

## RUWENZORI EXPEDITION REPORTS.

**9. RHYNCHOTA.***By* W. L. DISTANT.

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[PLATE II.\*]

THIS enumeration of the Rhynchota of Ruwenzori, which were collected by the Hon. Gerald Legge and Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, includes 56 species arranged in 41 genera. Of these, 11 species and 1 genus proved to be new. It also includes species previously described from the collection made by Mr. G. F. Scott Elliot in the same locality, as well as a few procured on Ruwenzori by Sir H. H. Johnston. So far as the Rhynchotal fauna is concerned, its affinities are, in the main, distinctly West African, the South African fauna being much less represented. The absence of several families from this enumeration shows that this Rhynchotal collection is not exhaustive, though doubtless very representative.

## Suborder HETEROPTERA.

## Family PENTATOMIDÆ.

## Subfamily SCUTELLERINÆ.

## Genus SOLENOSTETHIUM.

*Solenostethium* Spin. Ess. Hém. p. 360 (1837).

## SOLENOSTETHIUM SEHESTEDI.

*Tetyra sehestedii* Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 130. 9 (1803).

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3500 ft.—Not uncommon on the West Coast of Africa.

## Genus STEGANOCERUS.

*Steganocerus* Mayr, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xiv. p. 902 (1864).

## STEGANOCERUS MULTIPUNCTATUS.

*Cimex multipunctatus* Thunb. Nov. Ins. Sp. ii. p. 30 (1783).

Fort Beni, Semliki Valley.—Distributed over the whole of Africa south of the Sahara.

\* For explanation of the Plate, see p. 84.

## Genus SPHÆROCORIS.

*Sphærocoris* Burm. Handb. Ent. ii. 1, p. 390 (1835).

## SPHÆROCORIS ANNULUS.

*Cimex annulus* Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 697 (1775).

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3500 ft.—Also found in the same locality by Mr. Scott Elliot. Widely distributed over the African continent, excluding the northern and southern areas.

## SPHÆROCORIS PÆCILUS.

*Sphærocoris pæcilus* Dall. List Hem. i. p. 9 (1851).

Ruwenzori (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).—Also recorded from Nubia and Senegal.

## Genus CRYPTACRUS.

*Cryptacrus* Mayr, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xiv. p. 904 (1864).

## CRYPTACRUS COMES.

*Tetyra comes* Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 130 (1803).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.—Sir H. H. Johnston also brought home the species from the same locality. *C. comes* is a variable species and widely distributed in Tropical and Subtropical Africa. The unicolorous variety seems to be the dominant form on Ruwenzori.

## Genus CALLIDEA.

*Callidea* Lap. Ess. Hém. p. 71 (1832).

## CALLIDEA BOHEMANI.

*Callidea Bohemani* Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1853, p. 210.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.—Widely distributed in Southern and Tropical Africa.

## Genus HOTEA.

*Hotea* Amy. & Serv. Hém. p. 41 (1843).

## HOTEA SUBFASCIATA.

*Hotea subfasciata* Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 11 (1837).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.—Widely distributed in Tropical and Subtropical Africa.

## Subfamily CYDNINÆ.

## Genus CYDNUS.

*Cydnus* Fabr. (part.) Syst. Rhyng. p. 184 (1803).

## CYDNUS RUDIS.

*Æthus rudis* Walk. Cat. Het. i. p. 157 (1867).

Fort Beni, Semliki Valley.—Originally described from Gambia.

## Genus MACROSCYTUS.

*Macroscytus* Fieb. Eur. Hem. pp. 83, 362 (1861).

## MACROSCYTUS BRUNNEUS.

*Cydnus brunneus* Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 185 (1803).

Fort Beni, Semliki Valley.—Very widely distributed and found in the Palæarctic, Oriental, and Ethiopian regions.

## Subfamily PENTATOMINÆ.

## Genus ERACHTHEUS.

*Eractheus* Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1861, p. 199.

## ERACHTHEUS LUTULENTUS.

*Paramecocoris lutulentus* Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1853, p. 215.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.—Recorded from South and South-east Africa.

## ERACHTHEUS BORIS.

*Sciocoris Boris* Dall. Cat. Hem. i. p. 138 (1851).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.—Originally described from an unlocalized specimen.

## ERACHTHEUS CASTANEUS.

*Eractheus castaneus* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iv. p. 431 (1899).

Ruwenzori (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

## Genus AGABOTUS.

*Agabotus* Dist. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1884, p. 459.

## AGABOTUS sp.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000–7000 ft.

A single specimen with the antennæ mutilated.

## Genus CAURA.

*Caura* Stål, Hem. Afr. i. p. 168 (1864).

CAURA LEGGEI. (Plate II. figs. 1, 1 *a.*)

*Caura leggei* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 437 (1908).

*Caura pulcherrima* Schout. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xii. p. 372 (1908).

Head, pronotum, and scutellum metallic bluish-green; corium opaque olivaceous-green; membrane dark bronzy-green; connexivum indigo-blue; head beneath pale sanguineous, lateral margins before antennæ bluish-black; sternum metallic bluish-green, a longitudinal fascia running between coxæ pale sanguineous; abdomen beneath sanguineous, with a central longitudinal series of five large spots, four on each lateral area, four on each lateral margin, extreme lateral margin, a small transverse spot on each side of apical segment, and legs bluish-black; antennæ black, basal joint (excluding extreme apex) sanguineous, first joint not reaching apex of head, second and third subequal in length, shorter than fourth and fifth, which are also subequal, fourth distinctly dilated; rostrum with first joint sanguineous and reaching base of head, remaining joints black, second joint about reaching intermediate coxæ, third joint short, just passing intermediate coxæ, apical joint slightly passing posterior coxæ; head, pronotum, and scutellum thickly punctate and slightly rugulose; corium very finely and indistinctly punctate, more prominently so on claval and costal areas; connexivum thickly finely granulose.

Long. 12 mm. Exp. pronot. angl. 8 mm.

*Hab.* Semliki Valley.

*Var.*—Above somewhat paler green; basal joint of antennæ black, concolorous; head beneath blackish, its base ochraceous, all the sanguineous coloration beneath replaced by ochraceous.

*Hab.* East Africa; Masaba (*Coll. Dist.*).

## Genus ASPAVIA.

*Aspavia* Stål, Hem. Afr. i. p. 136 (1864).

ASPAVIA ARMIGERA.

*Cinex armiger* Fabr. Spec. Ins. ii. p. 348. 64 (1781).

Ruwenzori (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).—An abundant species in West Africa.

## Genus CARBULA.

*Carbula* Stål, Hem. Afr. i. p. 140 (1864).

CARBULA BICOLOR. (Plate II. figs. 4, 4 *a.*)

*Carbula bicolor* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 437 (1908).

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium fuscous-brown; anterior lateral margins of pronotum, basal lateral margins of corium, and a somewhat large spot near each basal

angle of scutellum pale, levigate, shining ochraceous; membrane bronzy-brown with the veins darker; connexivum brownish-ochraceous, its inner margin and the posterior segmental margins black; body beneath and legs ochraceous, abdomen with a wavy castaneous line on each lateral area; antennæ with the first joint fuscous-brown, remaining joints pale ochraceous, basal joint not quite reaching apex of head, second, third, and fourth joints almost subequal in length, fifth a little the longest; rostrum just passing the posterior coxæ, first joint reaching base of head, second reaching intermediate coxæ and about as long as third and fourth together; head longer than broad, thickly coarsely punctate, apex of the central lobe a little prominent; pronotum broader than long, thickly coarsely punctate, the posterior angles strongly, robustly, horizontally produced, their apices subacute and very slightly recurved, a little notched behind; scutellum coarsely punctate and wrinkled, shorter than corium, basal angular pale spots subglobose; corium more finely punctate; membrane reaching apex of abdomen.

Long. 9 mm. Exp. pronot. angl. 7 mm.

*Hab.* Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.

CARBULA FUSCATA. (Plate II. figs. 8, 8 a.)

*Awemba fusca* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 439 (1908).

Dark fuscous-brown, apical area of head and produced pronotal angles more piceous; antennæ, lateral crenulate margins of pronotum, and a large globose spot near each basal angle of scutellum, ochraceous; membrane fuscous-grey, veins darker; connexivum dull ochraceous, inwardly black; body beneath paler than above and darkly punctate; legs dull ochraceous; head thickly coarsely punctate, apices of lateral lobes outwardly rounded and widely separated in front of central lobe; antennæ with second and fourth joints subequal in length, first joint not reaching apex of head, fifth joint mutilated in type; pronotum coarsely punctate and granulose, lateral angles robustly, spinously, horizontally produced; scutellum wrinkled and punctate; corium somewhat opaque and more sparingly punctate; rostrum with first joint reaching base of head, second longest and not quite reaching intermediate coxæ, third and fourth shortest and subequal, fourth slightly passing posterior coxæ.

Long. 7 mm. Exp. pronot. angl. 6 mm.

*Hab.* Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.

#### Genus AWEMBA.

*Awemba* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 438 (1908).

Somewhat flatly broad and subovate; head narrowing anteriorly, lateral lobes distinctly longer than central lobe, their apices somewhat widely separated; antennæ five-jointed, basal joint not quite reaching apex of head, second and fourth subequal in length, fifth longest; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ, first joint reaching base of head, second longest and not quite reaching intermediate coxæ, third and fourth joints short and

subequal in length; pronotum much broader than long, lateral angles strongly, robustly, spinously produced, anterior lateral margins coarsely serrate, posterior margin truncate before scutellum, lateral margins concavely sinuate, anterior margin excavated for reception of head; scutellum about as long as broad at base, its lateral margins oblique to near middle and then more suddenly narrowed, its apex rounded; corium longer than scutellum, not covering connexivum, which is widely exposed; membrane somewhat short, about reaching abdominal apex; abdomen beneath convex, apical angle of sixth abdominal segment acuminate; legs simple, not spined.

This genus in general appearance and character is somewhat allied to *Carbula* Stål, but differs in having not only the lateral lobes of the head longer than the central, but also the lateral margins of the pronotum serrate.

AWEMBA TYPICA. (Plate II. figs. 6, 6 *a*.)

*Awemba typica* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 439 (1908).

Pale luteous and more or less thickly punctate, punctures black towards base of head, sparsely scattered near anterior margin of pronotum, forming a distinct broad basal fascia between lateral pronotal angles, sparsely distributed over corium and thick and close at apex of scutellum; antennæ with the fourth and fifth joints darker or more castaneous; pronotum very coarsely punctate, lateral angles robustly, spinously produced; scutellum coarsely wrinkled and punctate; corium somewhat opaque and finely sparsely punctate; abdomen beneath with spiracles black, sometimes with lateral margins (broadly) and a central longitudinal fascia (narrowly) darker; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 mm. Exp. pronot. angl. 7 mm.

*Hab.* Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.; Ruwenzori, 5600 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

#### Genus AGONOSCELIS.

*Agonoscelis* Spin. Ess. Hém. p. 327 (1837).

#### AGONOSCELIS VERSICOLOR.

*Cimex versicolor* Fabr. Ent. Syst. iv. p. 120. 155 (1794).

*Hab.* Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000–13,000 ft.—Widely distributed in Tropical and Subtropical Africa.

#### Genus NEZARA.

*Nezara* Amy. & Serv. Hém. p. 143 (1843).

#### NEZARA VIRIDULA.

*Cimex viridula* Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 10, p. 444 (1758).

*Hab.* Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000–7000 ft.—Almost universally distributed; found in all the principal zoo-geographical regions.

## Subfamily ASOPINÆ.

## Genus HOPLOXYS.

*Hoploxys* Dall. List Hem. i. p. 102 (1851).

## HOPLOXYS CÆRULEUS.

*Hoploxys cæruleus* Dall. List Hem. i. p. 103 (1851).

*Hab.* Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.—Also recorded from the Congo and Gaboon.

## Subfamily TESSARATOMINÆ.

## Genus TESSARATOMA.

*Tessaratoma* Lepel. & Serv. Enc. Méth. x. p. 590 (1825).

## TESSARATOMA HORNIMANI.

*Tessaratoma hornimani* Dist. Ent. Month. Mag. xiv. p. 63 (1877).

Semliki Valley.—Originally described from West Africa.

## Subfamily DINIDORINÆ.

## Genus CYCLOPELTA.

*Cyclopelta* Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 172 (1843).

## CYCLOPELTA TRISTIS.

*Dinidor tristis* Stål, Hem. Afr. i. p. 212 (1864).

Ruwenzori (*Sir H. H. Johnston*).—A well-known West-African species.

## Genus ASPONGOPUS.

*Aspongopus* Lap. (part.) Ess. Hém. p. 58 (1832).

## ASPONGOPUS XANTHOPTERUS.

*Aspongopus xanthopterus* Fairm. in Thoms. Arch. Ent. ii. p. 291 (1858).

Semliki Valley.—Originally described from the Gaboon.

## ASPONGOPUS NIGROVIOLACEUS.

*Pentatoma nigro-violacea* Pal. Beauv. Ins. p. 83, Hém. pl. vii. fig. 4 (1805).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft. Taken by Sir H. H. Johnston and Mr. Scott Elliot in the same locality.—Found in the Congo State.

## ASPONGOPUS ALTERNATUS. (Plate II. figs. 3, 3 a.)

*Aspongopus alternatus* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 439 (1908).

Body above, antennæ, rostrum, head beneath, sternum, and legs black; connexivum, abdomen beneath, and the femora luteous; anal abdominal segment black; head with the lateral lobes foliaceous and produced in front of the central lobe, their apices divided; antennæ with the basal joint shortest, second a little shorter than third, fourth and fifth longest and about subequal in length; rostrum passing anterior but not quite reaching intermediate coxæ, first joint slightly extending beyond base of head, second a little longer than third and fourth together; pronotum, scutellum, and corium rugose, the first more finely so and coarsely punctate, the second transversely rugose and coarsely, sparingly punctate, corium more irregularly rugose and sparingly coarsely punctate; membrane more piceous than black; tibiæ sulcate; tarsi ochraceously pilose.

Long.  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

*Hab.* Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

Allied to *A. nigroviolaceus* Pal. Beauv., but differs in having the second joint of the antennæ shorter than the third, and in the colour of the under surface of the abdomen &c.

## ASPONGOPUS LIVIDUS.

*Aspongopus lividus* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) ii. p. 315 (1898).

Ruwenzori (*Sir H. H. Johnston*).—Originally described from Nyasaland.

## Family COREIDÆ.

## Subfamily COREINÆ.

## Genus HOLOPTERNA.

*Holopterna* Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 41 (1873).

## HOLOPTERNA WOLLASTONI. (Plate II. figs. 14, 14 a.)

*Holopterna wollastoni* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 440 (1908).

Head and scutellum black; pronotum and corium piceous-black, the latter with a large ochraceous basal spot; antennæ piceous-black, the apical joint pale ochraceous, with its extreme base blackish; membrane dark bronzy; connexivum black and more or less ochraceously spotted at segmental incisures; body beneath and legs black; antennæ with basal joint about as long as pronotum, longer than second joint, second, third, and fourth joints almost subequal in length; rostrum reaching intermediate coxæ, first joint slightly passing base of head, second extending between anterior coxæ,



third shortest, just passing anterior coxæ; head excavated between apices of lateral lobes; pronotum much shorter than breadth between lateral angles, which are strongly produced and moderately upwardly and apically slightly recurved, lateral margins of produced angles crenulate; corium somewhat finely punctate; posterior tibiæ in ♂ spined beneath near apex, posterior femora in ♂ a little curved; second ventral segment distinctly tuberculous on each lateral area in ♂, in ♀ less prominently so.

Long., ♂ 22, ♀ 24 to 27 mm.

*Hab.* Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

HOLOPTERNA AFFINIS. (Plate II. figs. 15, 15 a.)

*Holopterna affinis* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 441 (1908).

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; corium piceous; membrane dark bronzy; body beneath and legs black; tarsi piceous-brown; antennæ ochraceous, the whole of the first joint (excluding extreme apex), a broad subcentral annulation to second joint, and a similar annulation to third joint (which, however, extends nearer apex), black, first joint a little longer than pronotum and only slightly longer than second joint, third shortest, fourth about subequal to first; rostrum about reaching intermediate coxæ, first joint almost reaching base of head, second reaching anterior coxæ, third shortest and just passing anterior coxæ, fourth almost reaching intermediate coxæ; pronotum rugulose, lateral angles produced upwardly and forwardly, strongly dentate on each edge, their apices acute; second and third ventral segments in ♂ longly tuberculate on each lateral area; posterior tibiæ in ♂ flattened and dilated and spined beneath near apex, posterior femora incrassate, moderately curved, finely crenulate beneath.

Long., ♂ 22 mm. Exp. pronot. angl. 10 mm.

*Hab.* Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3500 ft.

Allied to *H. valga* Linn. and *H. alata* Westw., but separated from both by the long, acute, and anteriorly produced pronotal angles.

#### Genus PLECTROPODA.

*Plectrocnemia* Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 42 (1873), *nom. præocc.*

*Plectropoda* Bergr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxviii. p. 547 (1894), *n. nom.*

PLECTROPODA BICOLOR. (Plate II. figs. 13, 13 a.)

*Plectrocnemia bicolor* Hagl. Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1895, p. 447.

*Holopterna ellioti* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. vi. p. 368 (1900).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 3500 ft.; Ruwenzori (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).—Originally described from Usambara.

## Genus MYGDONIA.

*Mygdonia* Stål, Hem. Afr. ii. pp. 2, 16 (1865).

MYGDONIA MONTANA. (Plate II. figs. 16, 16 a.)

*Mygdonia montana* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 441 (1908).

♂ ♀. Piceous-brown; corium shortly, palely, sparingly pilose; extreme apex of scutellum ochraceous; membrane dark bronzy; antennæ pale castaneous, first and fourth joints subequal in length, second slightly shorter than first, longer than third; rostrum reaching intermediate coxæ, first joint extending to base of head, second a little longer than third, which just passes anterior coxæ; pronotum coarsely granulose, lateral angles moderately, roundly, a little upwardly produced, their margins coarsely crenulate, anterior lateral margins also crenulate or dentate; scutellum transversely wrinkled; corium finely and indistinctly punctate; posterior femora strongly incrassate in ♂, shortly, centrally, tuberculously produced beneath and shortly spined beneath at apex, in ♀ only moderately thickened and spined beneath at apex, posterior tibiæ in ♂ moderately dilated but not toothed.

Long., ♂ 16, ♀ 20 mm. Exp. pronot. angl., ♂ 6, ♀ 7½ mm.

*Hab.* Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.

Allied to *M. antinorii* Leth., but the pronotal angles are much less developed and more laterally and less anteriorly produced, their apices also being more rounded and obtuse.

## Genus ANOPLOCNEMIS.

*Anoplocnemis* Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 47 (1873).

ANOPLOCNEMIS CURVIPES.

*Cimex curvipes* Fabr. Spec. Ins. ii. p. 351 (1781).

Mokia, Ruwenzori, 3500 ft.—Distributed over the whole of Tropical and Subtropical Africa.

ANOPLOCNEMIS SIGNATA. (Plate II. figs. 17, 17 a.)

*Anoplocnemis signata* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) vi. p. 373 (1900).

Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3500 ft.; Ruwenzori (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

ANOPLOCNEMIS TRISTATOR.

*Lygæus tristator* Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 206. 13 (1803).

Ruwenzori (*Sir H. H. Johnston*).—Hitherto regarded as a West-African species.

Genus *PLINACTUS*.

*Plinactus* Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 470.

*PLINACTUS PUNGENS*.

*Cimex pungens* Thunb. Nov. Spec. Ins. ii. p. 36 (1783).

*Var.*—The two lateral pale lines on head extend only to eyes and not to base of antennæ; antennæ nearly totally black.

*Hab.* Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.—A well-known South-African species.

Examples of both the typical and varietal forms are contained in the collection.

*PLINACTUS SPINOSUS*.

*Plinactus spinosus* Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 470.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–7000 ft.—Also found in South Africa.

Genus *CLETUS*.

*Cletus* Stål, Freg. Eug. Resa, Ins. p. 236 (1859).

*CLETUS* sp.

A single undetermined specimen.

Mubuku Valley, Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

Genus *ACANTHOMIA*.

*Acanthomia* Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 82 (1873).

*ACANTHOMIA INSIGNIS*. (Plate II. fig. 7.)

*Acanthomia insignis* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 442 (1908).

Head, pronotum, and scutellum piceous; head with two central greyish lines commencing somewhat near together at base and extending to bases of antennæ, a similar line on each lateral margin passing inner margins of eyes; basal joint of antennæ castaneous, about as long as pronotum, much longer than second joint, which is ochraceous, remaining joints mutilated in type; pronotum somewhat greyishly piceous, with three discal longitudinal greyish lines, finely greyishly pilose, and with a few scattered very profound dark punctures, lateral angles horizontally spinously produced, their apices slender and smooth, shining black, at about middle of anterior lateral margins a shorter suberect black spine; scutellum moderately raised with a central greyish line; corium ochraceous, two longitudinal series of black punctures in clavus, a black line before clavus, which is apically deflected to apical margin, and a submarginal black line which does not reach base; membrane greyish, with the veins piceous; connexivum piceous, marginal spines black and posteriorly

directed; body beneath and legs chocolate-brown, tibiæ and tarsi ochraceous, bases of tibiæ black; rostrum with basal joint just passing eyes, second joint reaching anterior coxæ, and about equal in length to fourth joint, third a little shorter than first; prosternum palely pilose and coarsely punctate; abdomen with oblique greyish lines on each lateral area.

Long. 9 mm.

*Hab.* Ruwenzori, 5000–6000 ft. (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

A strikingly marked species described from a single and somewhat imperfect specimen.

#### Subfamily ALYDINÆ.

##### Genus RIPTORTUS.

*Riptortus* Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 460.

##### RIPTORTUS TENUICORNIS.

*Alydus tenuicornis* Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 471 (1852).

Ruwenzori (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).—Originally described from Sierra Leone.

#### Subfamily CORIZINÆ.

##### Genus SERINETHA.

*Serinetha* Spin. Ess. Hém. p. 247 (1837).

##### SERINETHA HÆMATICA.

*Leptocoris hæmaticus* Germ. in Silb. Rev. Ent. v. p. 144 (1837).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000–7000 ft.—Found also in South and West Africa, Madagascar, and Mauritius.

#### Family PYRREHOCORIDÆ.

##### Subfamily LARGINÆ.

##### Genus PHYSOPELTA.

*Physopelta* Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 271 (1843).

##### PHYSOPELTA MELANOPTERA.

*Physopelta melanoptera* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xiv. p. 61 (1904).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000–7000 ft.—Originally described from West Africa.

## Genus MYRMOPLASTA.

*Myrmoplasta* Gerst. Jahrb. Hamb. Wissench. Anst. ix. p. 51 (1892).

## MYRMOPLASTA POTTERI.

*Myrmoplasta potteri* Mart. Bull. Mus. Paris, 1900, p. 20.

Salt Lake, S.E. of Ruwenzori (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).—Originally described from Abyssinia.

## Subfamily PYRRHOCORINÆ.

## Genus CENÆUS.

*Cenæus* Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1861, p. 196.

## CENÆUS SEMIFLAVUS. (Plate II. fig. 10.)

*Cenæus semiflavus* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) ix. p. 41 (1902).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000–7000 ft.—Mr. Scott Elliot also brought the species from Ruwenzori, the type being one of his specimens.

## Genus DYSDERCUS.

*Dysdercus* Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 272 (1843).

## DYSDERCUS NIGROFASCIATUS.

*Dysdercus nigrofasciatus* Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 36.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000–7000 ft.—Recorded from both South and West Africa.

## DYSDERCUS PRETIOSUS. (Plate II. fig. 11.)

*Dysdercus pretiosus* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) ix. p. 42 (1902).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000–7000 ft.—Originally described from Ruwenzori specimens taken by Mr. Scott Elliot.

## Family REDUVIIDÆ.

## Subfamily ECTRICHODIINÆ.

## Genus SANTOSIA.

*Santosia* Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1858, p. 442.

## SANTOSIA MACULATA.

*Reduvius maculatus* Fabr. Spec. Ins. ii. p. 378 (1781).

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000–7000 ft.—Also found on the West Coast of Africa.

## Subfamily HARPACTORINÆ.

## Genus HARPACTOR.

*Harpactor* Lap. Ess. Hém. p. 8 (1832); Dist. (incl. subg.) Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. ii. p. 332 (1904).

HARPACTOR ORNATELLUS. (Plate II. figs. 12, 12 a.)

*Harpactor ornatellus* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xi. p. 206 (1903).  
Ruwenzori (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

## Family NEPIDÆ.

## Genus LACCOTREPHES.

*Laccotrephe* Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 186 (1865).

LACCOTREPHES ATER.

*Nepa atra* Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 12, i. 2, p. 713. 4 (1767).  
Ruwenzori (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

## Genus RANATRA.

*Ranatra* Fabr. Syst. Rhynch. p. 108 (1803).

RANATRA FUSCOANNULATA. (Plate II. fig. 9.)

*Ranatra fuscoannulata* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xiv. p. 64 (1904).  
Ruwenzori (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).

## Suborder HOMOPTERA.

## Family C IC A D I D Æ.

## Subfamily C IC A D I N Æ.

## Genus PLATYPLEURA.

*Platypleura* Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 465 (1843).

PLATYPLEURA DIVISA.

*Cicada divisa* Germ. in Silb. Rev. Ent. ii. p. 80, t. xxiii. (1834).  
Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000–7000 ft.—Not uncommon in South Africa.

PLATYPLEURA WAHLBERGI.

*Platypleura wahlbergi* Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 89.  
Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori, 3500 ft.—Also found in South Africa.

## Genus UGADA.

*Ugada* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xiv. p. 299 (1904).

## UGADA GRANDICOLLIS.

*Cicada graneicollis* (err. impr.) Germ. in Thon, Ent. Arch. ii. 2, p. 1 (1830).

Between Irumu and Mawambi, E. Congo Forest, 2000 ft. (*R. B. Woosnam*).—A well-known West-African species.

## Family CERCOPIDÆ.

## Subfamily APHROPHORINÆ.

## Genus PTYELUS.

*Ptyelus* St.-Farg. & Serv. Enc. Méth. x. p. 608 (1825).

## PTYELUS FLAVESCENS.

*Tettigonia flavescens* Fabr. Ent. Syst. iv. p. 24. 30 (1794).

Var. *a*, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 70 (1866).

Ruwenzori (*G. F. Scott Elliot*).—Widely distributed in Tropical and Subtropical Africa.

## PTYELUS GROSSUS.

*Cercopis grossa* Fabr. Ent. Syst. iv. p. 47. 1 (1794).

Var. *a*, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 71 (1866).

Var. *c*, Stål, loc. cit. p. 72.

Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.; Fort Beni, Semliki Valley.—Widely distributed in Tropical and Subtropical Africa.

## PTYELUS NIVEUS. (Plate II. figs. 2, 2 a.)

*Ptyelus niveus* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 443 (1908).

Body and legs creamy ochraceous; pronotum, scutellum, and abdomen above more or less suffused with stramineous; basal antenniferous tubercle, a longitudinal spot near bases of anterior tibiæ, anterior and intermediate tarsi, apical fringe of posterior tibiæ and claws of posterior tarsi, black; base of apical joint of intermediate tarsi creamy ochraceous; tegmina silvery white, opaque, base of costal margin and a short median discal longitudinal line, black, reticulate veins at apical area piceous; vertex along median line half as long as breadth between eyes, a distinct impression enclosing a small lunate space a little before apex; face a little centrally longitudinally flattened, laterally transversely striate; pronotum anteriorly convexly rounded, posteriorly strongly

concavely excavate before scutellum, which is longer than broad; posterior tibiæ with two spines, that nearer base shorter and somewhat indistinct.

Long. excl. tegm. 11 mm. Exp. tegm. 30 mm.

*Hab.* Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.

Genus LEPYRONIA.

*Lepyronia* Amy. & Serv. Hém. p. 567 (1843).

LEPYRONIA ÆTHIOPS. (Plate II. figs. 5, 5 a.)

*Lepyronia æthiops* Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 443 (1908).

Pale stramineous; two median longitudinal fasciæ extending through the surface of head, pronotum, and scutellum, in latter occupying the lateral angles, lateral margins of head (not reaching apex), lateral margins of pronotum, basal and inner margins of clavus, basal costal margin of tegmina, a costal spot behind middle, two oblique inner fasciæ on apical area, a spot on each basal side of head beneath between the face and eyes, a spot on each side of base of clypeus, a longitudinal fascia on each side of sternum, and abdomen beneath, black; legs ochraceous; head shorter than pronotum, ocelli a little less removed from each other than from eyes; tegmina distinctly thickly punctate; posterior tibiæ with two strong spines.

Long. 6 mm.

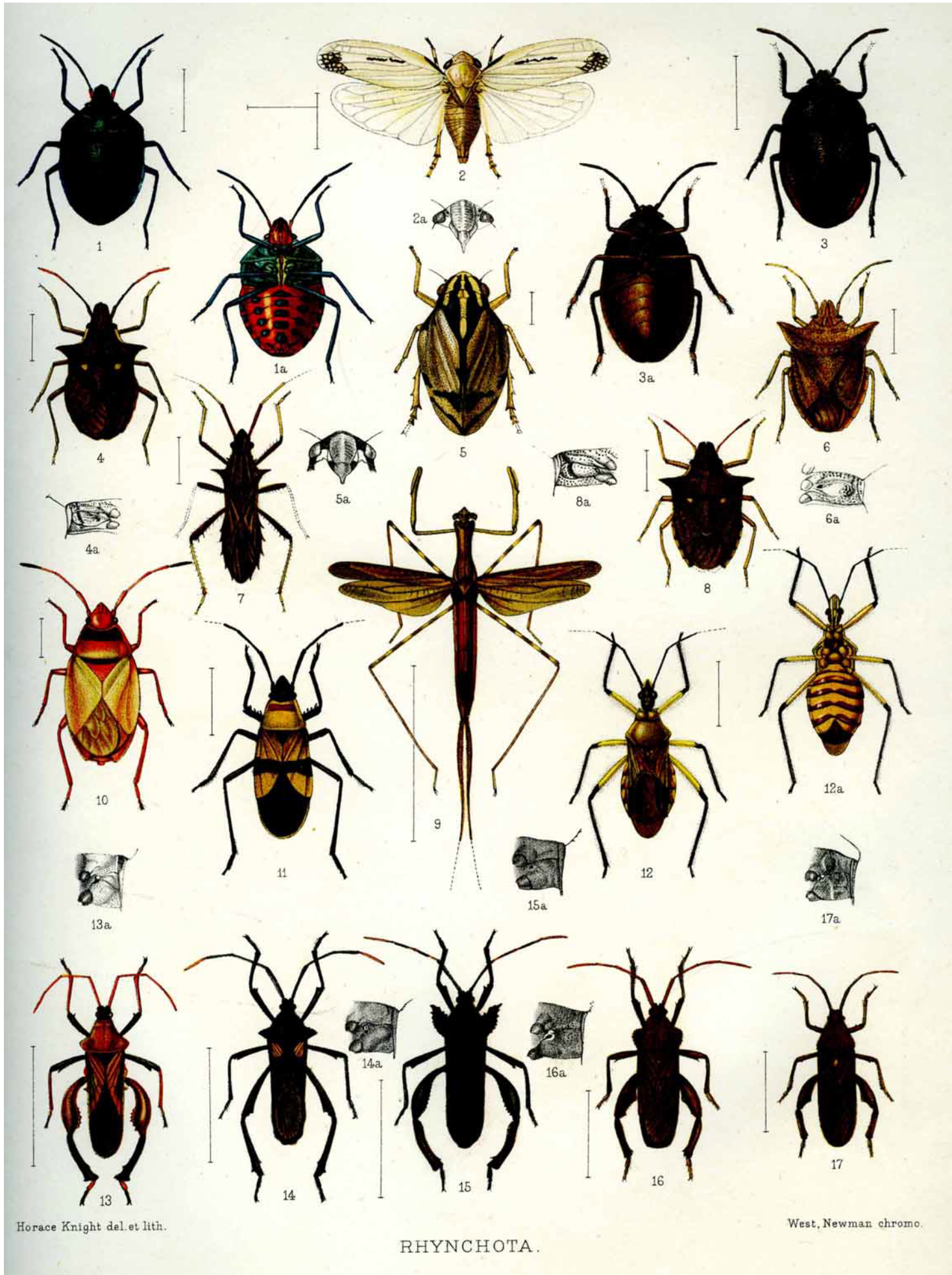
*Hab.* Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 ft.



PLATE II.

## PLATE II.

- Figs. 1, 1 *a.* *Caura leggei* Dist., p. 70.  
2, 2 *a.* *Ptyelus niveus* Dist., p. 81.  
3, 3 *a.* *Aspongopus alternatus* Dist., p. 74.  
4, 4 *a.* *Carbula bicolor* Dist., p. 70.  
5, 5 *a.* *Lepyronia æthiops* Dist., p. 82.  
6, 6 *a.* *Awemba typica* Dist., p. 72.  
7. *Acanthomia insignis* Dist., p. 77.  
8, 8 *a.* *Carbula fuscata* Dist., p. 71.  
9. *Ranatra fuscoannulata* Dist., p. 80.  
10. *Cenæus semiflavus* Dist., p. 79.  
11. *Dysdercus pretiosus* Dist., p. 79.  
12, 12 *a.* *Harpactor ornatellus* Dist., p. 80.  
13, 13 *a.* *Plectropoda bicolor* Hagl., p. 75.  
14, 14 *a.* *Holopterna wollastoni* Dist., p. 74.  
15, 15 *a.* „ *affinis* Dist., p. 75.  
16, 16 *a.* *Mygdonia montana* Dist., p. 76.  
17, 17 *a.* *Anoplocnemis signata* Dist., p. 76.



Horace Knight del. et lith.

West, Newman chromo.

RHYNCHOTA.