



VI.—Rhynchotal notes.—XII. Heteroptera: Fam. Pyrrhocoridae

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the external border; a marginal series of small dark ferruginous spots; fringe vinous brown: body below ochreous.

Expanse of wings 33 millim.

One female, 26th October.

Although so dissimilar in the coloration of the under surface from any of the other types of *Kedestes*, I can find no other genus of the *Cyclopides* group to which it seems to show so much affinity.

17. *Padraona zeno*, Trimen.

VI.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XII. Heteroptera: *Fam. Pyrrhocoridae*. By W. L. DISTANT.

IN this communication will be found the result of an examination of Walker's descriptions relating to this family, commencing at page 163 of his 'Catalogue of Heteroptera,' vol. v., and terminating at p. 40 of his vol. vi. of the same publication. Some other species in the British Museum collection, which have been acquired during recent years, are also described.

Fam. **Pyrrhocoridae**.

Subfam. *LARGINÆ*.

Genus **LARGUS**.

Largus bilineatus.

Acinocoris bilineatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 38. n. 3 (1873).

Var. *Acinocoris includens*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 4.

Largus crassipes.

Largus crassipes, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1861, p. 197.

Largus concisus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 38 (1873).

A very variable species in the markings to the under surface of the abdomen. All the specimens now before me have the bases of the scutellum and corium narrowly black. Sometimes, but very seldom, the basal margins of the membrane are narrowly black.

Genus **THERANEIS**.

Theraneis lurida, sp. n.

Black; antennæ with the second, third, and fourth joints ochraceous; corium pale ochraceous; margins of membrane

greyish white; anterior portion of head above, lateral and posterior margins of anterior lobæ and a central longitudinal line and basal margin to posterior pronotal lobe pale greyish pubescent; body beneath thickly greyish pilose.

Antennæ with the first joint longer than the fourth, the second a little longer than the third; posterior lobe of pronotum very obsoletely punctate; clavus and corium coarsely punctate; anterior femora with a long spine near apex.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. Amazons (Brit. Mus.).

Allied to *T. pulchra*, Dist., from which it differs by the different colour of the corium, greater length of the first joint of the antennæ, obsolete punctuation of the posterior pronotal lobe, and the strongly punctured corium and clavus.

Theraneis spinosa, sp. n.

Black; corium ochraceous; margins of pronotum, a transverse fascia at posterior margin of anterior lobe, connected centrally with posterior margin, argentaceous; body beneath silvery grey, a lateral spot on the sternal segments, a large spot on the lateral areas of the fifth abdominal segments, legs, and antennæ black; apex of second joint and the whole of third and fourth joints of antennæ ochraceous.

Pronotal angle produced into long, acute, backwardly directed spines; pronotum coarsely punctate; clavus and corium impunctate.

Long. 13 millim.

Hab. Amazons: Ega (Brit. Mus.).

In colour and appearance very similar to *T. lurida*, Dist., but differing by the long pronotal spines, impunctate corium, &c.

Genus IPHITA.

Iphita lycoides.

Melanaphaus lycoides, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 17. n. 12 (1873).

Allied to *I. limbata*, Stål; rostrum only reaching the intermediate coxæ; lateral margins of the pronotum less sinuate.

Genus PHYSOPELTA.

Physopelta? lateralis.

Pyrrhocoris lateralis, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 172. n. 20 (1872).

I have provisionally placed this small Australian species in the genus *Physopelta*.

Genus ANTILOCHUS.

Antilochus Boerhaviae.

Lygaeus Boerhaviae, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iv. p. 152. 57 (1794).

Antilochus submaculatus, Kirby, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii. p. 268 (1896).

The figure given of Kirby's type (*loc. cit.* pl. xii. fig. 4) is unsatisfactory, not showing the basal lateral ochraceous margin to the corium, and giving a wrong direction to the basal oblique fascia—both correctly described, however, by Kirby. It is stated by the describer, "Allied to *A. Boerhaviae*, Fabr., but very distinct." Here Kirby had evidently accepted and been misled by Walker's determination of *O. Boerhaviae* (Cat. Het. v. p. 176), which was applied to some South-African specimens which = *A. nigrocruciatu*s, Stål.

Antilochus discifer.

Antilochus discifer, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vii. p. 394 (1863).

Melamphaus scutifer, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 16. n. 10 (1873).

Antilochus discoidalis.

Pyrrhocoris discoidalis, Burm. Nov. Act. Ac. Leop. xvi., Suppl. p. 299, t. xli. fig. 12 (1834).

Dindymus discoidalis, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 6. n. 20 (1873).

Var. *Melamphaus angulifer*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 15. n. 9.

Walker apparently identified this species correctly and then redescribed it under Burmeister's specific name.

Genus ECTATOPS.

Ectatops indignus.

Dindymus indignus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 10. n. 30 (1873).

Ectatops largoides, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 24. n. 12.

Abdomen beneath luteous, posterior margins of the abdominal segments very narrowly piceous. Apparently allied to *E. erythromelas*, Stål, but differing in the colour of the abdomen.

Hab. Siam.

Var.—Corium almost entirely red; basal angle and apical margin of the membrane ochraceous.

Hab. Arakan.

Ectatops adustus.

Ectatops adustus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 25. n. 13 (1873).

Fourth joint of antennæ broadly luteous near base; rostrum reaching base of third abdominal segment.

Ectatops costalis.

Melamphaus costalis, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 14. n. 5 (1873).

Ectatops rubiaceus.

Ectatops rubiaceus, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hem. p. 273 (1843).

Dindymus imitator, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 7. n. 23 (1873).

Genus ÆSCHINES.

Æschines bucculatus.

Æschines bucculatus, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vii. p. 402 (1863).

Pyrrhocoris ramosus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 172. n. 19 (1872).

Ectatops tenuicornis, Walk. loc. cit. vi. p. 25. n. 14 (1873).

Genus EUSCOPUS.

Euscopus indecorus.

Pyrrhocoris indecorus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 172. n. 18 (1872).

A very small luteous spot near centre of apical margin of corium.

Euscopus vittiventris.

Pyrrhocoris vittiventris, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 171. n. 16 (1872).

Genus STICTAULAX.

Stictaulax circumspecta.

Stictaulax circumspecta, Stål, En. Hem. i. p. 107 (1870).

Dindymus effusus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 7. n. 24 (1873).

Genus MELAMPHAUS.

Melamphaus fulvomarginatus.

Dysdercus fulvomarginatus, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxi. p. 405 (1860).

Melamphaus lateralis, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 13. n. 4 (1873).

Melamphaus marginalis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 14. n. 6.

Melamphaus rubrocinctus.

Dysdercus? *rubro-cinctus*, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vii. p. 403 (1863).

Melamphaus femoratus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 15. n. 8 (1873).

Genus CALLIBAPHUS.

Callibaphus longirostris.

Cimex longirostris, Dru. Ill. Nat. Hist. iii., Index & p. 60, pl. xliii. fig. 5 (1782).

Roscium fasciatum, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 174. n. 4 (1872).

Genus ODONTOPUS.

Odontopus dilectus.

Odontopus dilectus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 176. n. 8 (1872).

Antilochus? *dilectus*, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. ii. p. 243 (1894).

Allied to *O. searpunctatus*, Lap. The British Museum now possesses a long series of specimens collected by Col. Yerbury at Aden.

Odontopus scutellaris.

Odontopus scutellaris, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 178. n. 16 (1872).

This species appears to have been missed in the Catalogue of Lethierry and Severin.

Odontopus nigricornis.

Odontopus nigricornis, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxii. p. 146 (1861).

Physopelta plana, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 21. n. 12 (1873).

Physopelta bimaculata, Walk. loc. cit. p. 22. n. 13.

Odontopus binotatus.

Odontopus binotatus, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vii. p. 393 (1863).

Physopelta immunis, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 22. n. 14 (1873).

Odontopus angolensis, sp. n.

Ochraceous; central lobe and base of head, antennæ, transverse anterior disk of pronotum, scutellum, head beneath, large coxal spots to sternum, trochanters, legs, rostrum, and anterior areas of abdominal segments, dark sanguineous; base of clavus, a transverse central spot and an apical rounded spot to corium, and marginal spots to connexivum above and beneath black.

Long. 18-21 millim.

Hab. Angola (Brit. Mus., Coll. Dist.).

Allied to *O. searpunctatus*, Lap., from which it differs by the wider and more tumid anterior margin of the pronotum (which is also distinctly longer than in *O. searpunctatus*), body more elongate, &c.

Odontopus modestus, sp. n.

Very pale luteous; head, antennæ, transverse space on anterior area of pronotum, and legs ochraceous, third and fourth joints of antennæ piceous; corium with a central spot and a spot near apical angle brownish ochraceous; membrane and sternal incisures pale brownish ochraceous; abdominal segmental incisures roseate.

Antennæ with a few scattered hairs, to be found principally on the basal joint and at the apices of the second and third joints; first, second, and fourth joints subequal in length, third shortest; head and transverse anterior area to pronotum very finely and obscurely punctate, remaining area of pronotum (excluding the lateral margins) and corium very thickly and finely punctate; sternum (excluding coxal areas) distinctly punctate.

Long. 14–20 millim.

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

Odontopus confusus, sp. n.

Ochraceous; head, rostrum, and legs, sometimes the under surface of the body, more or less pale sanguineous; antennæ black, first joint, and sometimes the base of the second, sanguineous; two transverse black lines on anterior area of pronotum, between which the colour is more or less sanguineous; corium with a spot near inner angle and another spot near apex black; discal area of prosternum and anterior areas of meso- and metasterna black or dull reddish; anterior abdominal segmental margins black or dull reddish.

Antennæ with the second joint a little longer than the fourth, third shortest; corium very finely but distinctly punctate.

Long. 14–17 millim.

Hab. Lake Tanganyika (*A. Carson*, Brit. Mus.); Zanzibar (Coll. Dist.).

By the colour of the antennæ this species is allied to *O. notabilis*, Dist., and *O. modestus*, Dist.

Genus DINDYMUS.

Dindymus crudelis.

Dindymus crudelis, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vii. p. 397. 3 (1863).

Dindymus reduvoides, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 9. n. 27 (1873).

Dindymus pyrochrous.

Dysdercus pyrochrous, Boisd. Voy. Astrol., Ent. ii. p. 642 (1835), fig. inexact.

Dindymus varius, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 9. n. 29 (1873).

Dindymus intermedius, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 9. n. 28 (1873).

This species is founded on a single immature form, of which at present nothing can be determined.

Dindymus circumcinctus.*Dindymus circumcinctus*, Stål, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. vii. p. 400 (1863).*Dindymus cinctifer*, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 12. n. 35 (1873).*Dindymus dubius*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 36.*Dindymus relatus*, sp. n.

Pale sanguineous; posterior lobe of pronotum, membrane, and the abdomen pale ochraceous; base of scutellum, tibiæ, and tarsi piceous; antennæ black, base of first joint sanguineous; apical joint, anterior margin of prosternum, and posterior margins of pro-, meso-, and metasterna pale ochraceous; margins of abdomen dark ochraceous; apex of fourth joint of antennæ piceous. Corium thickly punctate, remaining upper surface practically impunctate; lateral margins of pronotum strongly laminately reflexed.

Long. 12 millim.

Hab. South Africa: near Lake Tanganyika (*A. Carson*, Brit. Mus.).Most nearly allied to the Malayan *D. rubiginosus*, Fabr.*Dindymus natalensis*, sp. n.

Black; anterior, lateral, and posterior margins of pronotum, inner and apical claval margins, lateral and apical margins of corium, antennal tubercle, coxæ, lateral margins of sternum and abdomen, sternal incisures, and apical margin of last abdominal segment sanguineous or reddish ochraceous; the disks of second, third, and fourth abdominal segments ochraceous.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum very obscurely punctate or impunctate; corium distinctly punctate, its lateral margins impunctate.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. Natal (Brit. Mus.).Allied to *D. nigriceps*, Stål.*Dindymus cenæus*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and sternum black; antennæ, lateral (broadly) and posterior (narrowly) margins of pronotum, corium, abdomen, lateral margins of sternum, and legs pale sanguineous; clavus and a curved claval margin on corium purplish black; posterior lateral margin of corium, lateral margin of abdomen, and the membrane ochraceous; rostrum, bases of femora, a spot at the posterior apices of the third and fourth, and the central area of the fourth and fifth

abdominal segments black; apical joint of the antennæ stramineous.

Pronotum with the anterior lobe anteriorly and posteriorly defined by a linear series of coarse punctures, posterior pronotal lobe and the corium thickly punctate, lateral margins of the pronotum and corium impunctate; anterior femora robust, spined beneath; eyes prominent.

Long. 11 millim.

Hab. Nilgiri District: Utakamand (Atkinson Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Genus SYNCROTUS.

Syncrotus amabilis.

Ectatops amabilis, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 26. n. 15 (1873).

Genus CENÆUS.

Cenæus semiflavus, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, scutellum, base of lateral margin to corium, sternum, and legs very pale sanguineous; posterior margin of pronotum, corium, and abdomen beneath pale ochraceous; apical joint of antennæ, anterior area of pronotum, basal margin of scutellum, rostrum, apical joint of the tarsi, and margins of sternal segments black; membrane pale greyish. Corium somewhat thickly punctate; remaining upper surface practically impunctate; lateral pronotal margins distinctly recurved.

Long. 8-10 millim.

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

Genus PYRRHOPEPLUS.

Pyrrhopeplus pictus, sp. n.

Pale ochraceous; anterior area and lateral margins of pronotum, scutellum, lateral margins of corium, connexivum, lateral sternal margins, coxæ, and femora testaceous or very dark ochraceous; antennæ, discal margins of central lobe and basal margin of head, anterior and posterior margin of anterior raised area of pronotum, basal margin of scutellum, a rounded spot on corium near anterior angle, margins of incisures to sternum and abdomen, a central fascia to head beneath, tibiæ, and tarsi black.

Pronotum and scutellum somewhat darkly punctate; head and anterior transverse disk of pronotum impunctate, the last with its black margins thickly and coarsely punctate.

Long. 9-11 millim.

Hab. Sylhet (Brit. Mus.); Naga Hills (*Doherty*, Coll. Dist.).

Genus DYSDERCUS.

Dysdercus discolor.

Dysdercus discolor, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 190. n. 40 (1872).

Dysdercus annuliger, Uhler, Proc. Zool. Soc. xiii. p. 189 (1894).

Dysdercus melanoderes.

Dysdercus melanoderes, Karsch, Ent. Nachr. 1892, p. 133.

This species is, as Karsch pointed out, to be known by its unicolorous hemelytra and its large size. In many specimens, however, there is a distinct black discal spot on each corium. The body beneath is also pale unicolorous and the segmental margins little and narrowly darker.

Dysdercus simplex.

Dindymus simplex, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 6 (1873).

Dysdercus decorus, Bredd. Zeit. für Entomologie, 1901, p. 115.

Hab. Sikkim, Nicobar Islands, Dinding Islands, Celebes, Obi Island (Brit. Mus.).

Dysdercus variegatus, nom. nov.

Dysdercus simplex, Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1888, p. 485 (nom. præocc.).

Walker's *Dindymus simplex* proving to be a *Dysdercus*, it is necessary to rename the above.

Dysdercus impictiventris.

Dysdercus impictiventris, Stål, En. Hem. i. p. 120 (1870).

Dysdercus albescens, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 190. n. 38 (1872).

Dysdercus pæcilus.

Pyrrhocoris pæcilus, Herr.-Schäff. Wanz. Ins. vii. p. 17, fig. 699 (1844).

Dysdercus pæcilus, Bredd. Wien. entomol. Zeit. xx. p. 85 (1901).

Dysdercus concinnulus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 190 (1872).

Dysdercus biguttatus.

Dindymus biguttatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 11 (1873).

Dysdercus pretiosus, sp. n.

Pronotum and corium luteous; head, antennæ, scutellum, a somewhat broad, transverse, medial fascia to corium and apical angle of same, membrane, and legs black; sternum

and abdomen luteous; subanterior area to pronotum, sternal segmental margins, coxæ, trochanters, and basal abdominal segmental margins pale bright castaneous; rostrum dark castaneous and almost reaching apex of second abdominal segment.

Anterior femora strongly spined beneath; pronotum obscurely, corium distinctly punctate; membrane with the apical margins narrowly greyish.

Long. 12-13 millim.

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

Dysdercus Clarki, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; anterior area and lateral margins of pronotum red, its anterior margin narrowly fuscous; corium dark obscure olivaceous, with about apical third black; membrane black, its apical margins narrowly greyish; sternum and abdomen beneath pale luteous, a large transverse reddish-ochraceous spot on each side of the sternal segments; fifth abdominal segment and base of sixth black, both laterally reddish ochraceous; legs very dark castaneous; antennæ fuscous, base of last joint luteous; rostrum brownish, its apical joint piceous.

Pronotum with the lateral margins strongly concavely sinuate; anterior margin and posterior area of pronotum and the corium thickly punctate, the corium most distinctly so; anterior femora spined beneath near apices.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Rio Province (*Hamlet Clark Exped.*, Brit. Mus.).

Dysdercus evanescens, sp. n.

Very pale ochraceous; head, anterior area and lateral margins of pronotum, scutellum, lateral and apical margins of corium, and legs reddish ochraceous; antennæ and a small round spot on the disk of corium black; body beneath pale ochraceous; lateral margins of sternum, prosternum with a spot behind the area of each eye connected with a narrow transverse line, anterior area of mesosternum, a large lateral spot to metasternum, and anterior areas of abdominal segments reddish ochraceous; abdominal marginal incisures very narrowly black; membrane pale brownish. Prosternum coarsely and roughly punctate, pronotum and corium thickly punctate, the last most finely so.

Long. 17-20 millim.

Hab. Sikhim: Mungphu (Atkins. Coll., Brit. Mus., and Coll. Dist.). Khasia and Garo Hills (Coll. Dist.).

In some specimens the pale ochraceous coloration is uniformly replaced by reddish ochraceous. The species may also be recognized by its large size, pale membrane, &c.

Summarized Disposition of Walker's Genera and Species belonging to the Fam. Pyrrhocoridae.

Species considered valid and described under correct Genera.

- Odontopus dilectus*, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 176. n. 8 (1872).
 — *scutellaris*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 178. n. 16.
Dysdercus jamaicensis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 182. n. 11.
 — *fervens*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 12.
 — *discolor*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 190. n. 40.
Dindymus decisis, Walk. loc. cit. vi. p. 5. n. 18 (1873).
 — *basifer*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 19.
 — *clarus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 6. n. 21.
 — *rutilans*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 8. n. 26.
Melampheus circumdatus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 16. n. 11.
Physopelta apicalis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 21. n. 11.
Ectatops adustus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 25. n. 13.
 — *subjectus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 26. n. 16.
 — *venustus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 17.
 — *coloratus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 27. n. 18.
Largus torridus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 34. n. 24.
 — *anticus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 25.
 — *divisus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 35. n. 26.
Arhapha cicindeloides, Walk. loc. cit. p. 36. n. 2.

Species considered valid, but requiring generic revision.

- Pyrrhocoris vittiventris*, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 171. n. 16 (1872), belongs to gen. *Euscopus*.
 — *indecorus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 172. n. 18, belongs to gen. *Euscopus*.
 — *lateralis*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 20, belongs to gen. *Physopelta*?
Dindymus simplex, Walk. loc. cit. p. 6. n. 22, belongs to gen. *Dysdercus*.
 — *indignus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 10. n. 30, belongs to gen. *Ectatops*.
 — *biguttatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 11. n. 34, „ „ *Dysdercus*.
Melampheus costalis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 14. n. 14, belongs to gen. *Ectatops*.
 — *lycoides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 17. n. 12, belongs to gen. *Iphita*.
Ectatops amabilis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 26. n. 15, belongs to gen. *Syncrotus*.
Acinocoris bilineatus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 38. n. 3, belongs to gen. *Largus*.

Species treated as synonymic.

- Pyrrhocoris maculicollis*, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 171. n. 17 (1872), = *Pyrrhocoris sibiricus*, Kusch (sec. Horvath).
 — *ramosus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 172. n. 19, = *Æschines bucculutus*, Stål.
Roscius fasciatus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 174. n. 4, = *Callibuphus longirostris*, Dru.
Dysdercus mundus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 181. n. 8, = *Dysdercus concinnus*, Stål.

- Dysdercus albescens*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 190. n. 38, = *Dysdercus impictiventris*, Stål.
 — *concinulus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 39, = *Dysdercus pæcilus*, Herr.-Sch.
Dindymus discoidalis, Walk. loc. cit. vi. p. 6. n. 20 (1873), = *Antilochus discoidalis*, Burm.
 — *imitator*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 7. n. 23, = *Ectatops rubiaceus*, A. & S.
 — *effusus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 24, = *Stictaulax circumspæta*, Stål.
 — *reduvoides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 9. n. 27, = *Dindymus crudelis*, Stål.
 — *varius*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 29, = *Dindymus pyrochrous*, Boisd.
 — *cinctifer*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 12. n. 35, = *Dindymus circumcinctus*, Stål.
Melamphaus lateralis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 13. n. 4, = *Melamphaus fulvomarginatus*, Dohrn.
 — *marginalis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 14. n. 6, = *Melamphaus fulvomarginatus*, Dohrn.
 — *femoratus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 15. n. 8, = *Melamphaus rubrocinctus*, Stål.
 — *angulifer*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 9, = *Antilochus discoidalis*, Burm., var.
 — *scutifer*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 16. n. 10, = *Antilochus discifer*, Stål.
Physopelta plana, Walk. loc. cit. p. 21. n. 12, = *Odontopus nigricornis*, Stål.
 — *bimaculata*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 22. n. 13, = *Odontopus nigricornis*, Stål.
 — *immunis*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 14, = *Odontopus binotatus*, Stål.
Ectatops largoides, Walk. loc. cit. p. 24. n. 12, = *Ectatops indignus*, Walk.
 — *tenuicornis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 25. n. 14, = *Æschines bucculatus*, Stål.
Largus concisus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 33. n. 21, = *Largus crassipes*, Stål, var.
 — *puberulentus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 22, = *Largus bipustulatus*, Stål.
 — *obtusus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 23, = *Largus convivus*, Stål.
Acinocoris includens, Walk. loc. cit. p. 38. n. 4, = *Largus bilineatus*, Walk., var.

To be treated as non-existent.

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

Dysdercus coloratus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 189. n. 37 (1872).

— *pectoralis*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 191. n. 41.

Dindymus venustus, Walk. loc. cit. vi. p. 8. n. 25 (1873).

Ectatops ruficosta, Walk. loc. cit. p. 27. n. 19.

Dindymus intermedius, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 9. n. 28 (1873). A species founded on a single immature specimen.

Species wrongly included in the Pyrrhonoridæ.

Melamphaus rubidus, Walk. Cat. Het. vi. p. 14. n. 7 (1873), = *Pyrrhobaphus leucurus*, Fabr. (Lygæinæ).

VII.—*Descriptions of Two new Gerbils from Egypt.*

By W. E. DE WINTON.

Gerbillus Andersoni, sp. n.

This species may be described as a miniature of *G. pyramidum*, Geoff., having the dark-tipped fur, the dark whiskers,