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### XXX.—On three undescribed Species of the Genus Cimex, closely allied to the Common Bed-Bug

Rev. Leonard Jenyns M.A., F.L.S., &c.

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XXIX.—*On the Wild Cattle of England.* By SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON, M.P., F.R.S., &c.

*To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.*

Gentlemen,

As no mention was made in Mr. Hindmarsh's communication to the British Association at Newcastle, "On the Wild Cattle of Chillingham Park\*," of the existence formerly of a breed of wild cattle at Bishops Auckland, the following extract may be worthy of record:—It is copied from a MS. in my possession, entitled, "The Second Yeares Travell. thorow Scotland and Ireland, 1635." The writer passes a few days on his road to Scotland "att Bishoppe-Auckland w<sup>th</sup> Dr. Moreton, Bishoppe of Durham: who maintaines great hospitalitic, in an orderly well-governed house, and is a verry worthy Reverend Bishoppe." After describing the palace, "chapples," &c., he mentions "A daintie stately parke: where-in I saw wild bulls and kine: w<sup>ch</sup> had 2 calves ruiners; there are about 20 wild beasts all white: will nott endure yo<sup>r</sup> approach: butt if they bee enraged or distressed, verry violent and furious: their calves will bee wonderous fatt."

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

PHILIP GREY EGERTON.

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XXX.—*On three undescribed Species of the Genus Cimex, closely allied to the Common Bed-Bug.* By the Rev. LEONARD JENYNS, M.A., F.L.S., &c. †

[With a Plate.]

I AM not aware that any entomologist has described more than one species of the genus *Cimex*, as restricted at the present day, although Latreille has alluded to a second, found on

\* See Mr. Hindmarsh's paper, vol. ii. p. 282, which also contains notices of the existence of this breed at Hamilton, Lynn Park, Chartley Park; and formerly at Burton Constable, and Drumlanrig, with ancient descriptions of them from Hector Boethius and Bishop Leslie.

† Read to the Natural History Section of the British Association at Newcastle, August 23, 1838; and communicated by the Author.

swallows\*, which he thought would prove to be distinct from the common bed-bug†. A year or two since I had occasion to destroy a great number of martins' nests, when I found them swarming with the species just alluded to, which on being compared with the *C. lectularius* of authors, offered several obvious differences. A short time afterwards I obtained a third species, equally distinct and equally well characterized, from the Pipistrelle bat, to which I can find no allusion whatever. And very lately I have been favoured by Mr. Westwood with specimens of a fourth species found on pigeons, which though often met with before, has not been generally considered as distinct from the one found in houses. I beg to draw the attention of entomologists to these three undescribed insects, which acquire an interest from their parasitic habits, beyond what they might possess on other accounts. As they are all closely allied to the common bed-bug which is so well known, I shall not enter into a detailed account of their characters; but merely point out the differential marks by which each is distinguished from the others as well as from the *C. lectularius* of authors. And I shall commence with the species found on pigeons, from its bearing a closer resemblance to the one just mentioned than either of the two others.

*C. columbarius*, Nob.

On comparing this species with the common house-bug, it will be found to be smaller and of a more orbicular form. The *antennæ* are shorter, and the joints not quite so slender; and the difference in length between the third and fourth joints not so considerable. The *thorax* is rather less hollowed out in front, the anterior angles less produced, and the sides less reflexed. The *abdomen* more nearly approaches to round, the lateral margins being very much curved, and the greatest breadth exactly in the middle; whereas in the house-bug the lateral margins are at first but little curved, and the greatest breadth rather behind the middle. The *colours*, as well as the

\* Règ. Anim. (2nd edit.) tom. v. p. 201.

† There is also allusion to "the discovery of a new and winged species of *Cimex* (*C. domestica*)" by M. Schilling, in the "Journal of Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London," (vol. i. p. 4.) but neither its character nor its *habitat* are annexed.

punctures and the degree of pubescence, are similar in the two species.

*C. Hirundinis*, Nöb.

This species is rather less than the *C. columbarius*, and in respect to form, different from both that and the *C. lectularius*. The *antennæ* are comparatively short, and the third joint is scarcely, if at all, longer than the fourth. The *eyes* are not so prominent. The *thorax* is much less hollowed out in front, the anterior angles but little produced, and the sides scarcely at all reflexed. The *scutellum* is wider at the base or more transverse, and does not project so far backwards. The *elytra* are less coarsely punctured. The *abdomen* is not so broad, and more rounded at the apex; the sides regularly curved. The whole insect is more pubescent. The *colour* is ferruginous inclining to testaceous, darker than in the common bed-bug; and the head and thorax are much clouded with fuscous. In one specimen the legs are spotted, at or near the joints, with this last colour. There are also some fuscous spots on the abdomen.

The young, or *pupæ*, have the abdomen much narrower than the perfect insect, inclining to oblong.

*C. Pipistrelli*, Nob.

The *antennæ* of this species are of an intermediate length between those of the *C. lectularius* and those of the *C. columbarius*; and the third joint is obviously longer than the fourth. The *eyes* are prominent. The *thorax* has a moderately deep excavation in front, and the sides are partially reflexed. The *abdomen* is narrower than in either of the above-named species, and much more attenuated posteriorly, the greatest breadth being rather before the middle. The *thighs* are more incrassated. The whole insect is very pubescent, approaching to hispid; and rather coarsely punctured. The *colour* is dark ferruginous-ochre, glistening with a faint metallic or subæneous hue, not perceptible in any of the other species. The legs and antennæ are a shade paler than the abdomen, and as well as this last, without spots.

I shall annex a synoptic view of the specific characters of

all the four species drawn up with reference to the above differences.

1. *C. lectularius*.—Ferrugineo-ochraceus : thorace profunde emarginato, lateribus reflexis : abdomine suborbiculato, apice acuto : antennis articulo tertio quarto longiore.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin. *Hab.* In domibus.

2. *C. columbarius*.—Ferrugineo-ochraceus : thorace profunde emarginato, lateribus reflexis : abdomine orbiculato, apice subacuto : antennis articulo tertio quarto paulo longiore.

Long. vix  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin. *Hab.* In Columbibus.

3. *C. Hirundinis*.—Fusco-ferrugineus : thorace leviter emarginato, lateribus planis : abdomine ovato, apice subacuto : antennis brevibus, articulis tertio et quarto subæqualibus.

Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin. *Hab.* In nidis Hirundinis urbicæ.

4. *C. Pipistrelli*.—Ferrugineo-ochraceus, nitidus : thorace profunde emarginato, lateribus paulo reflexis : abdomine ovato, postice attenuato : antennis articulo tertio quarto longiore.

Long. 2 lin. *Hab.* In Vespertilione Pipistrello.

I have only to add, that the last two species were both taken in Cambridgeshire. Of the *C. Pipistrelli* I have seen but one specimen.

#### REFERENCE TO PLATE V.

Fig. 1. *C. columbarius*. Fig. 2. *C. Hirundinis*. Fig. 3. *C. Pipistrelli*.  
a. One of the antennæ. All the figures are highly magnified. The line above each denotes the natural size.

Swaffham Bulbeck, April 6, 1839.

XXXI.—*Floræ Insularum Novæ Zelandiæ Precursor; or a Specimen of the Botany of the Islands of New Zealand.* By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

[Continued from p. 115.]

ROSACEÆ, *Juss.*

ACCENA, *Vahl.*

566. *A. Sanguisorbæ*. *Vahl Enum.* i. p. 294. *DC. Prodr.* ii. p. 592. *Ræm. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* i. p. 268.—*Ancistrum Sanguisorbæ*. *L. Willd. Sp. Pl.* i. p. 151.—*A. diandrum*. *Forst. Prodr.* n. 52. *A. Rich. Fl. Nov. Zel.* p. 341.

New Zealand (Middle Island). Dusky Bay.—1773, *G. Forster*. Cook's Strait.—1827, *D'Urville*. (Northern Island).—1769, *Sir Jos. Banks*. In dry exposed situations, Bay of Islands,—1826, *A. Cunningham*.