

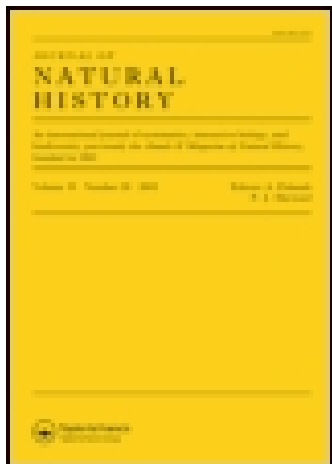
This article was downloaded by: [UQ Library]

On: 29 April 2015, At: 10:36

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 7

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah13>

XII.—On a few Undescribed Rhynchota

W. L. Distant

Published online: 01 Dec 2009.

To cite this article: W. L. Distant (1901) XII.—On a few Undescribed Rhynchota, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7*, 8:43, 60-62, DOI: [10.1080/03745480109443327](https://doi.org/10.1080/03745480109443327)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03745480109443327>

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>

interrupted externally by the interno-median fold and sub-median vein, which are brown : secondaries snow-white; the costal and outer borders much blacker than above, the radial and median veins only blackish as they approach the border : pectus and palpi ochreous; venter white, with a dusky lateral line, which changes to pale ochreous on the posterior segments; sides ashy; anal tuft orange.

Expanse of wings 40-43 millim.

Three examples, 24th to 26th September, 1899.

Abantis plerotica was sent to us by Mr. Marshall from Mashonaland as *A. venosa*, together with the typical form. I suspect it is the wet phase of that species.

Kedestes protensa, sp. n.

Allied to *K. tucusa* of Trimen, but considerably larger, the costal margin of the primaries and abdominal margin of the secondaries much longer: secondaries above without discal markings and sometimes without the hairy white or buffish spot at the end of the cell: on the under surface the colouring is richer, the costal and apical areas of the primaries, with the submarginal spots, being buff shading into orange; the secondaries buffish stone-colour alternated with orange somewhat as in *K. mohozutza*; the black spots of the discal series on the secondaries do not form a regular W, as in *K. tucusa*, but run almost parallel to the submarginal series; there is also a tapering submedian dusky streak from the outer margin to the base.

Expanse of wings 35 millim.

22nd, 24th, and 26th September, 1899.

XII.—On a few Undescribed *Rhynchota*.

By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

Subfam. SCUTELLERINÆ.

Hyperoncus uniformis, sp. n.

Above ochraceous; thickly, finely, and darkly punctate, sparingly covered with very minute black spots; sternum and legs ochraceous, coarsely darkly punctate; abdomen brownish ochraceous, with a broad, central, ill-defined fascia, the stigmal spots and lincate macular lateral margins ochraceous: the abdomen is also coarsely punctate, much less so

on central area; rostrum ochraceous, its apical joint brownish; antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous; their apices brownish; third and fourth joints brownish, their bases ochraceous.

Long. 11 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 9 millim.

Hab. Ceylon (*E. E. Green*).

Pacilocoris Crowleyi, sp. n.

Head black, anterior lateral areas metallic green. Pronotum purplish red; a small transverse spot near each anterior angle, a spot near each lateral angle, and two large spots at base, occupying more than half of the whole area and very narrowly divided, black; anterior margin, margins of the basal spots, and the sublateral areas metallic green. Scutellum purplish red, with eleven black spots—three small on basal margin, two near base, two subapical, and four central, which are united in pairs; basal margin and margin of spots metallic green, disk with a violaceous tinge. Head beneath ochraceous, its base and two spots near apex metallic green; sternum metallic green, outer area of prosternum purplish, posterior margins of the sternal segments ochraceous, areas of the odoriferous apertures black; abdomen beneath reddish ochraceous, with a marginal series of wide ray-like fasciæ almost reaching centre, and the greater part of the apical segment brassy green. Legs brassy green, antennæ and rostrum black. Rostrum reaching the fifth abdominal segment.

Long. 20 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 11½ millim.

Hab. Assam (Crowley Bequest, Brit. Mus.).

A species which may be placed near *P. Childreni*, White.

Subfam. *Asopinae*.

Mecosoma thoracata, sp. n.

Head testaceous, coarsely punctate, eyes fuscous; pronotum ochraceous, coarsely punctate, a sublateral fascia on each side connected with a broader submarginal anterior fascia, black; a large bronzy-brown transverse patch, convex anteriorly, situate a little in front of posterior margin, and a little broader than the base of the scutellum; scutellum black, with a broad lateral fascia on each side and the apex ochraceous; a black foveate spot in each basal angle; corium black, with a broad ochraceous apical fascia; connexivum ochraceous, membrane bronzy. Body beneath pale greyish; posterior angles of prosternum, lateral margins of meso- and metasterna, and anterior segmental margins ochraceous; head

beneath, trochanters, femora, anterior areas of pro-, meso-, and metasterna, and apical abdominal segment testaceous; tibiae and tarsi black; apical abdominal segment with two ochraceous apical spots. Antennae mutilated; scutellum sparingly and coarsely punctate, depressed from behind base, and with a very distinct central carination on posterior half; corium thickly and finely punctate.

Long. 15 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 millim.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Subfam. *ACANTHOSOMINÆ*.

Genus *GALGACUS*.

Galgacus, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) vol. iv. p. 435 (1839).

Galgacus macer, Walk. (*Dictyotus*) Cat. Het. i. p. 182. n. 14 (1867); Dist. *loc. cit.*

In revising Walker's species I was (*supra*) compelled to found a new genus for the reception of the species he had described as a *Dictyotus*. The tarsi, however, in the unique type were not available for examination, so that its position was necessarily uncertain. I have since received a specimen for identification from Dr. Montandon, which proves the tarsi to be two-jointed, and thus locate *Galgacus* in the *Acanthosominae*.

XIII.—*Descriptions of Brazilian Coccidæ.*

By ADOLPH HEMPEL, S. Paulo, Brazil.

[Continued from p. 561.]

Ceroplastes lucidus, Hempel.

Adult female scale subglobose; wax brittle, thin, semi-transparent, reddish brown to yellowish brown. Dorsal nucleus prominent; lateral nuclei inconspicuous; the wax is depressed about the nuclei, making the surface rough and nodose. Divisions of the plates indistinct or obsolete. In the younger specimens the wax is amber-coloured and the surface more nodose; in the older specimens the surface becomes more even. Length 4.75 millim.; width 4.50 millim.; height 3.75 millim. Denuded of wax it is light brown, with five small humps, two on each side and one on the anterior end. Dorsum convex; derm shiny, hard; caudal