



Annals and Magazine of Natural History

Series 7

ISSN: 0374-5481 (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah13>

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To cite this article: W.L. Distant (1903) XXX.—Rhynchotal notes—XVI. Heteroptera: Family Reduviidæ (continued), Apiomerinæ, Harpactorinæ, and Nabinæ, Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 11:63, 245-258, DOI: [10.1080/00222930308678761](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222930308678761)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222930308678761>



Published online: 28 Sep 2009.



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THE ANNALS

AND

MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.

[SEVENTH SERIES.]

No. 63. MARCH 1903.

XXX.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XVI. Heteroptera : *Family Reduviidæ (continued)*, *Apiomerinæ*, *Harpactorinæ*, and *Nabinæ*. By W. L. DISTANT.

[Concluded from p. 213.]

Genus CYDNOCORIS.

Cydnocoris gilvus.

Myocoris gilvus, Burm. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1838, p. 104.

Reduvius erythrinus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 200. n. 62 (1873).

Cydnocoris tabularis, sp. n.

Sanguineous ; antennæ, eyes and a transverse line between them, anterior margin and angles of anterior pronotal lobe, a spot on anterior lateral margins and two large discal spots to posterior pronotal lobe, a basal spot to scutellum, membrane, apex of rostrum, transverse sublateral spots to sternum and abdomen, a central spot to meso- and metasterna, a double series of discal segmental abdominal spots, and legs (excluding bases of femora) black. Anterior lobe of pronotum strongly sulcate, membrane passing abdominal apex.

Var.—Femora (excluding apices) sanguineous.

Long. 15 millim.

Hab. Malay Archipelago : Batchian, Gilolo (*Wallace*), Ternate (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 7. Vol. xi.

Genus *HIRANETIS*.*Hiranetis coleopteroides*.

Reduvius coleopteroides, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 203. n. 69 (1873).

Genus *HEZA*.*Heza perarmata*.

Acrocoris perarmata, Kirby, Tr. Linn. Soc. Lond. viii. p. 72, pl. vi. fig. A (1901).

I have not been able to compare this with all the other Brazilian species of the genus.

Genus *EUAGORAS*.*Euagoras dolosus*.

Euagoras dolosa, Stål, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 28. (Type, Brit. Mus.)

Var. *a*.—"Maculis lateralibus disci ventris nigris" (Stål).

Var. *b*.—Resembling var. *a*, but with the legs annulated with black.

This var. was obtained by the 'Challenger' expedition at Aru and is contained in the British Museum collection.

Genus *ENDOCHUS*.*Endochus migratorius*, sp. n.

Pale brownish ochraceous; in fresh specimens the head, pronotum, and corium minutely spotted with cretaceous; in faded or rubbed specimens these small spots are obsolete; eyes, lateral margins and lateral spines to pronotum, and lateral margins of corium black; body beneath, legs, antennæ, and rostrum pale luteous; membrane pale shining ochraceous; antennæ with the apex of second joint black, third and fourth joints roseate, luteous at base. Lateral pronotal spines acute, distinctly directed a little backward, a central sulcate impression on posterior margin of anterior lobe; head spined at antenniferous tubercles.

Long. 14 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 4 millim.

Hab. Hong Kong (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.). In my own collection are specimens from Ceylon and Tenasserim.

Allied to *E. albomaculatus*, Stål, from which it structurally differs by the backwardly directed pronotal spines.

Genus EPIDAUUS.

Epidauus pretiosus, sp. n.

Bright reddish ochraceous; head, antennæ, rostrum, and legs black; base of head, anterior lobe of pronotum, head beneath, apex of prosternum, disks of meso- and metasterna, disk and apex of abdomen, coxæ, trochanters, and bases of intermediate and posterior femora luteous; corium with a central, discal, transverse, cretaceous spot. Basal joint of antennæ about as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum taken together; ante- and postocular areas of head about equal in length; anterior lobe of pronotum posteriorly broadly sulcate; posterior pronotal lobe with two discal, subacute, tuberculous spines, the lateral angles moderately produced and subacute; membrane pale bronzy, considerably passing abdominal apex.

Long. (incl. membr.) 17 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. New Guinea (Wallace, Brit. Mus.).

Epidauus bicolor, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, sternum, coxæ, and anterior femora bright reddish ochraceous; central lobe of head, antennæ, rostrum (excluding apex), corium, membrane, abdomen beneath, apices of anterior femora, anterior tibiæ and tarsi, and the intermediate and posterior legs pale luteous; eyes and apex of rostrum black. Basal joint of antennæ about equal in length to head, pronotum, and scutellum taken together; postocular area of head a little longer than the anteocular portion; anterior lobe of pronotum centrally sulcate; posterior pronotal lobe with two somewhat long and acute tuberculous discal spines, the lateral angles also longly spinously produced, the posterior angles moderately prominent and rounded; membrane about reaching or slightly passing abdominal apex.

Long. 21-22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Malabar (Mesurier, Brit. Mus.); West China (Pratt, Coll. Dist.).

PLATERUS, gen. nov.

Head long, about or almost as long as the pronotum, postocular portion a little longer and more slender than the anteocular portion, a long oblique suberect spine near the antenniferous tubercles; antennæ mutilated; rostrum with the first joint longer than the second; pronotum subtriangular, the anterior lobe obsoletely tuberculate, its anterior angles

moderately prominent, its posterior area profoundly and broadly sulcate, posterior lobe with the lateral angles longly spinously produced, between which are two long, discal, tuberculous, erect spines; abdomen long, scarcely wider than the hemelytra, the fifth segment a little dilated on each side; legs long, anterior femora a little incrassated and longer than the tibiæ, intermediate and posterior femora and tibiæ of equal length.

Allied to *Epidaus*, but with the spined head of *Cydnocoris*.

Platerus Pilcheri, sp. n.

♂. Black; lateral margins of anterior pronotal lobe, a waved transverse fascia to posterior lobe in front of the discal spines, and reticulate markings to corium (excluding base) cretaceous white; three annulations to femora, two to tibiæ, first and second joints of rostrum, and marginal spots to abdomen luteous. Anal appendage in male with two long posteriorly directed spines; lateral pronotal angles strongly spinously produced, their posterior margins distinctly notched near base; membrane fuliginous, inner area black, apical area pale hyaline; base and apex of first joint of rostrum black.

Long. (incl. membr.) 23 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 millim.

Hab. Sikhim (*J. G. Pilcher*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus *ASTINUS*.

Astinus siamensis, sp. n.

Pale brownish ochraceous; abdomen piceous, its margins and some obscure spots on lateral areas brownish ochraceous; three small rounded spots on anterior margin of posterior pronotal lobe, a spot near each basal angle of scutellum, a transverse spot near base and a larger transverse spot near apex of corium creamy white; membrane pale bronzy. Basal joint of antennæ about as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum taken together; postocular portion of head considerably longer than anteocular portion; frontal lobe of pronotum with the anterior angles produced in short, lateral, conical spines, and with two erect conical spines on disk, between which the surface is centrally sulcate; posterior lobe with two broad, central, laminate, tuberculous elevations, the posterior margins of which are serrate, the lateral angles strongly produced, obtusely angulate and toothed behind,

posterior angles moderately prominent; membrane about reaching apex of abdomen.

Long. 22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Siam (Brit. Mus.).

Genus PANTHOUS.

Panthous bimaculatus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, corium, rostrum, posterior and lateral margins of prosternum, coxæ, and legs dull reddish ochraceous; antennæ, anterior margin of pronotum, scutellum, a central discal spot on each corium, apex of rostrum, and body beneath black; membrane shining, bronzy black; base of first and sometimes also base of second joint of antennæ, extreme apex of abdomen, and lateral margins of fifth and sixth segments reddish ochraceous or luteous. Anterior pronotal lobe strongly tuberculate and excavate; posterior lobe very finely transversely striate, the lateral angles broadly rounded and moderately prominent, the posterior margin strongly produced and nearly covering the scutellum; femora moderately nodulose.

Long. 20-22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. South India: Trivandrum (Atkinson Coll., Brit. Mus.).

Genus CORANUS.

Coranus obscurus.

Harpactor obscurus, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiv. p. 120 (1891).

Genus VITUMNUS.

Vitumnus scenicus.

Vitumnus scenicus, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 70 (1865).

Var. *sobrinus*.

Harpactor sobrinus, Stål, Cefv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 41.

Reduvius negamicus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 191. n. 38 (1873).

Genus COSMOCLEPTUS.

Cosmocleptus rubromarginatus, sp. n.

Black; rostrum, first joint of antennæ (remaining joints mutilated), tibiæ, and tarsi ochraceous; margins of connexivum above and beneath broadly carmine-red; corium piceous, membrane fuliginous, with obscure discal and subapical pale spots.

Allied to *C. phemioides*, Stål, but differing, apart from the colour of the rostrum and connexivum, by having the posterior pronotal lobe anteriorly profoundly sulcate, connexivum more dilated, with its lateral margins recurved.

Long., ♂, 28 millim.; max. abd. lat. 15 millim.

Hab. Philippine Islands? (*Whitehouse*?, Brit. Mus.).

Genus PRISTHESANCUS.

Pristhesancus albipennis.

Pristhesancus albipennis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 88. n. 8 (1873).

Helonotus albipennis, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. iii. p. 193 (1896).

Pristhesancus papuensis.

Pristhesancus papuensis, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxii. p. 134 (1861).

Pristhesancus luteicollis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 89. n. 10 (1873).

Helonotus luteicollis, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. iii. p. 194 (1896).

Pristhesancus plagipennis.

Pristhesancus plagipennis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 88. n. 9 (1873).

Helonotus plagipennis, Leth. & Sev. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. iii. p. 194 (1896).

Pristhesancus Wallacei, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, rostrum, sternum, and legs very dark castaneous or black; corium pale stramineous, infuscated at basal angle; membrane pale hyaline; abdomen above and beneath bright metallic blue, its apex ochraceous, segmental margins beneath greyishly pilose; trochanters sometimes partly ochraceous; antennæ castaneous, antennal tubercles piceous. Anterior pronotal lobe with two conical erectile tubercles, their apices slightly divergent; posterior pronotal lobe broadly centrally sulcate on anterior half, the lateral angles angularly and somewhat conically straightly produced, distinctly notched posteriorly, posterior angles prominent; base of scutellum obliquely erect, its apex tuberculous; membrane passing the apex of abdomen.

Long., ♂ ♀ (incl. apex membr.), 20–22 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. New Guinea (*Wallace*, Brit. Mus.).

Genus HELONOTUS.

Helonotus sexspinosus.

Zelus sexspinosus, Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 288 (1803).

Var. *Lanittus vulnerans*, Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxii. p. 134 (1861).

Helonotus genualis, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 90. n. 4 (1873).

Genus PLÆOGASTER.

Plæogaster pallidulus.

Helonotus pallidulus, Walk. Cat. Het. viii. p. 90. n. 5 (1873).

I have not sufficiently compared this with other described species of the genus to say that it is not a synonym.

Genus POLIDIUS.

Polidius australis, sp. n.

Ochraceous; head, pronotum, two discal fasciæ to scutellum, basal area of clavus, sublateral streak to corium, apical halves of anterior and intermediate femora, apical third of posterior femora, apices of tarsi, and bases of the posterior abdominal spines fuscous; abdomen beneath with a sublateral black marginal fascia.

General structure of *P. armatissimus*, Stål, but differing by the much shorter lateral pronotal spines, the sulcation of the anterior pronotal lobe narrower and more profound, different colour of the head, pronotum, and scutellum.

Long. 10 millim.

Hab. N.W. Australia: Adelaide River (*J. J. Walker*, Brit. Mus.).

FORESTUS, gen. nov.

Body oblong-ovate; head elongate, central lobe prominent and spinously anteriorly produced, postocular portion longer than anteocular; rostrum with the first joint short, about reaching eyes, second joint twice as long as first; antennæ short, setose, first joint moderately incrassate, about as long as postocular portion of head, second and third joints subequal in length, fourth shortest; pronotum transversely constricted before middle, disk more or less bicarinate, posterior lateral angles more or less prominent; scutellum small, the apex prominent; abdomen more or less lobately produced and distinctly centrally sulcated; femora generally granulous or spinous.

This genus I have placed in the vicinity of *Blapton*, Spin.

Forestus typicus, sp. n.

Ochraceous; corium (excluding apical area), membrane, a large spot on fourth and fifth segments of connexivum, base of rostrum, and basal and apical joints of antennæ brownish ochraceous; a lateral fascia to meso- and metanota, anal

appendage (excluding apex), and some minute spots to abdomen piceous. Antennæ longly setose; pronotum with two discal curved carinæ and with two other much more obscure near lateral angles, lateral margins with a series of short robust spines, lateral angles somewhat broadly produced, their apices subtruncate and armed with three spines, their anterior margins also shortly spinous, their posterior margins rounded and centrally concavely notched; connexivum at fourth segment angulately produced, at fifth segment slightly produced, lateral abdominal margins finely spinous and setose; femora coarsely granulate and setose, anterior tibiæ and femora spined beneath; abdomen beneath centrally sulcate, the sulcation with a fine central ridge.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ –14 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 millim.

Hab. Sikhim, Mungphu (*Atkinson*, Brit. Mus.).

Forestus montanus, sp. n.

♂. Piceous brown; a spot between eyes and central line to postocular portion of head, central sulcation to anterior lobe of pronotum, clavus, a spot on apical margin of corium, spots to connexivum, rostrum (excluding apex), and legs more or less distinctly, ochraceous, but in some specimens some of these pale markings become obliterated; body beneath pale brownish, greyishly pilose, the anal appendages piceous; tibiæ annulated with luteous.

♀. Much paler above, the pale spot to corium occupying the whole apical angle.

Allied to the preceding species (*F. typicus*), but differing by the pronotal lateral angles, which are spinous and strongly recurved; the fourth and fifth segments of the connexivum are much less produced; the lateral abdominal margins finely spinous, but much less setose; anterior tibiæ not spined beneath.

Long., ♂ 13, ♀ 16 millim.; exp. pronot. angl., ♂ 4, ♀ $4\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. ♀ (type). Mungphu, in Assam (*Atkinson*, Brit. Mus.). I possess males in my own collection from the Khâsi Hills.

Forestus spinosus, sp. n.

Luteous; a streak on each side of central lobe on ante-ocular portion of head, a broad central longitudinal fascia on postocular portion, clavus (excluding base), and a large spot on fourth and fifth segments of connexivum piceous; membrane pale cupreous.

Allied to *F. montanus* by the spinously recurved lateral pronotal angles, but resembling *F. typicus* by the angulately produced fourth and fifth segments of the connexivum and the very longly spined under surfaces of the anterior femora and tibiæ; the upper surfaces of all the femora are also more shortly spinous; the carinæ to the pronotum are less pronounced than in either of the two preceding species.

Long., ♀, 14 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 4 millim.

Hab. Sikhim (*Atkinson*, Brit. Mus.).

Forestus inermis, sp. n.

Pale brownish ochraceous, sparsely greyishly pilose; connexivum spotted with luteous, membrane cupreous; third joint of antennæ (excluding apex) and base of fourth joint luteous. Pronotum with two discal somewhat indistinct carinæ, much more distinct on anterior lobe, where there are altogether five carinæ, none on posterior lobe near lateral angles, which are only subprominent and not spinous; connexivum produced, but not angulated; legs unarmed, excepting the anterior femora, which have a series of spines beneath.

Long. 13 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 3 millim.

Hab. Assam, Mungphu (*Atkinson*, Brit. Mus.).

NABINÆ.

Genus PAGASA.

Pagasa ruficeps.

Prostemma ruficeps, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 135. n. 19 (1873).

Genus PROSTEMMA.

Prostemma carduelis.

Prostemma carduelis, Dohrn, Stett. ent. Zeit. xix. p. 229, pl. i. fig. 8 (1858).

Prostemma placens, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 137. n. 27 (1873).

The species queried by Walker as *P. carduelis*, Dohrn, var.?, is typical; his *P. placens* represents two larger specimens of Dohrn's species.

Genus ALLÆORHYNCHUS.

Allæorhynchus niger.

Prostemma nigra, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 138. n. 29 (1873).

*Summarized Disposition of Walker's Genera and Species
belonging to the Subfamilies Apiomerinæ, Harpactorinæ,
and Nabiniæ.*

Species considered valid and described under correct Genera.

Prostemma concinna, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 136. n. 24 (1873).

Nabis maoricus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 145. n. 41.

Apiomerus decorus, Walk. loc. cit. viii. p. 17. n. 25.

Yolinus siamicus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 79. n. 9.

Sycanus marginatus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 85. n. 32.

— *pyrrhomelas*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 33.

— *semimarginatus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 34.

Priesthesamus albipennis, Walk. loc. cit. p. 88. n. 8.

— *plagipennis*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 9.

Species considered valid, but requiring generic revision.

Pachynomus zonatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 131. n. 4 (1873), belongs to gen. *Staliastes* (Acanthaspinae).

Prostemma luteiceps, Walk. loc. cit. p. 135. n. 18, belongs to gen. *Pagasa*.

— *ruficeps*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 19, belongs to gen. *Pagasa*.

— *longiceps*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 137. n. 25, belongs to gen. *Hematochares*.

— *nigra*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 138. n. 29, " " *Allæorhynchus*.

Stenopirates collaris, Walk. loc. cit. p. 139. n. 1, belongs to gen. *Henicocephalus* (Henicocephalidae).

— *anthocoroides*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 2, belongs to gen. *Henicocephalus* (Henicocephalidae).

Apiomerus nitidus, Walk. loc. cit. viii. p. 70. n. 20, belongs to gen. *Vesbius*.

Yolinus horrendus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 79. n. 8, belongs to gen. *Colpochilocoris*.

Helonotus pallidulus, Stål, loc. cit. p. 90. n. 5, belongs to gen. *Plæogaster*.

Species treated as synonymic.

Prostemma placens, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 137. n. 27 (1873), = *Prostemma carduelis*, Dohrn.

Nabis elegans, Walk. loc. cit. p. 144. n. 31, = *Heræus guttatus*, Dall. (Lygaeidae).

— *bicolor*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 145. n. 39, = *Paromius piratoides*, Costa (Lygaeidae).

Apiomerus bipunctatus, Walk. loc. cit. viii. p. 70. n. 19, = *Apiomerus amazonus*, Stål.

— *erythromelas*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 21 (nom. præocc.), = *Apiomerus Walkeri*, Leth. & Sev.

— *xanthophilus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 71. n. 22, = *Hemiartes productus*, Stål.

— *lituratus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 23, = *Apiomerus lituratus*, Stål.

— *lateralis*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 24, = *Apiomerus geniculatus*, Erichs.

— *pulchripes*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 72. n. 26, = *Apiomerus nitidicollis*, Stål.

— *tarsalis*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 27, = *Apiomerus flavipennis*, Stål.

— *subapicalis*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 28, = *Apiomerus apicalis*, Burm.

Prionotus patulus, Walk. loc. cit. p. 76. n. 5, = *Arius cristatus*, Linn.

— *mundus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 77. n. 6, = *Arius gallus*, Stål.

— *xanthopus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 7, = *Arius carinatus*, Forst.

- Yolinus rubrifer*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 78. n. 6, = *Yolinus glagoviæ*, Dohrn.
Sycanus incisus, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 84. n. 30, = *Sycanus blennus*, Stål.
 — *leucomesus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 31, = *Sycanus collaris*, Fabr.
 — *miles*, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 86. n. 35, = *Sycanus versicolor*, Dohrn.
 — *turbidus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 36, = *Sycanus dichotomus*, Stål.
 — *caliginosus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 37, = *Sycanus fulvicornis*, Dohrn.
 — *invisus*, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 38, = *Sycanus annulicornis*, Dohrn.
Pristhesancus luteicollis, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 89. n. 10, = *Pristhesancus papuensis*, Stål.
Helonotus genualis, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 90. n. 4, = *Helonotus sexspinosus*, Fabr., var. *vulnerans*, Stål.

To be treated as non-existent.

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

- Prostemma nigricans*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 135. n. 17 (1873).
Yolinus albigutta, Walk. *loc. cit.* viii. p. 78. n. 7.
Sycanus angulifer, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 84. n. 29.

Still awaiting determination.

- Reduvius pubicollis*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 203. n. 70 (1873). *Hab.* unknown.
Prostemma tarsalis, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 138. n. 30. *Hab.* New Guinea.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

Fam. *Lygæidæ*.

Paromius piratoides.

- Plociomerus piratoides*, Costa, Ann. Mus. Nap. ii. p. 78 (1864).
Nabis bicolor, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 145. n. 39 (1873).

Costa gave no locality; Lethierry and Severin in their Catalogue give "I. Philippinæ" as the habitat; Walker's species came from Celebes.

Heræus guttatus.

- Orthæa guttatus*, Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 580 (1852).
Nabis elegans, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 144. n. 31 (1873).

Fam. *Hydrometridæ*.

In these pages (vol. x. p. 173) I drew attention to some synonymy appertaining to a species of *Hydrometra* found in Japan, Bombay, and Ceylon, which left the name *H. albo-lineata*, Scott, the oldest and therefore legitimate name to be used. Since then Dr. Sjöstedt has kindly let me see a cotype of Stål's Philippine species, *H. vittata*, which proves to be conspecific, and therefore again necessitates further synonymic revision, as follows:—

Hydrometra vittata.*Hydrometra vittata*, Stål, (Efv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 705.*Limnobates albolineatus*, Scott, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xiv. p. 447 (1874).*Hydrometra Greeni*, Kirk, Entomol. 1898, p. 2.

Fam. Reduviidæ.

EMESINÆ.*Stenolæmus Greeni*, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; three pale striæ (one central and two lateral) to intermediate globose portion of the head; pedunculate portion of head and posterior margin of pronotum pale ochraceous; legs luteous, anterior legs considerably but obscurely annulated with pale brownish, intermediate and posterior femora with several brownish annulations, intermediate tibiæ with a subbasal annulation, posterior tibiæ mutilated; antennæ annulated with brownish; tegmina creamy white, with large brown spots, of which the two largest are discal, one apical angular, a smaller spot at inner angle, and a few very small and nebulous on apical area. Pedunculate portion of the head a little shorter than remaining portion; anterior area of the pronotum tricarinate.

Long. 8 millim.

Hab. "India" (Brit. Mus.); Ceylon (*Green*, Coll. Dist.).

Allied to *S. crassirostris*, Stål, but with the pedunculated portion of the head considerably longer.

Stenolæmus Atkinsoni, sp. n.

Creamy white, longly pilose; antennæ with three broad brownish annulations to first and second joints; head with the eyes piceous and with a pale brownish lateral streak behind eyes, also two central lines of the same colour on the pedunculated portion; basal area of pronotum, three annulations to anterior femora, five annulations to intermediate and posterior femora, three annulations to anterior tibiæ, a subbasal annulation to intermediate and posterior tibiæ, coxal spots, and broken fasciæ to abdomen brownish ochraceous; tegmina tinted with brownish about the veins and with three distinct brown spots—one smallest and discal before centre, one elongate discal, with a pale central vein beyond centre, the third apical, also with a pale vein; pedunculated portion of the head long, about as long as the remaining portion; pronotum with a distinct central carination on anterior area, the lateral angles obtusely tuberculate.

Long. 11 millim.

Hab. India: North-west Provinces (*C. Horne*, Brit. Mus.).

*SAICINÆ.**Polytorus pallescens*, sp. n.

Pale stramineous; eyes black; legs strongly pilose; pronotal, lateral, and scutellar spines with their apices fuscous; anterior prosternal spines long, robust, prominent; posterior femora about reaching apex of abdomen; anterior pronotal lobe somewhat broadly centrally foveate, with strongly carinate margins; basal joint of antennæ almost as long as posterior femora.

Long. 14 millim.

Hab. Ceylon (*Green*, Brit. Mus.).

STENOPODINÆ.

Genus ONCOCEPHALUS.

Oncocephalus naboides.

Pirates naboides, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 121. n. 80 (1873).

Some confusion is likely to arise around this species. Walker (*loc. cit.* viii. p. 27. n. 17) also described a species from Ceylon under the name of *Oncocephalus naboides*, the type of which cannot now be found, and which I therefore, in consideration of Walker's method of describing, propose to treat as non-existent. Lethierry and Severin have included the last description in their Catalogue (t. iii. p. 87), which name can remain, but the reference must be corrected.

ACANTHASPINÆ.

Genus INARA.

Inara flavopicta.

Inara flavopicta, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 190.

Spiniger limbifer, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 166. n. 61 (1873).

Spiniger confictus, Walk. *loc. cit.* n. 62.

Genus STALIASTES.

Staliastes zonatus.

Pachynomus zonatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 131. n. 4 (1873).

Opinus subater, Bredd. Abh. Senckenb. Ges. xxv. p. 165 (1900).

*PIRATINÆ.**Pirates semifasciatus*.

Reduvius semifasciatus, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 202. n. 66 (1873).

Additional Summary.

Species considered valid, but requiring generic revision.

- Reduvius guttatus*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 181. n. 7 (1873), belongs to gen. *Homalocoris*.
 — *semifasciatus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 202. n. 66, belongs to gen. *Pirates*.
 — *coleopteroides*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 203. n. 69, belongs to gen. *Hiranetis*.

Species treated as synonymic.

- Reduvius negamicus*, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 191. n. 38 (1873), = *Vitumnus scenicus*, Stål, var. *sobrinus*, Stål.
 — *erythrinus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 200. n. 61, = *Cydnocoris gilvus*, Burm.
Spiniger limbifer, Walk. loc. cit. p. 166. n. 61, = *Inara flavopicta*, Stål.
 — *conflictus*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 62, = *Inara flavopicta*, Stål.

XXXI.—*Some new Spiders from the Camaroons collected by Mr. G. L. Bates.* By R. I. POOCK.

So far as arachnological collecting is concerned, Mr. G. L. Bates has lately eclipsed his previous exploits by discovering the Oriental genus *Calommata* in W. Africa. The other new species recorded in these pages need no special mention.

Family *Aviculariidae*.

Genus *BATESIELLA*, nov.

Allied to *Phoneyusa*, but with the protarsal scopula of the first leg covering only the distal half of the segment, of the second covering only the distal third, of the third and fourth occupying only the apical sixth; fourth leg much longer than first, third as long as first; tibia and protarsi of third and fourth furnished with numerous suberect curved bristles, giving a characteristic "bottle-brush" appearance to the segments, the short hairs clothing the segments at the base of these bristles thick and squamuliform.

Batesiella crinita, sp. n.

♀.—*Colour* of body mouse-brown; femora of anterior legs and palpi deep greyish brown, the remaining segments noticeably rufescent.

Carapace with cephalic region rather high and with deep grooves, as long as patella, tibia, and tarsus of palp, longer