anal, with series of small dark spots. and body with dark apots and blo , except the

In the structure of the lower lip this species resembles males of L. typus, Bleek, In other characters it is nearer L. maculau, Bloch, but has a larger head, a shorter tail, and the dorsal and anal fins less elevated. Two specimens (males), 185 and 220 mm; in total length:

11. Bhineloricaria konôpickyi, Si 12. Loricaria caringta Vastela

A displace of the two with a supposed new species of this geoms the species of this geoms described by Hassman (Ann. tamegic Mus. vii. 1911), from the Guapore, fix of graporents and of avant, are obviously the young and adult of one species, closely related to A. paraguayensis, even if it be distinct.

APISTOGRAMMA, nom. nov.

Guenée, 1854. I therefore propose Apistogramma as a substitute for Heterogramma, Regan, 1906. This genus species known from the Amazon, viz., A. amænus, Cope. 1872, A. tæniaium, Gunth., 1862, A. pertense, Haseman, includes four species from the La Plata, A. trifasciatum Loologicus includes the generic name Heterogramma, and A. pleuritznia, Regan, 1909 (H. borellii, Haseman) two from Guians, A. steindachneri, Regan, 1908, and A. ortmanni, Eigenm., 1912. There are perhaps fou Bigenm. & Kennedy, 1903, A. borellii, Regan, (H. ritense, Haseman, 1911), A. corumbæ, Regan, 1911, and A. agassizii, Steind., 1875. The recently published second volume of the Index Regan, 1906 1906 iour

## mænus, Cope.

beries; 12 of 1 in apper lateral line, 5 or 6 in lower. Dorsal XVB 7 mines subsqual from the fifth, the last the length of bead of little more. Anal III 6; third spine scarcely shorter than last of dorsal. Pectoral nearly as long as head, almost or quits reaching origin of anal; pelvics as head, almost or third anal spine. Caudal rounded extending to second or third anal spine. Caudal rounded. Caudal peduncie deeper than long. Traces of cross-bars and of a lateral band, a dark spot at base of caudal; posterior part of soft dorsal and anal and middle of caudal barred with 16 ar first arch. 23 scales in a longitudina winor edge of eye; lower jaw & length of scales; 2 or 3 gill-rakers of outer presorbital to 3 diameter of eye porbital width 34 to 4. Maxillar, in the length, length of head 3. ismeter of eye, which is 33 to 3;

Two specimens, 50 and 55 mm. in total length.

type, 60 mm in total length, from the Cupai; it differs from of eye; lower jaw nearly & length of head), and higher A. amænus in the shorter snout and larger eye (diameter 3 dorsal spines, increasing in length to the last which is quite length of head), larger mouth (maxillary to below anterior A. taniatum, Günth., seems to be known only from the

I the length of the head. size are compared it differs in the larger eye ( length of it is close to A. amonus, but when specimens of the same A. agassizii is distinguished by the pointed caudal fin-A. pertense is the species usually known as H. tuniatum ) and more slender form (depth 3 in the length)

XXXV.—Contributions to a Knowledge of Oriental Rhynchota. By W. L. DISTANT.

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

Phricodus hystrix.

Aradus hystrix, Germ. Silb. Rev. Ent. v. p. 184 (1837).

in the fauns of British India. Mr. Bainbrigge Fletcher has sent us specimens from Coimbatore, South India. This well-known Ethiopian species must now be included

### Fam. Lygmidm.

faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch ii. p. 48, fig. 81 (1904) Kirby, J. Linn. Soc.

unhappy in his drawing of the rostrum, which really reaches to about the middle of the abdomen. The third joint brownish ochraceous; our artist was also the second joint, excluding extreme apex, and the base (h) and so both of our descriptions fail in the life antennee. These are not unicolorous, but on a discoloured specimen. I redescribed when compared with fresh examples, was

### Fam. Coreidæ.

## NEOHOPLOLOMIA, gen. nov.

shorter than third, a little shorter than first, fourth fusiform; stoutest, about equal in length to head, second distinctly margin truncate before scutellum, lateral margins finely and forwardly directed spine; antennæ piloco, first joint tubercles prominent, armed with an obscure short outwardly spinose, basal angles acute; scutchim not elevated; conthird subequal in length; pronotum with the posterior to saitude of syes, second to about base of hear, second and rostrum reaching the intermediate coxee, first joint extending nexirum not prominently spined; posterior femora with their they are prominently spinous. bases slender, incressated towards their apices, beneath which Head about as long as the pronotum; antenniferous

restrum, and by the basal joint of antennæ not being shorter Allied to Hoplolomia, Sial, differing by length of head and

# Neohoplolomia typica, sp. n.

or piceous; apex of rostrum and some small and inconstant somewhat coarsely punctate; scutellum with the basal angles head above with a pale central longitudinal fascia; pronotum spots on lateral areas of abdomen beneath piceous or black tibiee, and transverse lines to connexivum, very dark castaneous the clavus more or less suffused with castaneous; corium membrane pale brownish with obscure greyish spots; basa with obscure castaneous spots; apical joint of antennæ ateral angles of pronotum shortly but distinctly spined excluding base), apical areas of posterior remora, apices of Body above ochraceous; posterior area of pronotum and

will a small that polt near base of front, vertex with a central longistiding line 170 small spots on each side of contral longistiding line 170 small spots on each side of contral part of posterior marginal three very small stack spots at centre of posterior marginal lines yet small stack spots at centre of posterior marginal stres; mesonotum with four photonical spots (the two central smallest) and a large spot in front of crucitorm elevation less broadly black; tympanal flaps pale ochraceous; bod elongate spots on costal membrane, three in radial area (the black; tegmins with the basal half ochraceous, opaque, two face, apex of rostrum, and large marginal apots to abdomen beneath, legs, and rostrum ochraceous; central sulcation space between the second and third black spots; outer half central spot largest), the basal cell and a large clongate spot beneath it black, other more piceous and more obscure spots suffusions at the bases of the upper four apical areas; wings black spots on the apical marginal area and larger piceous between the veins, and in the radial area a large hyaline lack; abdomen ochraceous, the segmental margins more or black, the spical and posterior marginal area hyaline; head its length, the transverse striations pitchy brown; rostrum reaching base of abdomen; opercula short and broad, inmesonotum; pronotal lateral margins angularly ampliate; (including eyes) about two-thirds the breadth of base of ternally overlapping, outwardly and posteriorly rounded, not face very broadly, blackly, centrally sulcate for about half tegmina hyaline, the veins ochraceous, a number of small

passing base of abdomen.

Long., excl. tegm., 17 mm.; exp. tegm. 63 mm. Hab. Indo-China; Lao Kay (R. Vitalis de Salvaza, Brit.

opercula less centrally overlapping, basal coloration of the centrally suicate, pronotal margins more acutely angulate, tegmina different, &c. Allied to P. calestia, Dist.; face much more shortly

TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

LIOU almost reaching the posterior coxes regmins about two and Dear morm furnished with a posterior process directed backward ; rostru Dase of the tym Dasai cei f times as long as greatest breath, apical areas ei abdomen ; metasternuu n singas opercula in

mesonotum, opercula in male not passing bas and comvex, &c. Allied to Orypiciumpana, but head marrower than base o

tpazana mirabilis, sp. n.s.

as in generic diagnosis. sternal plate longitudinally sulcate; other structural characters neous poody beneath black, brownishly pilose, buter halves of the opercula custaneous; abdominal stigmatal spots pearly verse ridges distinct but only moderately prominent; metaspines the opercula rounded, moderately convex, very narapies of veins to apical areas, and suffused spots at apices of subhyaliue, the veins greenish, the apical margin, spots at wardly defined by black suffusions, remaining two-thirds white; legmina with about basal third olivaceous green outelevation and a spot at base and on each side of same casta. face convexly depressed, centrally longitudinally sulcate, transanterior Jemora armed beneath with a basal and two subapica neons, postcostal membrane black; wings with about basal halves white, opaque, outwardly defined by a transverse piccous fascia, which is connected with piceous apical and rowlyseparated internally, not quite reaching base of abdomen; the two upper ulnar areas piceous; costal membrane castaostoostal margins which surround an apical hyaline area on Pareral margins of Fartax management; pronotum ampranterior and broad posterior margins custaneous; oun with a briarcusto spot in front of cruciform

Long., excl. tegm., 6 43 mm.; exp. tegm. 130 mm.

notum ochraceous, probably girescent in living or fresh specimens, legming black somewhat opaque, the venation crossing third nine area, and a smaller spot crossing thirs under area, and a smaller spot crossing thirs ulder area, and a submarginal apical series of irregularly shared area, and a submarginal apical series of tiguous streaks above it, aubabical spot, two contiguous spots near costal margin, and aubcentral spot above posterior spots near costal margin, and aubcentral spot above posterior margin ochraceous or pall virescent, head longer than pronotum, front somewhat porrectly produced, face prominent, irregularly shaped apply soluraceous or pale virescent; wings shining black, a broad attack on abdominal area, two constitutions black, a broad attack on abdominal area, two constitutions Tirescent, a curred transverse and hear base, an irregularinternally, slightly sinuate externally, apex transversely transverse striations somewhat prominent; opercula not quite reaching base of abdomen, strongly concavely sinuate and a discal clongate sublateral apor to mesoandidal lascies (inwardly broad posterior marg

convex. Long., excl. tegm., 2 32 to 35 mm.; exp. tegm. 90 to

95 mm. 1ndo-China (R. Tualie de Salvaza, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to G. festiva Eabr.

Balinia pulchella, sp. n.

vertex, two central angulated fascize and posterior margin to pronotum, the lateral margins, and two central and inceous; tegmina a little less at greatest breadth than one-third ceous; tegmins bronzy brown with a white subcostal spot the anterior angles of the basal cruciform elevation, ochrawardly angulated fascise to mesonotum, which are united to of their length, in addition to the white subcostal spot there before apex; wings pitchy black with the basal area ochraarea; head not longer than pronotum, obliquely depressed is a much more obsolete spot crossing base of lower apical central longitudinal black fasciss which are united before reaching clypeus; rostrum reaching, or very slightly passing, in front of eyes; face prominent, the posterior coxæ; opercula short, longer than broad d. Body and legs black; front of head, basal margin of apically rounded, not quite reaching base of abdomen, ochraceous with two

little inwardly oblique. Long., excl. tegm., 20 mm.; exp. tegm. 48 mm. Hab. Indo-China (R. Vitalis de Salvaza, Brit. Mus.).