

Upper lip narrow, brown, very dorsal, smooth, with pointed edges, each pointed forward, and about 3 in the upper lip and 2 in the lower lip, and scales in longitudinal series 20-22 + 10-12; lateral line sharp, separate; scales in front of dorsal fin 25-30, pointed, with lower surface of head naked; abdomen with 2 series of scales between the lateral series, anterior plates smaller, ascending to level of middle of pelvic fin; anal and pelvic fins pointed anteriorly by 2; dorsal fin 3, the length of head; pectoral spine reaching base of pelvic fin, which has the first branched ray longest; upper caudal ray produced. Breadth of body at level of first anal ray 1 in the distance thence to the caudal. Head and body with dark spots and blotches; fin, except the anal, with series of small dark spots.

Two specimens (males), 185 and 220 mm. in total length.

In the structure of the lower lip this species resembles males of *Z. typus*, Bleek. In other characters it is nearer *Z. maculata*, Bloch, but has a larger head, a shorter tail, and the dorsal and anal fins less elevated.

11. *Rhinoloricaria konopickii*, Steind.

12. *Loricaria acineta*, Castejon.

13. *Loricaria tetramerus*, Heist.

A. hypoleucis, Haseman, seems to be a synonym of *A. tetramerus*. The two other supposed new species of this genus described by Haseman (Ann Carnegie Mus. vii. 1911), from the Guaporé, viz. *A. guaporensis* and *A. awani*, are obviously the young and adult of one species, closely related to *A. paraguayensis*, even if it be distinct.

APISTOGRAMMA, nov. nov.

The recently published second volume of the 'Index Zoologicus' includes the generic name *Heterogramma*, Guenée, 1854. I therefore propose *Apistogramma* as a substitute for *Heterogramma*, Regan, 1906. This genus includes four species from the La Plata, *A. trifasciatum*, Eigenmann & Kennedy, 1903, *A. borellii*, Regan, 1906 (*H. ritschei*, Haseman, 1911), *A. corumbae*, Regan, 1906, and *A. pleurolineata*, Regan, 1909 (*H. borellii*, Haseman), two from Guiana, *A. standacheri*, Regan, 1908, and *A. ortmanni*, Eigenmann, 1912. There are perhaps four species known from the Amazon, viz., *A. amarus*, Cope, 1872, *A. leniatum*, Günth., 1862, *A. perlanei*, Haseman, 1911, and *A. agassizii*, Steind., 1875.

14. *Apistogramma amarus*, Cope.

Depth of body 2½ to 3 in the length, length of head 3. Snout a little shorter than diameter of eye, which is 3½ to 3¾ in length of head; snout-oral width 3½ to 4. Maxillary extending to below anterior edge of eye; lower jaw ¾ length of head; depth of preorbital ½ to ¾ diameter of eye; cheek with 2 or 3 series of scales; 2 or 3 Gill-rakers of outer series; 12 or 13 in upper lateral line, 5 or 6 in lower series; 12 or 13 spines subequal from the fifth, the last 1 Dorsal XV 3-7; pectoral nearly as long as anal; third spine the length of head or a little more. Pectoral nearly as long as head, almost or quite reaching origin of anal; pelvic extending to second or third anal spine. Caudal rounded. Caudal peduncle 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 spots.

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

A. leniatum, Günth., seems to be known only from the type, 60 mm. in total length, from the Cupai; it differs from *A. amarus* in the shorter snout and larger eye (diameter ¾ length of head), larger mouth (maxillary to below anterior ¾ of eye; lower jaw nearly ¾ length of head), and higher dorsal spines, increasing in length to the last which is quite ¾ the length of the head.

A. perlanei is the species usually known as *H. leniatum*; it is close to *A. amarus*, but when specimens of the same size are compared it differs in the larger eye (¾ length of head) and more slender form (depth 3 in the length). *A. agassizii* is distinguished by the pointed caudal fin.

XXXV.—Contributions to a Knowledge of Oriental Rhyncholela. By W. L. Distant.

HETEROPTERA.

Fam. Pentatomidae.

Philocodus hystrix.

Arctus hystrix, Germ. Sub. Rev. Ent. v. p. 184 (1837).

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

Fam. Lygaeidae.

Oxyura lucida.

Oxyura lucida, Kirby, J. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. xiv, p. 102 (1861), Proc. Fam. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. ii, p. 43, fig. 31 (1861).

Kirby's type, when compared with fresh examples, was clearly founded on a discoloured specimen. I redescribed his type (*sericea*), and so both of our descriptions fall in the character of the antennae. These are not unicolorous, but with the second joint, excluding extreme apex, and the base of the third joint brownish ochraceous; our artist was also unhappy in his drawing of the rostrum, which really reaches to about the middle of the abdomen.

Fam. Coreidae.

NEOHOPILOLOMIA, gen. nov.

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

Allied to *Hoplolomia*, Stål, differing by length of head and rostrum, and by the basal joint of antennae not being shorter than head.

Neohoplolomia typica, sp. n.

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

and apex yellow (red and callosae), other structural characters as in *sericea* (*typica*).

Long. 2 to 3 mm.

S. India: Chittagong (T. V. Campbell, Brit. Mus.).

Preserved by Mr. E. A. Butler.

HOPILOLOMIA

Fam. Coreidae.

Hopilotoma lucida, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum ochraceous; head with a small dark spot near base of front, vertex with a central longitudinal line, two small spots on each side of ocelli, and posterior margins of eyes black; pronotum with three very small black spots at centre of posterior marginal area; mesonotum with four obconical spots (the two central smallest) and a large spot in front of cruciform elevation black; abdomen ochraceous, the segmental margins more or less broadly black; tympanal flaps pale ochraceous; body beneath, legs, and rostrum ochraceous; central sulcation to face, apex of rostrum, and large marginal spots to abdomen black; tegmina with the basal half ochraceous, opaque, two elongate spots on costal membrane, three in radial area (the central spot largest), the basal cell and a large elongate spot beneath it black, other more piceous and more obscure spots between the veins, and in the radial area a large hyaline space between the second and third black spots; outer half of tegmina hyaline, the veins ochraceous, a number of small black spots on the apical marginal area and larger piceous suffusions at the bases of the upper four apical areas; wings black, the apical and posterior marginal areas hyaline; head (including eyes) about two-thirds the breadth of base of mesonotum; pronotal lateral margins angularly ampliate; face very broadly, blackly, centrally sulcate for about half its length, the transverse striae pitchy brown; rostrum reaching base of abdomen; opercula short and broad, internally overlapping, outwardly and posteriorly rounded, not passing base of abdomen.

Long, excl. tegm., 17 mm.; exp. tegm. 63 mm.

Hab. Indo-China; Lao Kay (*R. Vitais de Salvaza*, Brit. Mus.).

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

Salpaxena mirabilis, sp. n.

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

Grand Victoria, B.C.

Long, excl. tegm., ♀ 32 to 35 mm.; exp. tegm. 90 to 95 mm. (P. *Winters de Salazar*, Brit. Mus.).

Balinta pulchella, sp. n.

Long., excl. tegm., 20 mm.; exp. tegm. 48 mm.
Hab. Indo-China (*R. Viñals de Salazar*, Brit. Mus.).