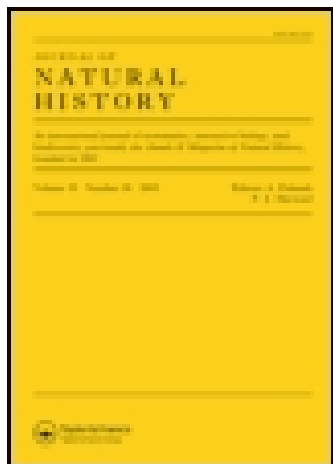


This article was downloaded by: [UQ Library]

On: 11 November 2014, At: 18:49

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street,
London W1T 3JH, UK



Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8

Publication details, including instructions
for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah14>

XLIV.—A few undescribed Rhynchota

W.L. Distant

Published online: 15 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: W.L. Distant (1915) XLIV.—A few undescribed Rhynchota ,
Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8, 15:89, 503-507, DOI:

[10.1080/00222931508693665](http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931508693665)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931508693665>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly

or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

XLIV.—*A few undescribed Rhynchota.*

By W. L. DISTANT.

THE types of the following genera and species are all in the British Museum :—

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

Bolbocoris pretorius, sp. n.

Vertex of head ochraceous, somewhat coarsely punctate, base between eyes and lateral margins of the central lobe black; pronotum pale stramineous, darkly, coarsely punctate, the anterior margin and a central longitudinal line levigate; behind the anterior margin is a transverse black fascia containing a small ochraceous spot on each side and medially divided by the central levigate line; scutellum pale stramineous, darkly punctate, with a central robust longitudinal ridge, a levigate slightly elevated pale stramineous spot near each basal angle, between and beyond these spots the colour is black speckled more or less with testaceous, a testaceous spot on lateral margin beyond middle; connexivum pale stramineous; body beneath and legs pale stramineous, the body more or less spotted with black, more largely so on sternum; antennæ with the first, fourth, and fifth joints black, second and third ochraceous, fourth moderately incrasate, fifth strongly so, fourth much shorter than fifth; body elongate, breadth between pronotal angles about equal to length of scutellum.

Long. 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Pretoria.

Separated from the other species of the genus by its more elongate form and its distinct coloration and markings.

Carbula recurva, sp. n.

Head and pronotum pale ochraceous, more or less thickly blackly punctate, the lateral frontal margins levigately ochraceous, the posteriorly produced lateral pronotal angles black; scutellum pale ochraceous, more or less blackly punctate, a large levigate ochraceous spot at each basal angle, the apex and centre of apical area much less punctate, and therefore more pale stramineous in hue; corium very thickly blackly punctate; membrane fuliginous; connexivum pale ochraceous, with large prominent black spots; body beneath

and legs pale ochraceous; sternum moderately blackly punctate, disk of abdomen thickly blackly punctate, almost unicolorous, remaining area darkly punctate, with a sinuate longitudinal fascia of black punctures on each side, extreme lateral margin spotted with black at apices of abdominal segments; legs ochraceous, with a small black spot near apices of femora; antennæ ochraceous, second and third joints subequal in length, each shorter than fourth or fifth joints, which are also subequal; head with the apex broadly subtruncate, posterior pronotal angles acutely produced, their apices distinctly curved backwardly.

Long. 6-7 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Johannesburg (*A. Ross*); Pretoria, Waterberg District.

One varietal specimen has the pronotal angles not acutely produced.

Fam. *Lygæidæ*.

Lygæus swynnertoni, sp. n.

Somewhat dark ochraceous; antennæ, apex of vertex of head, and a basal spot at inner margin of eyes, broad anterior margin connected with two longitudinal sublateral fasciæ to pronotum, basal margin to scutellum, claval area and a marginal spot curved backwardly on costa of corium, basal margin of membrane, sternum, rostrum, and legs black or blackish; anterior and intermediate femora apically annulated with ochraceous; abdomen beneath ochraceous, the apical segment black, membrane fuscous brown, reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; basal joint of antennæ reaching or slightly passing the apex of head, second joint slightly longest, third and fourth subequal in length; pro-, meso-, and metasterna each with a prominent black spot near lateral margins, that on prosternum tuberculous.

Long. 11 mm.

Hab. South Rhodesia (*C. F. M. Swynnerton*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *L. bettoni*, Dist.

Fam. *Hydrometridæ*.

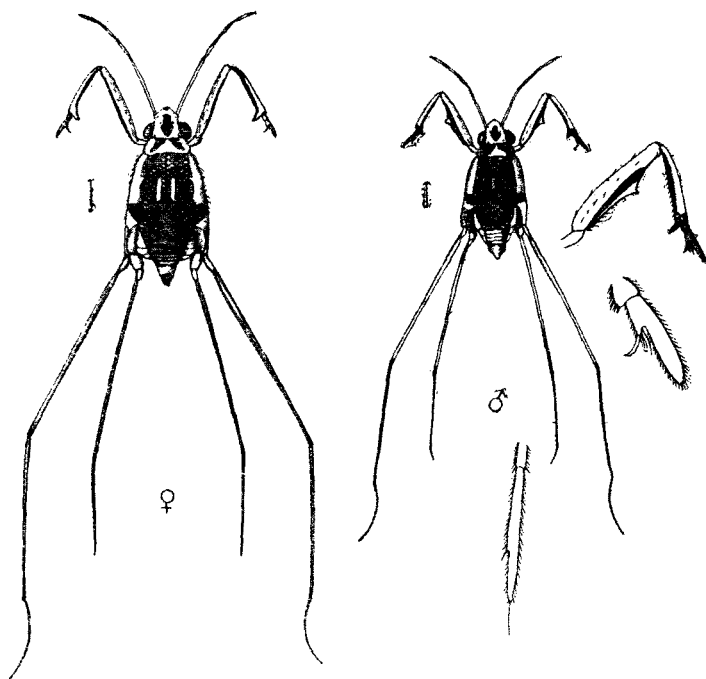
Subfam. *GERRINÆ*.

ASCLEPIOS, gen. nov.

Head about as long as broad, conically rounded anteriorly beyond the insertion of the antennæ; eyes longer than broad, a little obliquely produced over the anterior angles of the

pronotum; antennæ with the first joint longest, about as long as the anterior femora, second almost half as long as first and a little longer than either third or fourth; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ; pronotum considerably shorter than head, anterior and posterior margins very slightly sinuate, the lateral margins rounded, moderately, centrally, longitudinally depressed; mesonotum about twice the length of pronotum; hemelytra rudimentary in all the specimens at present examined; anterior femora in ♂ only moderately incrassate, scarcely more so than in ♀, but armed with a broad and distinct spine a little beyond middle, unarmed in ♀; anterior tarsus with a distinct curved bristle near base.

The most marked character of this genus is to be found in the strongly spined femora of the ♂.



Asclepios annandalei, sp. n. (See text-figure.)

Head above ochraceous, with a broad central longitudinal spot and the extreme apex black, eyes also black; antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous, extreme apex of

the second and the whole of the third and fourth joints more or less blackish ; pronotum ochraceous, with a large, oblique, dark olivaceous spot on each lateral area ; mesonotum olivaceous brown or dark olivaceous, finely greyishly pubescent, the lateral margins ochraceous, with a posterior dark olivaceous spot ; in the ♀ there are frequently two linear ochraceous spots on the disk ; abdomen above olivaceous, the apex and segmental margins more or less ochraceous ; body beneath ochraceous, finely greyishly pubescent ; legs ochraceous, anterior femora and tibiæ more or less distinctly streaked with black, anterior femora with the apex sometimes black, tibiæ (and especially the tarsi) more or less infuscated ; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., ♂ 3, ♀ 4 mm.

Hab. Salt Lakes near Calcutta and in backwater at Ennar (*Annandale*).

Fam. *Saldidæ*.

Salda rutherfordi, sp. n.

Body above black ; a spot at anterior margins of eyes, lateral margins of pronotum (attenuated and not quite reaching basal angles), narrow central posterior margin of pronotum, base of lateral margins to corium, and large spots to connexivum ochraceous ; body beneath black, more or less greyishly tomentose ; segmental and posterior margins to sternum, costal spots and legs pale ochraceous ; abdomen with the central margins dark, and lateral marginal spots pale ochraceous ; vertex of head longer than broad, anteriorly rounded ; base of rostrum with two transverse central ochraceous lines between the eyes ; head, pronotum, and scutellum shining, more or less distinctly punctate ; corium more opaquely coloured, and obscurely spotted with greyish blue ; membrane piceous, the apical margin pale brownish or dark ochraceous.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon ; Peradeniya.

Named after the late Mr. A. Rutherford, the local Government Entomologist at Peradeniya.

HOMOPTERA.

Fam. *Cercopidæ*.

Subfam. *APHROPHORINÆ*.

HINDOLOIDES, gen. nov.

Vertex of head much broader than long, the anterior

margin angularly subrotundate, the posterior margin more angulately subconcave, about twice as broad as long, ocelli near base and on the lateral margins of the central lobe; face globose, projecting, longer than broad, clypeus short and broad; pronotum convex, considerably broader than long, the anterior margin convex, the posterior margin profoundly concavely sinuate, the lateral margins moderately oblique, slightly concave near base; scutellum considerably longer than broad, the apex acute, the lateral margins straightly oblique; tegmina more than twice as long as broad, about basal two-thirds coriaceous and coarsely punctate, apical area subhyaline, the apices broadly rounded, subapical cells three, the innermost small; posterior tibiae with two strong spines, posterior tarsi robust, the basal joint longest.

Allied to the Australian genus *Hindola* (= *Carystus*, nom. præocc.), but differs by the totally different structure of the face and the shorter and apically broader tegmina.

Hindoloides indicans, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; tegmina with nearly basal two-thirds ochraceous, remainder dull subhyaline; eyes black, with two large black spots on face between them; meso- and metasterna sometimes spotted with black, but this is not a constant character; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., incl. tegm., $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.

Hab. Calcutta, on *Zizyphus jujuba*.

XLV.—*On the African Shrews belonging to the Genus Crocidura*. By GUY DOLLMAN.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

THE following paper deals with the African members of the genus *Crocidura*. The forms *russula*, *r. mauritanica*, and *whitakeri* are not included, since they belong more to the European fauna than to the African.

It has not been found possible to prepare a thoroughly sound key; in the groups "medium-sized" and "small-sized" a certain amount of overlapping exists, a few of the small-sized species possessing either body or cranial dimensions which make it impossible to draw any definite line of distinction between the two groups.