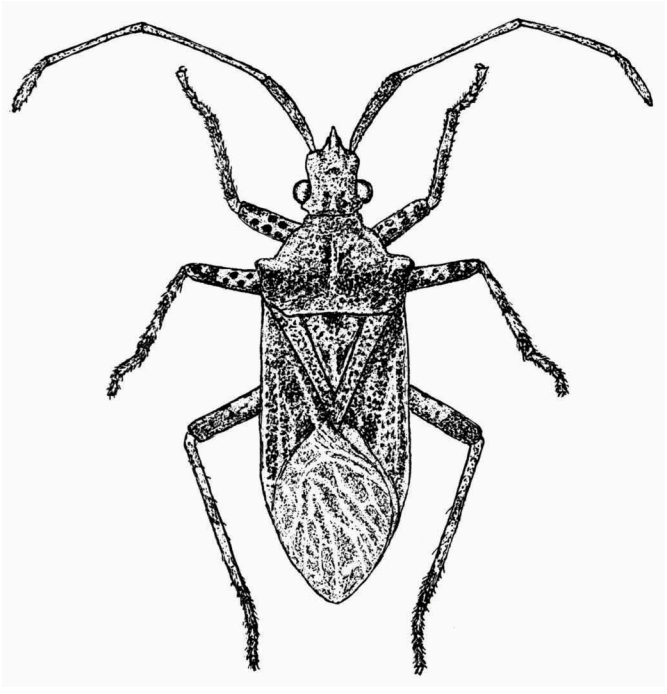


Fig. 1. *Brachylybas inflexus* nov. spec. × 7.

thickly punctured with brown points each bearing a golden shining hairlet, and irregularly varied with brownish. The medial portion, with exception of the ultimate ventral segment dark greyish brown. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ inflexed at the edge, the lateral corners prominent, the edge between them with three inflexions and subsequently two blunt corners. The surface of the segment thickly punctured, the inflexed part corrugate. Genital plates of the ♀ vertical, somewhat impressed, the edges rounded above, leaving a triangular space underneath the anal tube uncovered. At the underside they form together a rounded protuberance. Length of the ♂: 9 mm; of the ♀: $9^2/_3$ mm. — 1. Waru, New Guinea (Holotype). — 2. Rawlinson Mounts S. E. New Guinea, Staudinger 1935 (Allotype).

Brachylybas marmoratus Bredd. 1. Dodinga, Halmaheira, Bernstein.

Brachylybas variegatus Le Guill. 1-2. Tonga Islands.

Sciophyrus annulipes nov. spec. Similar to *S. fascipes* Walk., but smaller and proportionally narrower. The head large, nearly as long as the pronotum. Ground colour dark greyish brown, pronotum and underside irregularly varied wih ochraceous. Head above with yellow lateral lines along the eyes down to the antenniferous tubercles. Tylus yellowish. Hemielytra greyish brown, opaque, slightly ligther than the ground colour of the pronotum. The clavus and the nervures yellowish in places. Antennae brown, the extreme bases of the joints and the apical ¾ part of the ultimate joint yellow. Legs brown, the tro-

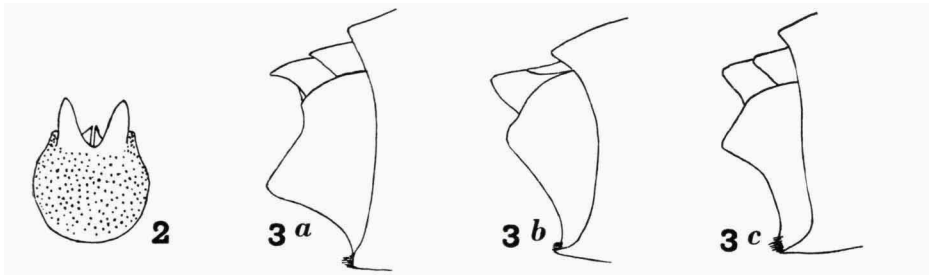


Fig. 2. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ of *Sciophyrus annulipes* nov. spec.
Fig. 3. Lateral views of the tops of the ♀ abdomen of: a, *Sciophyrus flavoguttatus* nov. spec.; b, *Sciophyrus rugulosus* nov. spec.; c, *Sciophyrus sulcicrus* Bredd.

chanters and two annulations on each femur and each tibia yellow. Rostrum yellow, the second joint brown; reaching shortly beyond the third (fourth) ventral segment. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 2) with two long, pointed, nearly parallel processus. The depth of the incisure between these processus is about equal to the distance of their tops. Length (of the ♂): 10 ¾ mm. — 1. Waru, New Guinea (Holotype).

Sciophyrus diminutus Horv. 1. Between Njao and Sekotro, New Guinea, 16 June 1910, P. N. van Kampen. — 2. German New Guinea. — 3. Kei Islands. (The specimens 2-3: Staudinger, 1935).

Sciophyrus fascipes Walk. 1. New Guinea. — 2. Andai, New Guinea, Rosenberg 1870. — 3-7. Sekroe, N. W. New Guinea, K. Schädler, 1898. — 8. Zoutbron, New Guinea, June 1910, P. N. van Kampen. — 9. Hoofdbivak, Nov. 1910. — 10. Hollandia, 6 April 1911. — 11. Upper Semonai

river ± 400 m, 7 April 1911. — 12-15. Netherlands New Guinea, April-May 1911. (The specimens 9—15 collected by K. Gjellerup). — 16. Netherlands New Guinea, 1910-'11. — 17. ?.

Var. **anticus** Walk. 18. Netherlands New Guinea, 1910—'11.

Sciophyrus flavoguttatus nov. spec. Similar to *S. sulcicrus* Bredd. in general aspect, but considerably larger, the head relatively broader, with strongly developed postocular calli. Pronotum with rounded tubercles at the anterior corners. Colour pitchy brown, with yellow spots behind the eyes, on the inner side of the antenniferous tubercles, on the lateral corners of the pronotum and on the apex of the scutellum. Two oblique yellow stripes on the disk of the pronotum. Underside varied with ochraceous. Ultimate joint of the rostum, two indistinct annulations at the anterior and intermediate tibiae and bases of the tarsal joints yellow. First and second joints of the antennae obscure brown (further joints missing). Genital plates of the ♀ (fig. 3a) forming together a strongly elevated conical protuberance, the top of which is situated in the middle of the space between the apices of the ultimate dorsal and ventral segments. Length (of the ♀): 16 1/3 mm. — 1. Rawlinson mounts, S. E. New Guinea, Staudinger 1935 (Holotype).

Sciophyrus rugulosus nov. spec. This large species is rather aberrant from its congenerics in general aspect. Pitchy brown, shining, the dorsum of the abdomen dull. Head rather short. The genae longer and thicker than in the other species of the genus, reaching about 2/3 of the length of the tylus, and at the base of nearly the same width. Eyes small and very prominent, ocelli very small. A yellow stripe at both sides running from the antenniferous tubercles to the base of the head. Postocular calli about of the same shape as in *S. sulcicrus* Bredd. Side borders of the pronotum distinctly inflexed in the middle, anteriorly with a slightly protruding corner. Lateral corners rounded, with a yellow callous stripe. The anterior area is finely and thickly punctate, with some smooth parts, the posterior part is very thickly and especially in the centre very coarsely punctate and subgranulate. The scutellum is also very rugulate, with a sharp-pointed yellow top. Coriaceous parts of the hemielytra dull, with shining points, which in the clavus and in the posterior cell of the corium are more or less situated in rows. Membrane brown. In the unique specimen (a female) the hemielytra are abbreviated, leaving four dorsal segments uncovered. Underside varied with ochraceous. Basal joint of the antennae ochraceous (further joints

missing). Rostrum brownish ochraceous. Anterior and intermediate femora pitchy brown, the tibiae and tarsi ochraceous, with a faint indication of lighter rings (posterior legs missing). Genital plates of the ♀ (fig. 3b) forming together a rounded protuberance which is situated considerably nearer to the apex of the ultimate dorsal segment than to the apex of the ultimate ventral segment. Length (of the ♀): 14 ¾ mm. — 1. Rawlinson Mounts, S. E. New Guinea, Staudinger 1935 (Holotype).

Sciophyrus sulcicrus Bredd. (Genital segment of the ♀: fig. 3c). 1. Sekroe, New Guinea, K. Schädler 1898. — 2-3. Bronbeek, New Guinea, 16 May 1910. — 4. Between Bronbeek and Modderlust, 17 May 1910. — 5. Zoutbron, New Guinea, June-July 1910. (The specimens 2—5 collected by P. N. van Kampen). — 6-7. N. New Guinea, April-May 1911, K. Gjellerup. — 8. N. New Guinea, 1910-'11.

Acantholybas longulus Bredd. 1-2. Sumbawa, van Lansberge.

Hygia Uhl. The genus *Colpura* Bergr. is to be regarded as a subgenus of *Hygia* Uhl., as both genera must be united and *Hygia* is the oldest name. The name *Colpura* only can stay in use for the subgenus *Colpura* s.str.

The characters separating *Hygia* from *Colpura* cannot be regarded as to be of generic value. The principal character indicated is the reticulate nervature of the membrane in *Hygia*. *Hygia touchei* Dist., however, does not show this character, and Kiritshenko (1916, Faune de la Russie IV—2, p. 122) wrote upon this species:

„Описанный (см. Annals and Magazine Nat. Hist., VII (7), 1901, p. 19) и изображенный (Fauna British India, Rhynch., I, p. 380, f. 222) DISTANT'омъ видъ *Hygia touchei* DIST. изъ Китая и Сиккима относится къ роду *Colpura* BERGR. (жилкованіе membran'ы надкрылій типичное для рода *Colpura* BERGR., не сильно развитая въ длину голова встрѣчается также и среди видовъ рода *Colpura* BERGR.)."

From this it is clear, that Kiritshenko intends to bring *H. touchei* Dist. into the genus *Colpura*. The character concerning the structure of the head, however, seems to me of not so great importance, as there is no appreciable difference in this report between *H. touchei* Dist. — of which I could examine the type — and *H. opaca* Uhl., and as, on the other hand, there exist other species of *Colpura* Bergr. s.l. in which the heads are not narrower (cf., e.g., *C. lativentris* Motsch., figured in Kiritshenko's "Faune de la Russie" on plate II together with *Hygia opaca* Uhl.).

Indeed, the difference between *H. touchei* Dist. and *H. opaca* Uhl. is only very small, perhaps of subspecific range, as even the structure of the genital segments is very similar in both species.

Hygia s. str. thus forms a subgenus, intermediate between *Sphinctocolpura* and *Microcolpura*. The special characters are: Femora pitchy black, sometimes with some yellow spots; with or without very small spines. Pronotum with a faint transverse impression, the lateral borders nearly straight or faintly inflexed. *H. opaca* Uhl. is the type-species of the subgenus; *Colpura erebus* Dist., *Colpura funebris* Dist. and *H. touchei* Dist. are to be included.

Hygia (Colpura) afflicta Walk. 1. Timor, Muller. — 2. Sumatra, Muller. — 3. Bungamas, Palembang, Sumatra, 1882, J. C. van Hasselt. — 4-5. Kepahiang, Sumatra, van Lansberge. — 6-7. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 8. Solok, Padang, P. O. Stolz, 1908. — 9-10. Solok, P. O. Stolz, 1913. — 11. Aur Kumanis, Sumatra, March 1914. — 12. Fort de Kock, 920 m, May 1922. — 13. Fort de Kock, 1924. — 14-17. Fort de Kock, 1926. (The specimens 11-17 collected by E. Jacobson). — 18-19. Java, Kuhl and van Hasselt. — 20-21. Timor, Muller. — 22. Fort de Kock, 1926, E. Jacobson. — 23. Java, Piepers, from Fokker's collection.

Hygia (Colpura) breddini Bergr. 1. Nongkodjadjar, Java, Jan. 1911, E. Jacobson. — 2. Java, Staudinger 1935.

Hygia (Colpura) luteifusula Bredd. (♂ and ♀ genitalia, fig. 4a and b). 1. Highlands of Palembang, May-June 1878, Sumatra expedition. — 2. Kutur, June 1878, Sumatra expedition. — 3. Tapanuli, Sumatra, A. L. van Hasselt. — 4-15. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 16-19. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 20. Solok, Sumatra, 1913, P. O. Stolz. — 21. Aur Kumanis, Sumatra, March 1914, E. Jacobson. — 22. Balun, Highlands of Padang, June 1914, E. Jacobson. — 23. Tebing Tinggi, F. J .Weynman. — 24. Sumatra, Muller.

Hygia (Colpura) nigrifusula Bredd. 1. Borneo, Muller. — 2-3. Mahakkam, 1894. — 4-6. Upper Mahakkam, 1894. — 7. Blu-u, Upper Mahakkam, 1894. — 8-9. Long Blu-u, Upper Mahakkam, 1894. — 10. Long Blu-u, Upper Mahakkam, Febr. 1898. — 11-19. Long Blu-u, Upper Mahakkam, Nov. 1898. — 20-24. Blu-u, Upper Mahakkam, 1898. (The specimens 2-24 collected by Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition).

Hygia (Colpura) obscura Dall. 1. Simpar, Tegal, Oct. 1887, Lucassen, from Fokker's collection.

Hygia (Colpura) obscuricornis Stål. 1-2. Surigao, Mindanao, Staudinger 1935.

Hygia (Colpura) pallidicornis Stål. 1. Subaan, Mindoro. — 2-4. Imugan, Luzon. (Altogether: Staudinger 1935).

Hygia (Colpura) simalurensis nov. spec. This species closely resem-

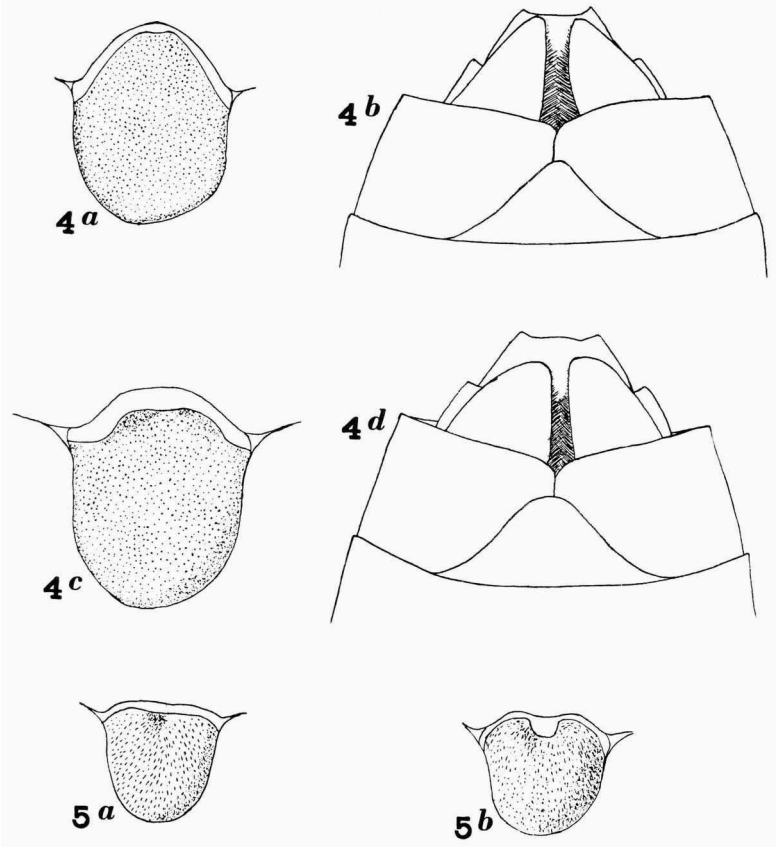


Fig. 4. Genital segments of *Hygia (Colpura) luteifusula* Bredd., a: ♂, b: ♀, and of *Hygia (Colpura) simalurensis* nov. spec., c: ♂, d: ♀.
Fig. 5. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ of: a, *Hygia (Sphinctocolpura) forsteniana* nov. spec.; b, *Hygia (Sphinctocolpura) minahassae* nov. spec.

bles *H.* (*C.*) *luteifusula* Bredd., but differs in having the anterior corners of the pronotum slightly tuberculiform, and in the structure of the genital segments. In the ♂ the apical edge of the ultimate ventral segment (fig. 4c)

is largely truncate, slightly inflexed in the middle, the protruding lobes at both sides of the medial inflexion rounded, and somewhat bent outwardly, as on the disk below them there is a rather distinct transverse impression. In the ♀ the plica on the sixth (seventh) ventral segment (fig 4d) is distinctly broader, the apex more rounded than in *H. (C.) luteifusula* Bredd. Length of the ♂: 16½—17 mm; of the ♀: 18²/₃—19 mm. — 1-3. Sinabang, Simalur, Febr. 1913 (Holo-, and Paratypes). — 4. Sinabang, Simalur, March 1913 (Allotype). — 5. Simalur, native forest, July 1913 (Paratype). (Altogether collected by E. Jacobson).

Hygia (Eucolpura) lugubris Walk. 1. Sumatra, Muller. — 2. Suban Ajam, Sumatra, July 1916, E. Jacobson.

Hygia (Eucolpura) moesta Walk. 1-2. Timor, Muller. — 3. Sukabumi, April 1933, F. A. Th. H. Verbeek.

Hygia (Eucolpura) scrutatrix Bredd. 1-2. Borneo. Muller. — 3. Long Blu-u, Mahakkam, 1898, Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition.

Hygia (Eucolpura) speculatrix Bredd. 1-4. Mahakkam, 1894, Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition. — 5. Gunung Kenepai, Pondok, Jan. 1894.

Hygia (Sphinctocolpura) forsteniana nov. spec. Pitchy brown, the immature specimens irregularly marked with indistinct ochraceous patches; the anterior area of the pronotum blackish. Small spots behind the eyes, a central spot against the posterior edge of the pronotum, the apex of the scutellum and (in some cases obsolete) spots at the middle of the apical edge of the corium yellow. Antennae greyish brown; bases of the second and third joint, and fourth joint except base and apex yellowish white. Rostrum ochraceous, reaching the centre of the third (fourth) ventral segment. Legs ochraceous, finely granulate, and with about five rows of brown spots on the femora. The pronotum is less distinctly transversely impressed than in the other species of this subgenus, the lateral border is nearly straight, and shows a narrow carina, which is only slightly widened at the transverse impression and at the anterior corners. Somewhat widely punctured above; on the clavus the points have a tendency to form transverse furrows. Underside of the thorax thickly punctured, each point surrounded by a pubescent spot. Venter granulate. The whole surface sparingly covered with golden hairlets. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 5a) with a distinct triangular impression at the centre of the apical edge. The edge nearly

straight, without inflexions. Genital segments of the ♀ very similar to those of *H.* (*S.*) ***minahassae*** m. Length of the ♂: 10½ mm; of the ♀: 11½— 13 mm. —1-3. Gorontalo, Forsten (Holo-, Allo-, and Paratype). — 4-6. Tondano, Forsten (Paratypes) .

Hygia (Sphinctocolpura) minahassae nov. spec. This species seems to be similar to *H.* (*S.*) *guttatipes* Bredd., but is slightly smaller. The lateral edges of the pronotum are distinctly carinate anteriorly, forming a protruding lamella at the anterior corners behind the collar. Antennae dark reddish brown, the bases of the second and third joints yellowish, the central half of the fourth joint yellow, basal and apical parts greyish black. Colour dark greyish brown, the apex of the scutellum whitish, the anterior lateral carina of the pronotum yellowish. Legs reddish ochraceous with about five rows of large, but not very obscure brownish spots. The ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 5b) with a large medial impression on the apical half, the apical edge showing there a large semicircular excavation, leaving two rounded protruding lobes at the sides. Plica on the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ short, about four times broader than long; the apical corner blunt but distinct. Fissure about as long as the plica. Length of the ♂: 9½ mm; of the ♀: 10-10¼ mm. — 1-3. Tondano, Forsten (Holo-, Allo-, and Paratype).

Hygia (Sphinctocolpura) pictipes Stål. 1-2. Surigao, Mindanao, Staudinger 1935.

Hygia (Sphinctocolpura) punctipes Stål. 1. Panson, Philippines, Staudinger 1935.

Hygia (H.) opaca Uhl. 1. Japan, van Oordt van Lauendrecht.

Hygia (H.) pedestris nov. spec. Pitchy black, the postocular tubercles and the neck behind them with yellowish spots. Anterior corners of the pronotum, apical edges of the segments of the connexivum and ultimate antennal joint except the base yellow. Hemielytra abbreviated, leaving the abdomen from the third (fourth) segment uncovered in the brachypterous specimens and from the fifth (sixth) segment in the hemipterous specimens. In the brachypterous specimens the membrane is small, oblique, with an indication of a few nervures; in the hemipterous specimens the membrane is rather complete, with variable, sometimes more or less reticulate nervature. Legs pitchy brown, the trochanters ochraceous, shining; femora irregularly and somewhat indistinctly varied with yellowish. Rostrum brownish,

reaching more or less beyond the middle of the fourth (fifth) ventral segment. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ at both sides with an inwardly curved flattened horizontally projected outgrowth at the apical edge. The apical edge between these outgrowths slightly inflexed. The disk widely punctured, except on a spot somewhat above the centre, where the punctuation is more dense. Plica of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ with bluntly rounded apex, occupying slightly more than half the length of the segment. Genital plates vertical towards the apex, rounded beneath, covered with coarse erected hairs. Length of the brachypterous ♂: $11^2/_3$—$12^2/_3$ mm; of the brachypterous ♀: 13—14 mm; of the hemipterous ♂: 13—$14^1/_4$ mm; of the hemipterous ♀: 14—$15^1/_4$ mm. — 1-5. Kosempo, Formosa, August 1908, H. Sauter (Holo-, Allo-, and Paratypes of the brachypterous form), and 10 Paratypes of the same locality in the collection of the „Deutsche Entomologische Institut". — 6-7. Hoozan, Formosa, 1910, H. Sauter (Allotypes of the hemipterous form), and 9 Paratypes of the same locality in the collection of the "Deutsche Entomologische Institut".

Hygia (Microcolpura). The following species belong to this subgenus:

Gonocerus varipes Westwood (1842, Hope Catal. II p. 25).

Lybas annulipes Dallas (1852, List Hemipt. Ins. II p. 464).

Lybas nodulosus Distant (1889, Entom. Monthly Mag. XXV p. 231).

Colpura labecula Distant (1901, Ann. Mag. N.H. (7) VII p. 17).

and probably:

Cletus inermis Walker (1871, Catal. Heteropt. IV p. 198); the unique type specimen is a ♂, so I am not quite certain upon its subgeneric position.

Hygia (Microcolpura) armillata Bredd. 1. Tanangtalu, Sumatra, May 1915. — 2-3. Air Njuruk Dempu, Sumatra, 1400 m, August 1916. (Altogether collected by E. Jacobson).

Hygia (Microcolpura) flavitarsis nov. spec. Similar to *H. (M.) imbellis* Bredd., but different by the unicolourous light brown membrane, the more distinct white spots on the apex of the scutellum, on the corium near the membranal suture and the yellow spots on the ends of the segments of the connexivum. Colour pitchy brown, ultimate joint of the antennae except the basal fourth part, the rostum, the trochanters, the bases of the femora and the tarsi yellow. As in *H. (M.) montana* m. the antennae are somewhat shorter than in *H. (M.) imbellis*. The species is

different from *H.* (*M.*) *montana* m. by the much shorter rostrum, which does not notably exceed the posterior coxae, and by its being somewhat stouter and larger. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 6a) subtruncate, the apical edge in the middle slightly inflexed, thus forming a rounded protuberance at both sides. Plica of the ultimate ventral segment of the ♀ very apertangulate, slightly shorter than the fissure, the apical corners of which are straight, only narrowly rounded. Length of the ♂: $10^1/_3$ mm; of the ♀: $10^1/_2$ mm. — 1. Balun, Highlands of Padang, Sumatra, June 1914, E. Jacobson (Holotype). — 2. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, N. E. Sumatra, Dr B. Hagen (Allotype).

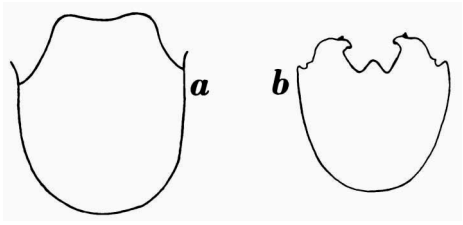


Fig. 6. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ of: a, *Hygia (Microcolpura) flavitarsis* nov. spec.; b, *Hygia (Microcolpura) montana* nov. spec.

Hygia (Microcolpura) humilis Bredd. 1-2. Sumatra, Muller. — 3. Bungamas, Palembang, Sumatra, 1882, J. C. van Hasselt.

Hygia (Microcolpura) imbellis Bredd. 1-4. Sumatra, Muller. — 5. Lebong, May 1878, Sumatra expedition. — 6. Kutur, June 1878, Sumatra expedition. — 7-10. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 11. Tandjong Andalas, Sumatra, May 1914. — 12. Muara Kiawai, Sumatra, June 1915. — 13-33. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, 920 m, 1926. — 34. Lubuksikaping, W. Sumatra, 450 m, 1926. — 35. Anei cleft, W. Sumatra, 500 m. — 36-37. Sumatra. (The specimens 11-37 collected by E. Jacobson).

Hygia (Microcolpura) inermicollis Bredd. 1. Sambas, 1893, Dr Hallier, Borneo expedition. — 2. Bangeuy near Borneo (Paratype). Staudinger 1936.

Hygia (Microcolpura) lativentris Motsch. 1-2. Japan, A. Heyne, Staudinger 1932.

Hygia (Microcolpura) modesta Dist. 1. Java, Reinwardt. — 2. Timor, Muller.

Hygia (Microcolpura) montana nov. spec. This species is similar to *H. (M.) imbellis* Bredd., but easily recognizable by its uniformously coloured greyish black membrane, the yellow spots at the ends of the seg-

ments of the connexivum and by the more obvious white spots on the corium near the suture along the membrane. Colour pitchy black, tibiae faintly varied with brownish. Tarsi and trochanters ochraceous brown. Rostrum long, reaching nearly the apex of the fourth (fifth) ventral segment; brownish ochraceous. Ultimate joint of the antennae, the base excepted, yellowish white. The antennae are somewhat shorter than in *H. (M.) imbellis* Bredd., the basal joint slightly shorter than the head. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 6b) with an incisure at the apical edge, situated between two inwardly curved processus; the middle of the incisure shows an angular tooth. It is different from that of *H. (M.) imbellis* Bredd. by the greater depth of the incisure and the form of the lateral edges in it. Lateral of the curved processus the edge of the segment shows a slightly protruding blunt corner. Length (of the ♂): $9^1/_3$ mm. — 1. Gunung Tankuban Prahu, 4000-5000′, Preanger, Java, Febr. 1933. F. C. Drescher (Holotype).

Hygia (Microcolpura) noctua Dist. 1. Timor, Muller.

Hygia (Microcolpura) tuberculicollis Bredd. 1. Tapanuli, Sumatra, A. L. van Hasselt. — 2. Java (Paratype), Staudinger 1936. — 3. Perak, Malakka (Paratype), Staudinger 1936.

Hygia (Pterocolpura) nov. subgen. Genae without spines or protruding corners. Apical corner of the fifth (sixth) ventral segment slightly protruding in both sexes. Pronotum in the anterior part not convex, with a distinct transversal impression, the lateral corners rounded, the anterior corners lamelliform, triangular, acute, the lateral borders behind them inflexed. Body not hairy. Rostrum extending to the third or fourth (fourth or fifth) ventral segment. Plica of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ rather long, leaving only a short fissure uncovered, slightly acutangular, the apex rounded. Anterior part of the head somewhat elongate, postocular part short. The antenniferous tubercles laterally protruding, the head thus somewhat wider at the insertion of the antennae than before the eyes. Corium without a black spot, but with a somewhat obsolete white spot near the membranal suture. Femora obscure, with yellow bases, unspined. Type-species: *Hygia (Pterocolpura) angulicollis* Blöte.

Hygia (Pterocolpura) angulicollis nov. spec. Pitchy brown above, the apex of the scutellum and a spot near the membranal suture on the corium whitish, the membrane slightly lighter toward the apical border. Venter of the abdomen with velvet black spots on the sides of the fourth (fifth), fifth (sixth) and sixth (seventh) segment. Fourth joint

of the antennae, except the base, rostrum, trochanters, bases of the femora and tarsi yellowish white. Apical edge of the ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ with two long, parallel, blunt, slightly inwardly curved protuberances; in the middle between these protuberances and at both sides lateral of them the edge is slightly bent outwardly, forming a small tooth. Genital plates of the ♀ nearly vertical, the apical corners straight, contiguous, ventral of them the genital plates leave a long triangular space uncovered. Length of the ♂: 11 mm; of the ♀ 12—12$^2/_3$ mm. — 1-2. Air Njuruk Dempu, Sumatra, 400 m, August 1916, E. Jacobson (Holo-, and Allotype). — 3. Sumatra, Muller (Paratype).

Hygia (Stenocolpura). To this subgenus belongs:
Colpura javanensis Distant (1901, Ann. Mag. N. H. (7) VII p. 16).

Hygia (Stenocolpura) stenocephala Bredd. 1. Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1925, E. Jacobson.

Hygia (Trichocolpura) schultheissi Bredd. 1-4. Sumatra, Muller.

Vittorius sumatranus nov. spec. Somewhat like a *Sciophyrus* in general appearance; the anterior corners of the pronotum less produced and the connexivum of the abdomen less dilated than in *V. adspersus* Dist. [1]) The lateral borders of the pronotum straight. Colour brownish ochraceous, regularly and rather thickly punctate with brown points. Membrane cinnamon brown. Antennae ochraceous brown, the ultimate joint darker at the base, yellowish at the top. Legs ochraceous, the femora very finely granulate with brown, the coxae brownish at the top. Rostrum ochraceous, the ends of the joints blackish; reaching just beyond the posterior coxae. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ very widely but not deeply excavated, the excavation occupying nearly the whole apical edge. The surface of the segment very thickly punctate, the apical edge with a border of golden hairs. Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ (fig. 7) with a faint fissure, occupying nearly half the length of the segment; plica nearly straight, short, the sides not curved towards the base of the segment. Genital plates nearly vertical, the apical edge rounded at the sides, with a broad excavation toward the middle, the apical corners at

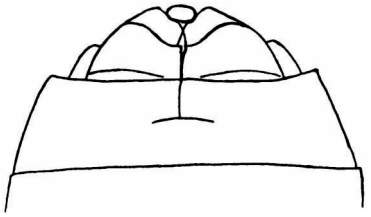


Fig. 7. Genital segments of the ♀ of *Vittorius sumatranus* nov. spec.

[1]) I am greatly indebted to Dr O. de Beaux and to Dr F. Capra for their important inquiries upon the type-specimen of *Vittorius adspersus* Dist.

the end of their suture right and distinct. Lenght of the ♂: $10^2/_3$-$11^1/_3$ mm; of the ♀: 11-12 mm. — 1-10. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen (Holo-, Allo-, and Paratypes).

Typhlocolpura Bredd. The genus *Pajanja* m. (Zoologische Mededeelingen XIV p. 263) must be regarded as a synonym of *Typhlocolpura* Bredd.

The absence of ocelli induced me to place the genus into the family Pyrrhocoridae, to some other genera of which it shows a certain resemblance (e.g., *Armatillus, Indra,* a.o.) but I am convinced that the other characters bring the genus nearer to the Hygiini in the Coreidae.

The two species of *Pajanja* m., *P. brevicollis* m. (Ann. Mag. N. H. (10) XI p. 591) and *P. vandervechti* m. (Zool. Meded. XIV p. 264) are very probably not synonymous with one of the described species of *Typhlocolpura,* and must be added to this genus.

Typhlocolpura vandervechti Blöte, 1. Salak, II top, W. Java, 4. July 1929, J. van der Vecht.

Xenocolpura nov. gen. Lateral corners of the pronotum with a rather acute, subconical somewhat upwardly directed tooth. Base of the head slightly constriced into a collar behind the faintly protruding postocular tubercles. Body sparingly covered with golden shining hairs. Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ with fissure and plica. Body dull. Femora with two rows of granules and small spines at the underside towards the apex, which are less developed on the posterior femora. Bucculae semicircular, but with a small sharp-pointed tooth anteriorly at the underside. Membrane (in the brachypterous specimen on hand) with a few bifurcated nervures. Claval suture distinct. Ocelli present. Typical species: *Xenocolpura elongata* Blöte.

Xenocolpura elongata nov. spec. (fig. 8). Pitchy black, covered for the greater part with a yellowish grey exsudate, and with rather long golden shining hairs. The postocular tubercles, lateral spots on the collar of the head, the top of the scutellum and the apical knobs of the orifices yellow. Rostrum long, reaching nearly the apex of the fourth (fifth) ventral segment. Hemielytra abbreviated, reaching the middle of the fourth (fifth) dorsal segment. The membrane oblique, semicircular, pitchy black at the inner basal corner, brownish ochraceous for the rest, the nervures pitchy brown. Hind wings still somewhat shorter, reaching slightly beyond the apex of the second (third) dorsal segment. Antennae pitchy black, the extreme bases of the joints yellowish (fourth joints missing). Femora greyish black, tibiae pitchy brown, with very faint indications of subbasal

yellowish annulations; tarsi brown. The fourth, fifth and sixth (fifth, sixth and seventh) ventral segments show a large rounded velvet black spot on each side. The plica on the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ is

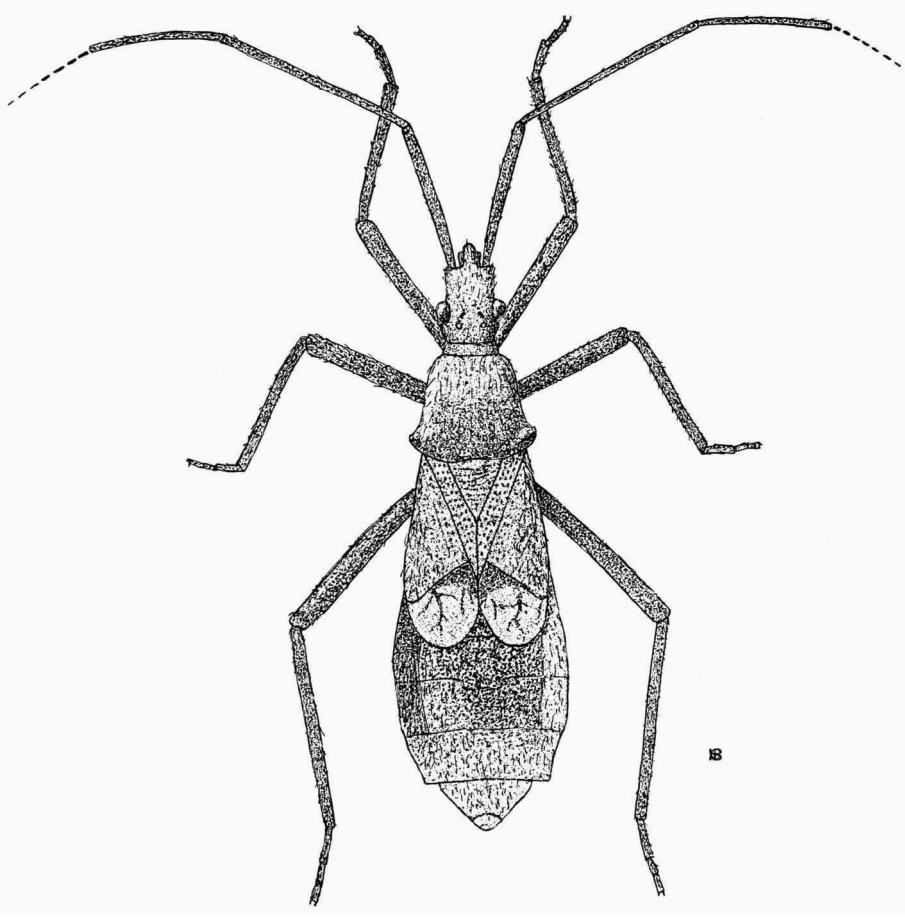


Fig. 8. *Xenocolpura elongata* nov. gen. nov. spec. × 4.

very apertangular, but with a distinct top; it occupies about half the length of the segment. The fissure is somewhat shorter, as its corners with the posterior border are widely rounded. Genital plates nearly vertical, the tops rounded, rectangular, the surface somewhat rough. Length (of the ♀): 19½ mm. — 1. Lubu Raja, Tapanuli, Sumatra, A. L. van Hasselt (Holotype).

Homalocolpura annulata nov. spec. Brownish ochraceous above (immature?), the head reddish brown, shining, the hemielytra subopaque.

The anterior corners of the pronotum, the top of the scutellum, the basal part of the costa, and a small spot near the posterior margin of the corium yellow. Rostrum yellow, nearly reaching the apex of the abdomen. Antennae rather short, the basal joint somewhat incrassate and slightly curved. The joints slightly and nearly regularly increasing in length, the apical joint being of about one and a half time the length of the basal joint. The first and second joint are reddish brown, the third joint more greyish and with a distinct subapical yellow annulation, the fourth joint nearly entirely yellow. The distance between the eyes is about one and a half time the distance between the ocelli. Hemielytra leaving only the apical third part of the ultimate dorsal segment uncovered. Membrane light cinnamon brown. Connexivum with yellow spots on the ends of the segments, which spots are also distinct on the ventral side. Underside shining light brown, with yellow borders at the edges of the segments. Legs brownish, trochanters and tarsi yellowish. Femora (in the ♂) incrassate, and strongly spinous. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 9a) somewhat similar to that of *H. borneana* m., showing two rounded excavations near the middle, leaving a blunt tooth between them. The tooth, however, is somewhat smaller, and the excavations are slightly narrower. Length (of the ♂): $9^3/_4$ mm. — 1. Surulangun, August 1878, Sumatra expedition (Holotype).

Homaloculpura binotata nov. spec. Reddish brown, dull, only the head and the anterior part of the pronotum somewhat shining. Pronotum with two large yellow patches on the disk at both sides of the middle. A very small spot on the top of the scutellum and points near the apical margin of the corium yellow. The edge of the clavus along the scutellum narrowly yellowish. Connexivum above and beneath with short yellow stripes at the ends of the segments. Rostrum yellow, reaching about the end of the fifth (sixth) ventral segment. Antennae rather short, second joint of one and a half time the length of the first, third joint as long as the first, fourth joint as long as the second. The colour of the antennae is greyish brown, the fourth joint yellow, except the basal fifth part. The distance between the eyes is nearly twice the distance between the ocelli. Hemielytra leaving only the genital segments (in the ♀) uncovered; the membrane greyish brown, darker at the base. Underside shining brown with irregular yellow markings on the third (fourth) ventral segment and a yellow border to the fifth (sixth) segment. Legs brown, the trochanters, the basal parts of the femora and the tarsi yellowish. The femora strongly spined. The plica on the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ yellowish, rather long, nearly rectangular; the fissure short, with rounded corners. Genital

plates triangular, the apical corner nearly straight, the posterior edge somewhat curved. Length (of the ♀): $9^1/_4$ mm. — 1. Timor, Muller (Holotype).

Homalocolpura borneana nov. spec. Brown, the immature specimens brownish ochraceous. The scutellum and the hemielytra not shining. Head and anterior area of the pronotum pitchy brown, the rest of the pronotum somewhat lighter. Two yellow spots in the neck behind the ocelli. Top of the scutellum and a small spot near the middle of the apical margin of the

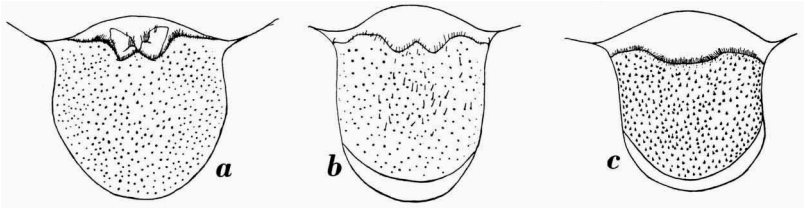


Fig. 9. Ultimate ventral segments of the ♂ of: a, *Homalocolpura annulata* nov. spec.; b, *Homalocolpura borneana* nov. spec.; c. *Homalocolpura nitida* nov. spec.

corium yellow. Rostrum yellow, reaching only the middle of the fourth (fifth) ventral segment or slightly beyond. Space between the eyes distinctly less than two times broader than the space between the ocelli. Antennae pitchy brown; the ultimate joint yellow except at the base. The length of the joints slightly and nearly regularly increasing from the base to the top. Hemielytra nearly reaching the top of the abdomen, leaving only the genital segments of the ♀ and the apical third part of the ultimate dorsal segment of the ♂ uncovered. Membrane greyish brown, darker at the basal suture. Connexivum with yellow spots at the ends of the segments. Underside shining pitchy brown, with narrow yellow borders at the fourth, fifth and sixth (fifth, sixth and seventh) ventral segments, and with yellow spots on the connexivum. Femora of the ♂ with two rows of about 12-15 large spines; in the ♀ only 3-4 spines are distinct, the other ones are represented only by small tubercles. The legs are brown, the tarsi somewhat lighter, the trochanters and the bases of the femora yellowish. The yellow part of the femora is broader in the ♀♀. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 9b) with two rounded excavations in the apical edge, leaving a rectangular tooth between them in the middle. Plica of the sixth(seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ apertangular, the fissure rather short, the corners at the end of it rounded. Genital plates rectangularly triangular, the apical edge slightly rounded, the upper edge somewhat excavated. Length of the ♂: $10^1/_2$-11 mm; of the ♀: $10^2/_3$-$11^1/_4$ mm. — 1-10. Upper Mahakkam, Borneo, 1894, Dr Nieuwenhuis (Holo-, and Paratypes).

Homalocolpura edax Bredd. 1. Java, Muller.

Homalocolpura nitida nov. spec. Shining castaneous above, the posterior part of the pronotum and the hemielytra somewhat lighter. The head and the anterior part of the pronotum very thickly and finely punctured, on the other upper parts the punctuation is coarser and wider. Extreme top of the scutellum, the basal part of the costal edge and points near the middle of the apical edge of the corium yellow. Rostrum yellowish, reaching nearly the apex of the abdomen. Antennae short and somewhat thickened, first joint of about half the length of the head, slightly curved, second joint of one and a half time the length of the first, third joint shorter than the second, slightly longer than the first, apical joint longest, of nearly two times the length of the first. The basal joints brown, the fourth joint whitish yellow except the extreme base. The space between the eyes is only about one and a half time the space between the ocelli. Hemielytra reaching nearly the apex of the abdomen, leaving somewhat more than the half of the ultimate dorsal segment in the ♂ and the genital segments in the ♀ uncovered. Membrane ochraceous brown, the nervures slightly darker. Connexivum above and beneath with yellow spots on the ends of the segments. Underside shining pitchy brown, with narrow yellow borders to the fourth and fifth (fifth and sixth) and in the ♀♀ also a faint border to the third (fourth) ventral segment. The venter shows a well developed longitudinal furrow, which is even distinct in the fifth (sixth) ventral segment. Trochanters and bases of the femora yellow, the rest of the legs dark brown, the tarsi somewhat lighter. Spines on the femora subequal in both sexes; the femora of the ♂ are slightly thicker than those of the ♀. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 9c) with a single broad and undeep excavation in the apical edge, the disk with a transverse impression there beneath. Plica of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ apertangular, the fissure nearly absent, as the corners in the apical edge are rounded up to the apex of the plica. Upper edge of the genital plates straight, the upper corner rounded, the apical edge slightly bent outwardly. Length of the ♂: 10¼ mm; of the ♀: 11½-12 mm. — 1. Highlands of Palembang, May-June 1878, Sumatra expedition (Paratype). — 2. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen (Holotype). — 3. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen (Allotype). — 4. Kepahiang, 517 m, E. Jacobson (Paratype).

Homalocolpura subopaca nov. spec. Reddish brown, the scutellum and the hemielytra dull. Head and anterior area of the pronotum pitchy

brown, indistinct spots between the eyes and ocelli and spots at both sides behind the ocelli in the neck yellowish. Top of the scutellum and points near the middle of the apical edge of the corium yellow. Rostrum yellowish, slightly darker towards the top; reaching just beyond the apex of the fifth (sixth) ventral segment. Antennae slender, the second and third joints subequal in length, the length of the first joint about $^4/_5$ of the length of the second, the length of the fourth joint nearly one and a half time the length of the third. The fourth joint is yellow in the apical $^3/_4$ part, for the rest the antennae are dark reddish brown. The space between the eyes is distinctly more than two times broader than the space between the ocelli. Hemielytra nearly reaching the top of the abdomen. The membrane dull greyish ochraceous, the whole border greyish brown. Connexivum with yellow spots on the ends of the segments. Underside shining castaneous, the thorax lighter. The apical edges of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth (fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh) ventral segments narrowly yellow, the apical edges of the segments of the connexivum beneath with indistinct yellow spots. Legs brown, the tibiae somewhat darker. Coxae, trochanters and bases of the femora yellow, tarsi brownish ochraceous. Plica of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ nearly rectangular, the fissure short, its corners rounded. Genital plates nearly regularly rounded, semicircular. Length (of the ♀): $10^2/_3$ mm. — 1. Tandjung Andalas, Sumatra, May 1914, E. Jacobson (Holotype). — 2. Great Mandeling, Tapanuli, W. Sumatra, Heyting (Paratype).

Homalocolpura vorax nov. spec. This species is easily distinguishable from its congenerics by its large size and by the yellow pubescense on the head and on the anterior part of the pronotum. Brown, the head and the anterior part of the pronotum somewhat darker, the hemielytra dull, only with glittering punctuation. The lateral edges of the prothorax, the top of the scutellum, the basal part of the costa and a spot near the apical edge of the corium yellow. Connexivum with yellow spots on the ends of the segments, also visible at the underside. Rostrum yellow at the base, brown in its apical half, reaching just beyond the apex of the abdomen. Antennae rather long and slender; the second joint $1^2/_5$ of the length of the first, the third joint distinctly shorter, about $1^1/_5$ of the length of the first, the fourth joint longest, of 1½ time the length of the first. Colour of the antennae pitchy brown, the apical joint nearly entirely yellow. The distance

between the eyes is about $1^2/_3$ time the distance between the ocelli. Hemielytra leaving the apical third part of the sixth (seventh) dorsal segment and the genital segments (in the ♀) uncovered. The membrane greyish brown, the base somewhat yellowish. Underside shining dark brown, with yellow borders to the fourth and fifth (fifth and sixth) segments of the abdomen. Legs brown, finely granulated, the trochanters and the bases of the femora yellowish. The ends of the tibiae and the tarsi clothed with yellow hairs. The plica on the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ nearly rectangular, the sides of it slightly inflexed, the fissure short with rounded corners. The genital plates somewhat triangular, the apical corner blunt, the upper edge nearly straight, the posterior edge slightly curved. Length (of the ♀): 16 mm. — 1. Sumatra, Muller (Holotype).

Acanthotyla. To this genus belongs:
Cletus crassus Walker (1871, Catal. Heteropt. IV p. 197).

Acanthotyla distinguenda nov. spec. *(A. fasciata* auct. non Walk.). Having examined the type-specimen of Walker's *Cletus fasciatus* it appeared to me that this species is different from the species commonly indicated as *Acanthotyla fasciata* from New Guinea. Already Stål was wrong in his identification (Enumer. III p. 68); Breddin (Revue d'Entomologie XI p. 194) added a character of the ♂ of the New Guinean form to his description of the genus *Acanthotyla,* which character is not peculiar to the type-species of the genus: the *Cletus fasciatus* of Walker.

A. distinguenda differs from *A. fasciata* Walk. by the less developed spines on the antenniferous tubercles, the pronotum is narrower, and shows distinct yellow calli on the central part. The anterior part is obscure (not yellow) and coarsely punctate, the punctuation not distinctly wider than in the posterior part. The ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ shows a conical, obliquely erected, sharp-pointed spine. In *A. fasciata* Walk. this spine is absent, the apical edge of the segment regularly rounded, only showing at both sides a small incisure. — 1-2. Andai, Rosenberg, 1870 (Paratypes). — 3. Hattam, New Guinea (Paratype). — 4. Sekroe, N. W. New Guinea, K. Schädler 1893 (Paratype). — 5-7. Manokwari, New Guinea, J. W. van Nouhuys (Holo-, Allo-, and Paratype). — 8-9. Assiki on Digul, S. New Guinea, 1 June 1923, Kopstein (Paratype and larva). — 10-13. New Guinea? (Paratypes); and a number of Paratypes from German New Guinea in Staudinger's stock.

CLORESMINI

Notobitus affinis Dall. Kavignian, Luzon, Staudinger 1936.

Notobitus celebensis Bredd. 1. Gorontalo, Forsten. — 2. Batjan, Bernstein. — 3. S. Halmaheira, Bernstein. — 4-6. Borneo, Schwaner. — 7-10. Buton, Boligo, Dr P. N. van Kampen. — 11. Kadjar, Ophir district, Sumatra, 1915, E. Jacobson. — 12-13. Tapanuli, Sumatra, A. L. van Hasselt.

Notobitus dorsalis Westw. 1. Bengal (Cotype), Westwood.

Notobitus excellens Dist. 1. Sylhet, H. Deyrolle 1861. — 2-4. Java, Muller. — 5-6. Sumatra, Muller. — 7. Supajang, April 1877, Sumatra expedition. — 8. Surulangun, August 1878, Sumatra expedition. — 9. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen.

Notobitus humeralis nov. spec. Pitchy brown above, the posterior border of the pronotum blackish, with some metallic luster. Antennae reddish brown, the apical joint only slightly lighter at the base. The lateral corners of the pronotum somewhat prominent, blunt but rather distinct. Underside of the thorax pitchy black, covered with fine whitish tomentum. Orifices with a rounded yellow tubercle obliquely before the aperture. Venter of the abdomen brownish on the disk, the posterior borders of the segments and the sides somewhat darker. Connexivum at both sides with yellow spots, occupying the anterior half of each segment. Dorsum of the abdomen at both sides of the middle with a row of confluent yellow spots. Rostrum brownish, reaching the middle of the intermediate coxae. Anterior and intermediate femora reddish brown, anterior and intermediate tibiae and tarsi ochraceous brown. Posterior femora pitchy black, the tibiae obscure brown, ochraecous at the top, the tarsi ochraceous. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ showing at both sides a rounded excavation in the apical edge; the central part between these excavations distinctly protruding and terminated by two small tubercles. The disk of the segment shows before this protruding part a distinct impression. Length (of the ♂): $21^2/_3$-$22^3/_4$ mm. — 1. Ketungan, 1894, M. Moret, Borneo expedition (Holotype). — 2. Borneo, 3 April 1903, M. C. Piepers (Paratype).

Notobitus meleagris F. 1-3. Szetchwan, China, Staudinger 1935.

Notobitus sexguttatus Westw. 1-3. China, von Siebold.

Cloresmus boops nov. spec. This species is very peculiar by the

large eyes, occupying more than half the length of the head. The space between the eyes and the insertion of the antennae short, shorter than the part of the head before this insertion. The eyes are contiguous to the anterior border of the pronotum. Anterior border of the pronotum of about half the width of the posterior border. Head brownish ochraceous, with fine leathery sculpture. Pronotum, scutellum, and hemielytra dark purplish brown with greenish and bluish metallic luster, very finely and thickly punctured. Membrane greenish brassy. Edge of the abdomen finely serrate; the connexivum yellow whith black points on the apical corners of the segments. Underside brown with greenish metallic luster, underside of the head, central part of the venter of the abdomen and connexivum ochraceous. Rostrum ochraceous, the second joint somewhat darker; reaching the middle of the mesosternum. Antennae dark red, fourth joint ochraceous brown. Anterior and intermediate legs entirely ochraceous. Posterior femora pitchy black, tibiae dark brown, with black carinae, reddish ochraceous at the top; tarsi ochraceous. Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ with a deep, triangular incisure in the middle towards the fissure, the segment being about half as long in the centre as at the sides. Plica nearly straight. Length (of the ♀): $17^2/_3$ mm. — 1. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, 920 m, 1926, E. Jacobson (Holotype).

Cloresmus jacobsoni nov. spec. Similar to *C. javanicus* Westw. in general aspect, but differing in the colour of the antennae, and of the anterior and intermediate femora, which are rather dark brown instead of ochraceous; moreover the connexivum is entirely yellow, without black borders at the ends of the segments. The scutellum is lighter in colour than the pronotum, the head, the pronotum and the hemielytra with greenish metallic luster. Collar of the head yellowish. Anterior and intermediate tibiae yellowish, brownish at the base. Posterior femora and tibiae dark castaneous. Tarsi yellowish. Underside of the thorax brownish with greenish luster, the medial part and narrow edges at the acetabula and orifices yellow. Venter of the abdomen yellowish on the disk, in some specimens reddish; the sides brownish. Connexivum yellow. Sixth (seventh) and genital segments castaneous. Apical edge of the ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 10a) with a medial incisure, which is less deep than in *C. javanicus*; the medial part of the incisure is straight, and at both sides terminated by rounded protuberances, which form right angles with the medial part of the edge. The disk before the inflexion is more strongly excavated than in *C. javanicus*. Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ with a large rounded inflexion in the apical border; the plica nearly

straight, the fissure very short. Length of the ♂: $9^1/_3$-$11^1/_2$ mm; of the ♀: $9^1/_3$-11 mm. — 1-22. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, 920 m, 1926, E. Jacobson

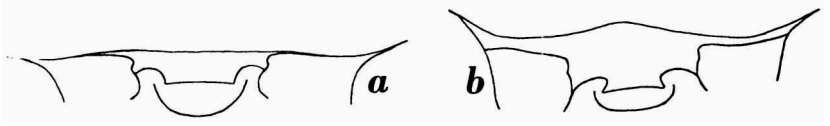


Fig. 10. Apical edge of the ultimate ventral segments of the ♂ of: a, *Cloresmus jacobsoni* nov. spec.; b, *Cloresmus javanicus* Westw.

(Holo-, Allo-, and Paratypes). — 23-28. Same locality, larvae. All specimens bear a label: "Under sheath of *Bambusa* spec. div.".

Cloresmus javanicus Westw. (Genital segment of the ♂: fig. 10b). 1. Java. — 2-8. Timor, Muller. — 9-10. E. Java, C. Mulié, 1871. — 11-14. Salatiga, Java, Dr L. Zehntner. — 15-19. Garut, W. Java, F. Adèr-Verver, 1893. — 20-27. Benda Redjo, Kloet, Java. —28-41. Buitenzorg, June 1909, H. W. van der Weele. — 42. Wonosobo, Java, April 1909, E. Jacobson. — 43. Srondol, Semarang, Java, August 1909, E. Jacobson. — 44. Semarang, Java, E. Jacobson. — 45. ?. — 46-52. Sukabumi, Java, April 1933, F. A. Th. H. Verbeek.

Cloresmus modestus Dist. 1. Sumatra, Muller. — 2. Highlands of Palembang, May-June 1878, Sumatra expedition. — 3. Surulangun, August 1878, Sumatra expedition. — 4. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 5. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 6. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, Oct. 1913. — 7. Buo, Highlands of Padang, Febr. 1914. — 8-9. Buo, March 1914. — 10. Aur Kumanis, March 1914. — 11. Sandaran Agung Kur, Sumatra, July 1915. — 12-66. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, 1920-1926. — 67. Anai cleft, W. Sumatra, 1926. — 68. Aur Kumanis, Sumatra, March 1914. (The specimens 6-68 collected by E. Jacobson). — 69. Nagasaribu, on the plateau.

Cloresmus nepalensis Westw. 1. Nepal (Cotype), Westwood.

Priocnemicoris flaviceps Guér. 1-2. Doreh, New Guinea, Rosenberg 1869. — 3-4. Andai, New Guinea, Rosenberg 1870. — 5-6. Arfak, New Guinea. — 7-8 Waigeu, Bernstein. — 9-11. Salawatti, Bernstein. — 12. Fakfak, 20 April 1916, Missionary Baud. — 13. Zoutbron, N. New Guinea, June-July 1910, P. N. van Kampen. — 14. Between Zoutbron and bivouac on the Begoure, N. New Guinea, 3 July 1910, P. N. van Kampen. — 15-17. Hoofdbivak, Kaiserin Augusta river, N. New Guinea, Oct.-Nov. 1910, K. Gjellerup. — 18. Sentani, N. New Guinea, 10 January 1911, K. Gjellerup. — 19. N. New Guinea, 1910-'11.

LATIMBINI

Latimbus (L.) armipes Stål. 1. Gabon, Staudinger 1935.

Latimbus (Ptyctus) angulicollis nov. spec. Exterior apical corners of the antenniferous tubercles produced into a lobiform inflexed rounded processus. Genae bent outwardly, surrounding the antennal bases, the rounded top nearly touching the apical exterior corners of the antenniferous tubercles. Antennae concolourous; greenish ochraceous with dark granules, the ends of the joints somewhat darker (fourth joints missing). In the ♂ the femora show distinct spines at the underside, which are situated in two rows, the subapical spines are longest, on the posterior femora only the subapical spines are distinct. In the ♀♀ the femora are unarmed (posterior femora missing). Greenish ochraceous above, the hemielytra strongly intermixed with brown and obscurely punctured. The lateral corners of the pronotum rather prominent, acute, blackish. Head thickly but very finely, somewhat obsoletely punctured. Pronotum with concolourous punctuation, which is only somewhat darker towards the lateral corners. Scutellum with indistinct punctuation. Clavus and a central spot on the corium brownish. Nervures distinct, smooth, ochraceous. Membrane obscure grey. The hemielytra are distinctly narrower than the abdomen; connexivum concolourous. Underside greenish yellow, with thick but indistinct concolourous punctuation. Rostrum reaching the middle of the mesosternum. Legs obscurely granulate. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ with somewhat projected apical border, separated from the bulbiform disk by a broad but undeep impression. The apical edge rounded, with a small inflexion in the centre. Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ with a very indistinct fissure and plica. Genital plates tectiform in the centre, with rounded edges. Length of the ♂: 12 mm; of the ♀: 13 mm. — 1-2. Kassai-territory, Belgian Congo, H. C. Kooyman 1896 (Holo-, and Allotype).

HOMOEOCERINI

Homoeocerus. W. S. Dallas (1852, List of the Specimens of Hemipterous Insects in the collection of the British Museum II p. 447) described the genus *Ornytus,* including: *Coreus alternans* "Hope", *Ornytus elongatus* nov. spec. and with some doubt: *Ornytus brevicornis* nov. spec.

C. Stål (1873, Enumeratio Hemipterorum 3 p. 63) leaves only *O. elongatus* Dall. in the genus *Ornytus,* bringing *O. alternans* "Hope" (= *Cimex pallens* F.) into *Homoeocerus* Burm. and *O. brevicornis* Dall.

into *Aschistus* Stål. Thus *O. elongatus* Dall. is to be regarded as the type-species of *Ornytus* Dall. Previously C. Stål (1865, Hemiptera Africana II p. 70) added *Alydus annulatus* Thunb. to *Ornytus* Dall. In his synopsis of the genus *Homoeocerus Burm.*, however, Stål (Enumer. Hemipt. 3 p. 57) brings *Alydus annulatus* Thunb. into this genus.

In both the cases of *Homoeocerus annulatus* Thunb. and *Homoeocerus pallens* F. Stål neglected to bring these species into one of the subgenera in which he devided *Homoeocerus* up, as it is not possible to bring them into the subgenera then existing. As both species are rather aberrant it is necessary to make two new subgenera for them, for which I propose:

Ornytopsis nov. subgen. of *Homoeocerus* Burm. Lateral corners of the pronotum not prominent, rounded. Hind coxae not very distant from each other. Metanotum black. Membrane obscure brown. Antennae short, cylindrical, first joint slightly longer than the head, fourth joint slightly or not longer than the third. Second joint of the rostrum longer than the third. Sixth (seventh) dorsal segment of the ♂ with a black spot; dorsal genital segments of the ♂ nearly entirely black. Type-species: *Alydus annulatus* Thunb.

Ornytoides nov. subgen. of *Homoeocerus* Burm. Lateral corners of the pronotum not very prominent, blunt. Hind coxae not very distant from each other. Metanotum concolourous. Eyes sessile. First joint of the antennae distinctly longer than the head. Plica of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ with rounded top, reaching nearly the apex of the segment. The corners of the fissure with a small, sharp, posteriorly directed tooth. Antennae cylindrical, rather long, fourth joint slightly or not longer than the third. Second joint of the rostrum slightly longer than the third. Posterior part of the back of the abdomen black. Membrane fuscous. Type-species: *Cimex pallens* F.

Homoeocerus (Ceratopachys) nigricornis Germ. 1. Manow, German E. Africa, Staudinger 1935. — 2-5. Ghinda, Erythraea, Staudinger 1935.

Homoeocerus (Philonus) bicolor Germ. 1. Angkole-Karagwe, Central Africa, 1929—'30, A. E. Speyer. — 2. Congo, Staudinger 1935.

Homoeocerus (Philonus) discolor Stål. 1-2. German E. Africa, Staudinger 1933.

Homoeocerus (Ornytopsis) annulatus Thunb. 1. Cape of Good Hope, Westwood. — 3. Cape of Good Hope (Cotype of *Homoeocerus nigripes* Burm. ?), Museum Berlin. — 4-7. ?.

Homoeocerus (Ornytoides) pallens F. 1. Robertsport, L. Demery. — 2-16. Liberia, Stampfli.

Homoeocerus (H.) chinensis Dall. 1-2. Formosa, H. Sauter 1908.

Homoeocerus (H.) dallasi nov. spec. (*H. unipunctatus* Dallas, 1853, List Hemipt. Ins. II p. 447, p. p.). Margins of the pronotum distinctly lighter than the disk. Corium with a dark point in the centre. Stigmata of the abdomen not black. Second joint of the antennae not dilated; darkened towards the top. Mesosternum very faintly sulcated. Underside of the thorax with three black points on each side. Connexivum punctured with brown. Dorsum ochraceous with ill defined brownish markings at the sides; the ultimate segment with two rounded black spots. Tylus with two small tubercles. In general aspect this species is very similar to *H. (H.) marginellus* H.-S., being narrower and smaller than *H. (H.) unipunctatus* Thunb.; the anterior parts of the lateral borders of the pronotum more distinctly inflexed, the lateral corners more acutangular. The width of the abdomen is about $^1/_3$ of the length of the body (in *H. (H.) unipunctatus* about $^2/_5$). Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 11a) with a faint, rounded inflexion of the central part of the apical edge, and with a transverse impression on the disk. Length (of the ♂): 12 mm. — 1. Sylhet, H. Deyrolle, 1861 (Holotype).

Homoeocerus (H.) dilatatus Horv. 1. Seishin, Korea. — 2-3. Ompo, Korea. — 4. Charbin, Manchuria (Altogether: Staudinger 1932).

Homoeocerus (H.) laterinotatus nov. spec. Lateral margins of the pronotum yellow, distinctly lighter than the disk. Stigmata of the abdomen not marked with black. Corium with a small black spot on the disk. Second and third joint of the antennae black at the top, the black part slightly thickened but not dilated. Mesosternum faintly sulcate. Meso- and metasternum with a black point on each side. Ochraceous, punctured with brown; a narrow indistinct brown stripe against the yellow borders of the pronotum; the apical part of the corium reddish. The dorsal side of the connexivum of the second, third and fourth (third, fourth and fifth) segment brown with a narrow yellow basal spot; the connexivum of the fifth (sixth) segment medially brown laterally yellow, of the sixth (seventh) segment yellow. Dorsum orange yellow, with ill defined brownish markings towards the apex of the abdomen. Underside pale yellow, the venter with impressions which are more or less brownish on the basal segments. Apex of the rostrum black; legs pale yellow, the ends of the claws black. Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ with an acut-

angular incisure in the centre of the apical edge, terminated at both sides by a rectangular processus. The edges of the incisure are distinctly curved inwardly. Plica with rectangular top. Length (of the ♀): $13^3/_4$ mm. — 1. Buton, Boligo (Holotype).

Homoeocerus (H.) marginellus H.-S. (Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂: fig. 11b). 1. Sumatra, Muller. — 2 (-3?). Borneo, Schwaner. — 4. Timor, Muller. — 5. Java. — 6-7. Java, Kuhl and van Hasselt. — 8. Solok, April 1877. — 9. Lubukh Gadang, Dec. 1877. — 10-14. Surulangun, April 1878. — 15-19. Rawas, May 1878. — 20. Surulangun, July 1878. — 21-23. Surulangun, August 1878. (The specimens 8-23 collected by the Sumatra expedition). — 24-25. Java, van Lansberge. — 26-45. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 46-56. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 57. Garut, W. Java, F. Adèr-Verver, 1893. — 58-66. Semarang, Java. — 67-68. Java, Southern Mounts. — 69. Depok, Dec. 1907. — 70-71. Semarang, Java, Sept. 1909. — 72. Nongkodjadjar, Java, Jan. 1911. (The specimens 58—72 collected by E. Jacobson). — 73-74. Banjuwangi, Java, 1911, Mac Gillavry. — 75. Solok, Sumatra, P. O. Stolz. — 76. Tandjong Andalas, Sumatra, May 1914. — 77. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, 920 m, 1925. — 78. Padang Tarap, W. Sumatra, 700 m, 1926. — 79-80. Anai cleft, Sumatra, 500 m, 1926. — 81-83. Fort de Kock, 1926. (The specimens 76-83 collected by E. Jacobson). — 84-95. Buitenzorg, on Batatas, 9 March 1931, Dr. L. Franssen.

Homoeocerus (H.) marginepunctatus nov. spec. Lateral borders of the pronotum not distinctly lighter than the disk. Corium without a small obscure spot on the disk. Mesosternum with a distinct medial longitudinal furrow. Spiracles of the abdomen bordered with black. Clavus with a black point on the apex. Apices of the second and third joints of the antennae not dilated. Thorax and scutellum with a central longitudinal smooth yellow stripe. Head with a longitudinal furrow, reaching behind the ocelli, bordered by brownish granules. Fourth joint of the rostrum slightly longer than the third. First and third joint of the antennae subequal in length, the first joint trilateral, ochraceous, the outer side of the top narrowly black. Second and third joint orange yellow, the extreme bases and the apices darkened. Fourth joint somewhat greyish towards the apex. Lateral corners of the pronotum very blunt, not prominent, the posterior border at both sides curved. Surface of the pronotum with a faint indication of two light stripes at both sides of the medial line. Connexivum yellow, with two black points on the edge of each segment above, which points are indistinct at the

underside. Dorsum of the abdomen brownish behind with yellow medial stripe, with lateral yellow patches, and with a black spot on the middle of the apical edge of the third and fourth (fourth and fifth) dorsal segment. Rostrum reaching the middle of the mesosternum, black at the top. Sternum with a black point on the sides of each segment, and with a black point at the anterior edge of the orifices. Venter with a brownish medial stripe on the centre of the second, third, fourth and fifh (third, fourth, fifth and sixth) segment. At both sides of these segments the venter shows a longitudinal band of irregular blackish confluent markings and with some small points and stripes more laterally. Sternum of the thorax rather coarsely punctured with brown, venter of the abdomen faintly granulate. Legs ochraceous yellow. Plica of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ small, acutangular, and sharp-pointed, not reaching the middle of the segment, the apical edge at both sides of the furrow with two very faint protuberances. Length (of the ♀): 15—15½ mm. — 1. Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen (Holotype). — 2. Surulangun, April 1878, Sumatra expedition (Paratype).

Homoeocerus (H.) marginiventris Dohrn. 1. Chambodde, Ceylon, 3000, Felder.

Homoeocerus (H.) pallescens nov. spec. (Snellen van Vollenhoven in Mus. Lugd.). Entirely pallid, borders of the pronotum not notably lighter than the disk. Corium with a distinct black point in the centre. Mesosternum faintly sulcated. Stigmata of the abdomen not black.

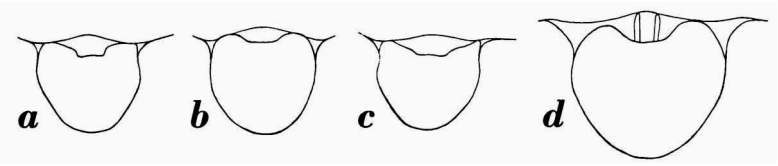


Fig. 11. Ultimate ventral segments of the ♂ of: a, *Homoeocerus* (*H.*) *dallasi* nov. spec.; b, *Homoeocerus* (*H.*) *marginellus* H.-S.; c, *Homoeocerus* (*H.*) *pallidulus* nov. spec.; d, *Homoeocerus* (*H.*) *sumbawensis* nov. spec.

Second and third joint of the antennae unicolourous, very slightly thickened towards the top. Underside of the thorax without black points on the sides. Pallid ochraceous throughout; only the spots on the corium, the apical joint of the antennae except the basal fifth part, the extreme top of the rostrum and the claws darkened. The species is broader than *H.* (*H.*) *marginellus* H. S., the width of the pronotum (in the ♀) being one and a half time the length of the second antennal

joint. The punctuation of the thorax and hemielytra is concolourous, and somewhat coarser than in *H.* (*H.*) ***marginellus*** H.-S. Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ with a semicircular excavation in the centre, which is terminated at both sides by an angular tooth; the sides of the edge are slightly flexuous. The fissure is rather long, the plica with rectangular top. Length of the ♂: about 14 mm; of the ♀: $14^1/_4$—$15^1/_3$ mm. — 1-2. Timor, Macklot (Holotype, ♀, and Allotype, mutilated ♂). — 3. Timor, February, Wienecke (Paratype).

Homoeocerus (H.) pallidulus nov. spec. Lateral margins of the pronotum yellow. Corium with a black point on the disk. Stigmata of the abdomen not black. The apical border of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ at both sides of the fissure with a rectangular processus, which is somewhat rounded at the top. Connexivum unicolourous, without black points. This species is shorter and broader than *H.* (*H.*) ***marginellus*** H.-S., the antennae are shorter, thus the length of the second joint is only about $^3/_5$ of the width of the pronotum, whilst in the ♀ of *H.* (*H.*) ***marginellus*** H.-S. it is about $^7/_8$ and in its ♂ the second joint is often even longer than the pronotal width. Pallid ochraceous, punctured with brown above. Membrane transparent. Rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae, blackish at the extreme top. Legs yellow; the claws for the greater part black. Underside of the thorax coarsely punctured. Abdomen dull, with six impressed spots on the base of each segment. At the sides the segments show some small black points and markings. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 11c) somewhat flattened, the apical border broadly but faintly inflexed in the central part. Plica of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ very apertangular, the fissure as long as or somewhat shorter than the inner side of the protuberance of the posterior edge. Genital plates triangular, with acutangular apical corner. Length of the ♂: $10^1/_2$ mm; of the ♀: $10^1/_2$—$11^2/_3$ mm. — 1-3. Kagi, Formosa, August 1907, H. Sauter (Holo-, Allo-, and Paratype).

Homoeocerus (H.) plebejus Stål. 1. Semarang, Java, Nov. 1909, E. Jacobson.

Homoeocerus (H.) puncticornis Burm. 1-2. Philippines, Semper.

Homoeocerus (H.) serrifer Westw. It seems very probable to me that the two forms mentioned by Westwood originary respectively from Java and from Nepal, are specifically different, and that the Javan form is identical with *H.* (*H.*) ***marginellus*** H.-S.; the Nepalese form,

however, of which Westwood's specimen now is in the Leiden Museum, is certainly different from *H.* (*H.*) *marginellus* H.-S. As I have not seen Westwood's Javan type, I provisionally preserve Westwood's name for our specimen. — 1. Nepal (Cotype), Westwood leg.

Homoeocerus (H.) sumbawensis nov. spec. Pallid ochraceous; the lateral edges of the pronotum slightly lighter. Corium with a distinct black point in the centre. Stigmata on the abdomen not black. Second and third antennal joint not ampliated at the top; the extreme apices somewhat lighter than the rest of the antennae. Mesosternum very faintly sulcated. Sides of the thorax without black points. Connexivum and dorsum unicolourous, pallid ochraceous. This species resembles *H.* (*H.*) *pallescens* m., from which it differs in having the basal joints of the antennae much longer, the length of the first and second joint together being more than 1.7 time the length of the third and fourth joint together, whilst in *H.* (*H.*) *pallescens* m. this is only $1^1/_3$ time. The width of the pronotum is equal to the length of the second antennal joint (in the ♂). The dark colouration of the fourth antennal joint occupies only about the apical $^3/_5$ part of the total length. From *H.* (*H.*) *marginellus* H.-S. the species differs in being larger and relatively broader, by its pale colouration and by the structure of the ♂ genital segment. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 11d) distinctly protruding in the middle of the apical edge, the centre of the disk with a transverse impression. Length (of the ♂): $16^1/_4$ mm. — 1. Sumbawa, Dr van Lansberge (Holotype).

Homoeocerus (H.) unipunctatus Thbg. 1-3. Japan, von Siebold.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) abdominalis Dist. 1. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) adustus nov. spec. Sides of the thorax without black points. Second joint of the rostrum longer than the third. Pronotum without a longitudinal impunctured line. Apical corner of the corium not very strongly produced, reaching about $^2/_3$ of the total length of the membrane. Lateral corners of the pronotum blunt, rounded. Head, pronotum, connexivum, underside and femora yellowish ochraceous; the pronotum with a black transverse stripe between the lateral corners and reddish brown along the posterior border. Scutellum and hemielytra reddish brown. Corium with a whitish yellow spot in the inner corner, which in one specimen is

developed into a transverse stripe reaching nearly the yellow costal border. The edge of the scutellum and the nervures on the clavus and corium are slightly lighter. Membrane greyish brown, transparent, the basal part darker. Basal joint of the antennae yellow, with black granules; second and third joint black, fourth joint partly brownish. First and second joint subequal in length, third joint distinctly shorter, fourth joint somewhat longer than the third. Rostrum reaching the middle of the mesosternum; black at the top. Legs with black granulation, the tibiae and tarsi greyish yellow. Apical border of the ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 12) with two narrow oblique incisures, leaving a broad more or less rounded protrusion between them. Length (of the ♂): $15^1/_4$-$15^2/_3$ mm. — 1. Long Dingay, 16 Oct. 1894, Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition (Holotype). — 2. Long Blu-u, Nov. 1898, Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition (Paratype).

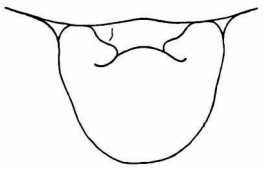


Fig. 12. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ of *Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) adustus* nov. spec.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) angulatus Westw. 1-3. Timor, Muller. — 4. Silago, July 1877. — 5. Lubukh Gadang, Dec. 1877. — 6-7. Kutur, June 1878. (The specimens 4-7 collected by the Sumatra expedition). — 8. Smitau, 14 Dec. 1893, Borneo expedition. — 9-10. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 11. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 12. Tandjong Andales, Sumatra, May 1914, E. Jacobson. — 13. Lubuksikaping, 450 m, W. Sumatra, 1926, E. Jacobson. — 14. Mangkol Tru, Banka, 1 Dec. 1935, Dr J. van der Vecht.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) bipustulatus Stål. 1. Manilla, H. Dreyrolle.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) borneensis Dist. 1-2. Borneo, Muller. — 3-5. Long Dingay, Sept.-Oct. 1894. Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition. — 6-8. Mahakkam, 1894, Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) concisus Walk. 1. Kutur, June 1878, Sumatra expedition.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) gutta Dall. (Genital segment of the ♀: fig 13a) 1-2. Sumatra, Muller.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) immaculipennis Stål. 1. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 2. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) javanicus Dall. 1. Timor, Muller. — 2-3. Java, Kuhl and van Hasselt. — 4. Madura, August 1910, Dr P. Buitendijk. — 5. Muara Angke, Batavia, April 1908, E. Jacobson. — 6. Nusa Kambangan, Java, March 1911, E. Jacobson.

Var. **guttatipennis** nov. var. This variety is similar to the typical form in coulour and in structural characters, it is easily distinguishable, however, by the nearly circularly rounded spots on the corium, which occupy the apical part of the inner apical cell and an about equal part of the outer cell, not reaching the nervure at the outer side of it. The lateral borders of the pronotum are only faintly obscurated in some specimens; the inner apical part of the corium in which the whitish spot is situated is distinctly black. The underside does not show red stripes. — 7. Sipirok, Tapanuli, Sumatra, A. L. van Hasselt, 1894 (Paratype of the var.). — 8-24. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Sumatra, Dr B. Hagen (Holo-, Allo-, and Paratypes of the var.). — 25-34. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen (Paratypes of the var.). — 35. Aur Kumanis, Sumatra, March 1914, E. Jacobson (Paratype of the var.).

Var. **latevittatus** nov. var. This sumatran form of *H.* (*A.*) *javanicus* Dall. seems to present constant colour differences from the typical form. The black stripes along the side borders of the pronotum are more distinctly developed, the black colour on the apical part of the corium is more pronounced, the transversal white band distinctly broader, the apical dorsal segments distinctly marked with black against the border, the dorsal genital segments of the ♀ nearly entirely black. The medial part of the underside with two longitudinal sometimes confluent red stripes, in some specimens also the sides of the underside are broadly red. — 36-38. Sumatra, Muller (Paratype of the var.). — 39. Kutur, June 1878, Sumatra expedition (Paratype of the var.). — 40-42. Solok, Sumatra, 19 May 1913, P. O. Stolz (Paratype of the var.). — 43-44. Solok, Sumatra, 2 June 1913, P. O. Stolz (Holo-, and Paratype of the var.). — 45. Muara Kiawai, Sumatra, June 1915, E. Jacobson (Paratype of the var.). — 46-47. Tandjong Gadang, Sumatra, 1206 m, March 1925, E. Jacobson (Allo-, and Paratype of the var.).

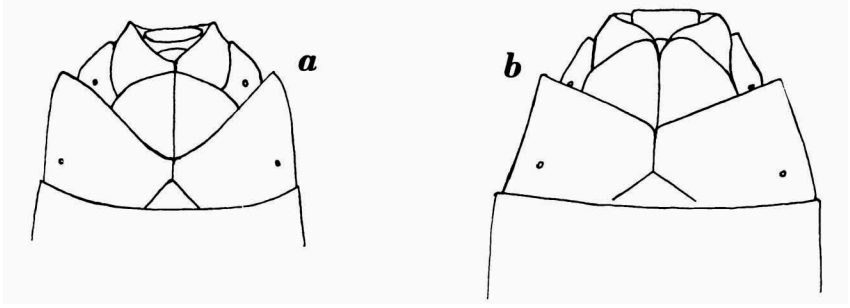
Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) limbatipennis Stål. 1-3. Sumatra, Muller. — 4. Borneo, Muller. — 5. Supajang, April 1877, Sumatra expedition. — 6. Sipirok, Tapanuli, A. L. van Hasselt, 1894. — 7-15. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 16-20. Between Serdang

and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 21 Borneo, April 1903, M. C. Piepers. — 22-24. Kalung, Sumatra, Dec. 1913. — 25. Aur Kumanis, Sumatra, March 1914. — 26. Fort de Kock, 920 m, Sumatra, 1925. — 27-28. Fort de Kock, 1926. — Lubuksikaping, 450 m, Sumatra, 1926. (The specimens 22-29 collected by E. Jacobson).

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) lineaticollis Stål. 1-4. Borneo, Muller. — 5. Sugut, N. E. Borneo, Prakke.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) lucidus Walk. 1. Ambarawa, Ludeking. — 2. Sukabumi, April 1933, F. A. Th. H. Verbeek. — 3-4. Timor, Muller.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) nota nov. spec. Underside of the thorax without black points. Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ without protruding corners on the apical margin at both sides of the fissure. Membrane with a black spot against the apex of the corium. This species is very similar to *H.* (*A.*) *gutta* Dall.; besides a difference in the structure of the ♀ genitalia (the ♂ of *H.* (*A.*) *gutta* Dall. is un-



Fif. 13. Genital segments of the ♀ of: a, *Homoeocerus* (*Anacanthocoris*) *gutta* Dall.; b, *Homoeocerus* (*Anacanthocoris*) *nota* nov. spec.

known to me) it is of a somewhat brighter orange yellow colour, the pronotum is relatively broader, the dark markings on the hemielytra are of some greater extension, especially along the clavus. The tylus is more prominent, globose. Ultimate antennal joint whitish in the basal $^2/_5$ part. Apical edge of the ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ with two backwardly projected rounded triangular lamelliform processus. The incisure between them rectangular. The disk with a very faint transverse impression. Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ (fig. 13b) at the sides only 1½ time longer than in the centre; (in *H.* (*A.*) *gutta* Dall. two times). The plica rectangular with rounded top. The upper edge of the genital plates with a well marked rounded inflexion,

the tops broadly rounded. Length of the ♂: $14^2/_3$ mm, of the ♀: 16-$18^1/_2$ mm. — 1. Long Blu-u, November 1898, Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition (Paratype). — 2-3. Long Blu-u, February 1899, Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition (Holo-, and Allotype). — 4. N. E. Borneo, from Fokker's collection (Paratype).

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) ochraceus nov. spec. Sides of the thorax without black points. Second and third joint of the rostrum subequal in length. Pronotum with a faint indication of an impunctured medial line in the anterior part only. Apical corner of the corium narrowly produced, reaching about $^5/_7$ of the total length of the membrane. Lateral corners of the pronotum rectangular, distinct, somewhat prominent. Pale ochraceous, the underside slightly lighter than the upper surface. The punctuation on the posterior part of the pronotum, on the clavus, and on the inner part of the corium brown. Suture between corium and clavus black. Membrane obscure greyish, blackish at the base. The inner corner of the corium with a faint lighter spot. Antennae long, slender, reddish ochraceous, the apical joint greyish, yellowish white in the basal third part. The second joint distinctly longer than the first, third and fourth joint subequal in length and slightly shorter than the first. Rostrum black at the extreme top; legs ochraceous, greyish towards the tarsi. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 14a) with two small rounded incisures close together at the apical edge, leaving a blunt, rounded protuberance between them. The edge is slightly bent outwardly in the middle, the disk of the segment with very small black points. Length (of the ♂): $18^1/_3$ mm. — 1. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, N. E. Sumatra, Dr B. Hagen (Holotype).

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) punctum Dall. 1. Borneo, Muller. — 2. Borneo, Schwaner. — 3. Belang Amurang, Forsten. — 4. Ternate, Forsten. — 5. Tondano, Forsten. — 6-7. Surulangun, April 1878, Sumatra expedition. — 8. Surulangun, August 1878, Sumatra expedition. — 9. Mandeling and Angkola, W. Sumatra, A. L. van Hasselt. — 10—27. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 28-36. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) rufulus nov. spec. Sides of the thorax without black points. Second joint of the rostrum shorter than the third. Membrane without a dark spot near the apex of the corium. Pronotum without a black transverse stripe between the lateral corners. Antennae not very slender. Head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus and adjacent parts

of the corium greyish ochraceous, the greater part of the corium, a narrow costal yellow border excepted, reddish. A small round smooth whitish spot in the inner cell, occupying scarcely half of its surface. Head, anterior part of the pronotum, and three basal joints of the antennae with red granules. Ocelli red. Punctuation on the posterior portion of the pronotum, the scutellum and the hemielytra brownish. Membrane transparent, slightly darker in the basal corner. Second joint of the antennae subequal in length to the first, the second and

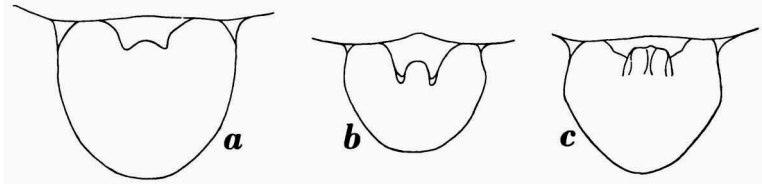


Fig. 14. Ultimate ventral segments of the ♂ of: a, *Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) ochraceus* nov. spec.; b, *Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) rufulus* nov. spec.; c, *Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) tangens* nov. spec.

third joint distinctly thickened at the tops. The three basal joints yellowish with reddish and greenish tinges. Fourth joint subequal in length to the third, both notably shorter than the basal ones. The fourth joint greenish with an indistinct yellowish subbasal annulation. Underside and legs pale greenish yellow. Rostrum black at the top; tibiae and tarsi greenish. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 14b) with two rather narrow and deep incisures near the middle of the apical edge, leaving a linguiform, rounded processus between them. The species differs from *H. (A.) simiolus* Dist., to which it is rather similar, in having no black lateral borders to the pronotum. The incisures in the apical edge of the ♂ ultimate ventral segment of that species are much less deep, the processus between them very short. Length (of the ♂): $14^1/_4$ mm. — 1. Goar, 23 Nov. 1927, Staudinger 1935 (Holotype).

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) sticheli Bergr. 1. Sumatra, Muller. — 2-3. Muara Kiawai, Sumatra, June 1913, E. Jacobson.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) striicornis Scott. 1. Japan, von Siebold.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) tangens nov. spec. (Snellen van Vollenhoven in Mus. Lugd.). Sides of the meso- and metasterum with a black point. Ochraceous; head, antennae, and anterior part of the pronotum with black granules, which form a blackish stripe along the lateral

edge of the pronotum. Posterior part with dark punctuation. The punctuation of the yellow scutellum nearly concolourous. Hemielytra brown, the lateral border and the nervures at both sides of the suture between clavus and corium yellow. A whitish, subcircular spot on the corium is situated slightly behind the apex of the clavus, touching the yellow border, and reaching not farther inwardly than to the middle of the width of the corium. Connexivum ochraceous orange. Dorsum more or less reddish, the sixth (seventh) segment black at the sides. Genital segments of the ♀ nearly entirely black above. Underside light ochraceous; thorax with concolourous punctation. Rostrum reaching the middle of the mesosternum, black at the top, the fourth joint distinctly longer than the third. Second joint of the antennae about $^1/_5$ longer than the first, third joint about $^1/_5$ shorter than the first. Fourth joint white at the base (the apical part missing). Legs ochraceous, in some specimens somewhat greenish, the ends of the tibiae and the tarsi more or less darkened. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ (fig. 14c) with two incisures in the apical edge, leaving a rounded subquadrate processus in the middle, which shows a faint longitudinal furrow. The lateral parts of the apical edge somewhat thickened and rounded. Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ strongly inflexed towards the middle, at the sides being about two times as long as down the centre. The plica small, rectangular, the fissure slightly longer than the visible part of the plica. Lateral parts of the apical border faintly flexuous, nearly straight. Length of the ♂: $12^2/_3$-$13^1/_4$ mm; of the ♀: $15^1/_4$-$16^3/_4$ mm. — 1-2. Sumatra, Muller (Holo-, and Paratype). — 3-5. Solok, Sumatra, 1913, P. O. Stolz (Paratypes). — 6-7. Solok, Sumatra, 17 June 1913, P. O. Stolz (Allo-, and Paratype). — 8. Solok, Sumatra, 9 July 1913, P. O. Stolz (Paratype).

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) tenuicornis Stål. 1. Klumpang, August 1878, Sumatra expedition. — 2-3. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 4. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 5. Aur Kumanis, March 1914, E. Jacobson.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) urbanus Stål. 1-2. Ceram, Forsten.

Homoeocerus (Anacanthocoris) walkeri Kirb. 1. Nam-U, between upper Tonkin and Laos, March, 1892, Prince Henri d'Orleans.

Homoeocerus (Tagus) inornatus Stål. 1. Sylhet, H. Deyrolle, 1861.