

Hemipterological Notes and Descriptions IV.

By

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27. Preliminary descriptions of new Hemiptera in the collections of the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen.

Through the courtesy of Inspector W. Lundbeck and Mag. sc. K. L. Henriksen I have had the privilege of studying the Hemiptera contained in the cited Museum, and I wish here to thank the two well known Entomologists for giving me access to the collections, respectively for the trouble connected with forwarding the material to my place of residence.

A full account of the study of the collections accompanied by numerous figures is intended, but as some time may elapse, before publication takes place, I deem it opportune now to give short descriptions of the species to avoid the possibility of rising synonyms, as far as practicable.

The following descriptions comprise the subfamilies *Coptosominæ*, *Thyreocorinæ* and *Cydninæ* together with some few other members of the family *Pentatomidæ*.

Coptosoma pygmæa n. sp. A small, finely punctured, subglobose, moderately shining black species, with yellowish white callosities, as follows: Lateral margins of head in front of eyes, lateral border of pronotum (narrowly), anterior (narrowly interrupted centrally) and antero-lateral

submarginal border (in continuation of anterior margin, but partly separated from the lateral border of pronotum by an oblique, black line), a transverse fascia behind anterior border, also narrowly interrupted in center (the two components of this fascia somewhat \smile -shaped), uncovered side margins of hemelytra, basal corners of scutellum, basal callosity (broadly interrupted in middle) of same, and a narrow lateral and apical scutellar border, which is most often distinctly widest apically and always disappears a little before base of scutellum, connexival border of abdomen, and a suboblique lateral callosity on each ventral segment; these callosities are distinctly separated from each other as well as from the connexival border.

Basal elevation of scutellum conspicuously limited towards the sides. Antennæ and legs yellowish, femora darker. Apical margin of 5th ventral segment in the male sex notched in the middle. Length 2—2,5 mm. — Guinea; leg. Thonning.

Coptosoma celebensis n. sp. Shining black, with yellowish markings; upper surface very coarsely punctured. Head with a large yellowish spot, which does not touch margins, in front of each eye. Juga meeting in front of tylus. Pronotum with anterior and antero-lateral margins yellowish, the anterior pale fascia being interrupted centrally, and the antero-lateral continuation of this fascia divided by an oblique, depressed and conspicuous, roughly punctured black line separating the antero-lateral dilated parts. Behind the anterior fascia two centrally narrowly separated, somewhat arched, transverse fasciæ; near the lateral angles a large, not callose, roughly and sparingly punctured, ill defined, semilunar, yellowish spot with outer contour rounded. Basal elevation of scutellum distinctly callose, with lateral angles and a central spot clear luteous. Lateral and apical margins of scutellum.

yellowish bordered (rather irregularly limited internally), or apical border indistinctly paler. Scutellum all over, but especially posteriorly with numerous irregular, small yellowish dots, and with a very coarse punctuation, much coarser than that of the pronotum, and especially conspicuous posteriorly. Venter of abdomen broadly yellowish laterally. Antennæ and legs pale luteous. Anogenital segment of ♂ covered with a brush of moderately long whitish hairs. Length 4,5–5 mm. — Celebes; leg. Kuhr (coll. Klein).

Coptosoma borneensis n. sp. Easily recognized by the quite dull and apparently non-punctured pronotum and scutellum, which are at the same time extremely irregularly mottled with yellow and an almost undescribable sort of dull green. Head and venter of abdomen shining, mainly yellowish. The dull green mottling of pronotum largely confluent on disk; yellowish and greenish mottling on scutellum showing tendency to form longitudinal, irregular stripes. Behind anterior margin of pronotum (on cicatricial area) a regular, semicircular, narrow darkish band, which laterally terminates in a rectangularly broken hook directed backwards some distance from lateral margins of pronotum. Base of scutellum at each side with a small and clear pale yellowish spot. Legs and antennæ yellowish. Length 4,7 mm. — Borneo (coll. Hauschildt).

Coptosoma ochracea n. sp. Dull ochreous, upper surface rather uniformly and finely brownish punctured, excepting anterior half of pronotum, on which the brown punctures cluster, leaving many small unpunctured, but not callose spots, and the hind part of the scutellum, where the punctures are much darker and partly denser and here form a large trapezoidal, transverse configuration, which widens apically (individual?). Antennæ rather slender. Tylus broadly percurrent. Scutellum much widened posteriorly. Length 5 mm. — Sumatra; leg. Klein.

As to shape of body not unlike *C. cribrarium*.

Coptosoma galatheæ n. sp. A small, in outline nearly circular species of a yellowish colour. Head basally with two brownish, ill defined spots. Tylus broadly percurrent. Pronotum anteriorly with some paler spots; cicatrical area indistinctly limited. Scutellum without distinct basal elevation, laterally and apically distinctly but sparsely brownish punctate. Venter of abdomen centrally brownish; the brownish part laterally raylike in appearance. Legs and antennæ yellowish. Anogenital segment in the male sex apically with a raised list; in front of this, especially at the sides, densely haired. Length scarcely 3 mm. — Calcutta; leg. Galathea-Exped.

Vigetus (?) montanus n. sp. A species of uncertain position and perhaps forming a separate genus. Somewhat *Brachyplatys*-like, much widened posteriorly, above shining black with distinct greenish reflexion, narrowly margined with yellowish, sparingly and partly indistinctly punctured. Eyes transverse.

Basal and central parts of head shining blackish. Tylus percurrent, anterior half reddish-yellow; inner margin of juga clear light yellow, forming a conspicuous pale stripe along the tylus; also apices of juga pale. Pronotum laterally bordered with yellowish; the pale, dilated anterolateral portions of pronotum separated from the real pale border by a stout impressed percurrent black line. Disk of pronotum shining; just in front of middle at each side a rather deep transverse impression, which does not penetrate the lateral pale margins. Scutellum short, rather widened and subtruncate posteriorly, laterally and apically margined with yellow. Venter of abdomen shining black, sparingly punctured; connexival border and a narrow, more or less centrally interrupted stripe on each ventral segment close to the connexival border yellowish. Antennæ and rostrum yellowish, but darkened apically. Legs yellow. Length 4 mm; breadth of scutel-

lum posteriorly nearly 4 mm. — 1 ♂ from „Himalaya“ (coll. Westermann).

Plataspis polita n. sp. A small, short-oval species. Very shining, quite as polished, black, above with numerous reddish-yellowish, not callose dots and small spots. Abdomen beneath with centre black, and broad ray-like yellowish margins. Head mainly reddish, foliaceously rounded in front, with foliaceous part gradually but slightly bent upwards, being transversely concave, with numerous dustlike brownish dots and some smaller dark spots near the ocelli (between the ocelli two quadratic spots connected with the darkish hind margin of head). Pronotum strongly and nearly semicircularly excavated in centre of front margin. Reddish dots to pronotum most numerous on apical half, and somewhat confluent in front of middle. Scutellum rather uniformly speckled with reddish-yellowish; basally and centrally are placed 4 larger impunctate yellowish spots, which are equidistant and subequal in size and all touch the hind border of the pronotum. Apical margin of scutellum narrowly and irregularly bordered with yellowish. Antennæ, rostrum and legs yellowish; femora not ciliated. Length 9 mm. — 1 ♂ from „Congo“ (coll. Hauschildt).

Galgupha Meinerti n. sp. Allied to the Columbian *G. marginicollis* and with a similar pale pronotal marginal line as found in this species. Head and anterior half of pronotum shining black; posterior part of pronotum changing into castaneous; each lateral margin with a subcallose pale straw-yellow stripe that does not quite reach the humeral angle; extreme fine lateral edges brownish dark. Scutellum castaneous, centrally with an indistinct transverse darker shade, and with grooves at each side of base likewise darker; apical part of scutellum somewhat paler. Coriaceous part of hemelytra pale straw-yellow, centrally with a transverse, brownish, irregular stain.

Body below blackish; each ventral segment with a lateral small pale spot. Apical part of scutellum with a faint indication of a longitudinal, raised, pale line. Scutellum sinuate at each side of base, the sinuation with a submarginal line of dense fine punctures. Antennæ, rostrum and legs more or less infuscated or piceous. Length 3,5 mm. — Venezuela (La Moka, Caràcas); leg. Meinert.

Named in honour of the late Dr. Fr. Meinert, who collected the species.

Galgupha violacea n. sp. Upper surface of a beautiful deep violaceous blue without any pale markings whatsoever; underside with less bluish shine. Stout (length 5,5 mm), broadly and regularly oval, moderately shining; upper surface strongly convex, distinctly punctured, excepting basal part of pronotum, and scutellum centrally. Pronotum with rounded sides and very indistinct transversal impression. Sides of scutellum behind basal sinuation evenly and remarkably dilated-rounded; no impressed submarginal line to the basal sinuation. Apex of corium very acute. Antennæ fuscous; legs black with fuscous tarsi. — From Brazil, but exact locality and collector not noted.

Galgupha scymnoides n. sp. ♂. Apparently allied to *G. coccinelloides* Horv. judging from its characteristic coccinelloid markings. Smooth and shining. Head, pronotum and part of scutellum black, with some purplish reflex. A large basal, subtriangular black macula posteriorly with a broadly tongue-shaped prolongation; behind this prolongation and somewhat removed from apex of scutellum two rounded dark spots; near each side of the tongue-shaped prolongation and removed from lateral margin of scutellum a more or less distinct brownish dot (probably often wanting). Basal margins of scutellum with a small, very acute prolongation of the large basal macula. The light portion of scutellum somewhat dirty

straw-yellow, in living individuals probably distinctly purplish; corium paler, with an oblique black stripe just behind middle. Lateral margins of venter with small yellow spots, which are most distinct on apical segments. Antennæ, rostrum and legs more or less pitchy red, femora being more blackish, tarsi pale. Length 3,25—3,5 mm. — Brazil (Bahia and Lagoa Santa); leg. Galathea-Exped. and Reinhardt.

Euryscytus foveolatus n. sp. Not unlike *E. rasilis* Horv., but a little smaller and at once distinguished by its unevenly grooved or foveolate upper surface and the partially comparatively rough punctuation of same. Head nearly triangular, with apex subacutely pointed, densely punctate and quite dull. Pronotum here and there shining, otherwise distinctly punctate, in the middle with a centrally abrupted, very distinct transversal impression, mainly consisting of 4 rounded, but indistinctly limited grooves; sublateral grooves obliquely continued backwards to lateral borders and here causing a small, but very distinct sinuation below the humeral nodosities; the grooves and their surroundings rather strongly punctured. Scutellum moderately shorter than the abdomen, not dilated posteriorly, roughly and rather densely punctured except along middle, provided with a distinct submarginal impressed and punctured line from base to about middle. Antero-lateral grooves of scutellum deep; scutellum otherwise here and there with some minor, more or less regular impressions. Exposed part of corium, except a rather conspicuous apical callosity, roughly and somewhat irregularly punctured; mesocorium equilateral throughout, with two stronger punctured flattened grooves.

Body above black or castaneous black; scutellum apically reddish brown; an irregular, smaller patch at base of corium pale, and each ventral segment laterally with a small but distinct and clear, almost semilunar pale

yellowish spot (also visible dorsally and through the membrane). Antennæ and rostrum dirty yellowish; legs blackish or piceous with paler knees and tarsi. Length 3—3,25 mm. — Lagoa Santa (Brazil); leg. Reinhardt.

Euryscythus Reinhardti n. sp. Seemingly not unlike *E. foveolatus*, but in reality very different. Apart from a smooth and shining and not foveolate upper surface and other differences, this new species is at once characterized by the mesocorium, which is gradually and rather much widened from base to posterior end.

Head short, nearly semicircular. Transversal impression of pronotum only indicated by some few punctures. Scutellum much shorter than abdomen, scarcely sinuate near base and plainly narrowing towards the rounded apex; submarginal impressed line very distinct from base of scutellum to very near apex. Membrane longer than abdomen.

Body black or blackish castaneous. Lateral borders, from behind base, and apical border of scutellum indistinctly limited reddish brown. Lateral borders of ventral segments with small yellowish spots. Corium dark or blackish castaneous, with a basal and lateral spot behind middle paler. Rostrum and antennæ fulvous. Femora blackish; knees, tibiæ and tarsi clear whitish-yellowish. Length 3,25 mm. — Bahia; leg. Reinhardt.

Dedicated to the late Prof. J. T. Reinhardt, who collected many Brazilian species.

Acrotmetus brasilianus n. sp. Short-oval, with strongly rounded sides, moderately convex, uniformly black, with faint bluish-greenish reflexion. Body above strongly shining, as polished, practically impunctate.

Apical half of head finely punctate, with broadly reflexed margins caused by a rather conspicuous depression on each side of tylus. Anterior half of pronotum with lateral margins nearly straight, but extremely convergent

forwardly. Scutellum distinctly shorter than abdomen, with a deep groove at each basal angle and with a distinctly impressed submarginal line that is perceptible to very near apex; apical part of scutellum somewhat uneven. Venter of abdomen centrally smooth and shining, but laterally with somewhat coarse and irregularly spread punctures. Antennæ fulvous, with the two apical joints distinctly darker. Legs black or piceous black with knees fulvous and tarsi pale fulvous.

Genital segment of ♂ very broad and short, with apical border strongly reflexed so as to form a thick margin that is brought into relief by a submarginal furrow; a somewhat similar structure, though not so pronounced, is found in the genital segment in the female sex. Length 5 mm. — Lagoa Santa (Brazil); leg. Reinhardt.

Pangæus rufobrunneus n. sp. ♀. Oblong-oval. Uniformly and shining reddish or castany brown. Antennæ, rostrum and legs paler, venter of abdomen darker. Punctuation, excepting on scutellum, fine.

Head subtruncately rounded in front, upper surface subrugose, rather dull. Tylus a little more shining, not narrowed in front. Antennæ moderately long; the three apical joints subequal in length and thickness. Pronotum smooth and shining, indistinctly punctate; transversal impression formed by a single row, abrupted in middle and disappearing laterally, of small, but distinct punctures; lateral margins of pronotum with about 8 ciliated points. Scutellum rather roughly, but sparsely punctured. Corium between ribs indistinctly punctured, shining; lateral margin basally with about 4 ciliated points, paler translucent. Venter of abdomen very convex, smooth and shining. Length 6 mm. — Lima; leg. Galathea; Mendoza; leg. Jensen-Haarup.

Æthus neotropicus n. sp. Short-oval, somewhat broadened posteriorly, deep reddish castany-brown, shining,

finely punctured. Scutellum but a little longer than broad, with broadly rounded apex.

Head ciliated, but not spinous, wider than lang, not distinctly punctate. Pronotum strongly widened posteriorly, with ciliated, almost straight lateral margins, punctured but not impressed transversally, over middle, and posteriorly; posterior border and a large semicircular area in front of middle impunctate. Scutellum somewhat irregularly punctured, but basal angles impunctate and subcallose. Hemelytra comparatively short, finely punctate all over. Membrane impurely hyaline, the ribs with a subbasal brownish streak. Margins of abdomen ciliated. Odoriferous organ short. Antennæ, rostrum and legs reddish castany-brown. Length 5,75 mm.

A single female specimen is labelled „Rosario Sydamerika. W. Sørensen“. The locality certainly means Rosario in the Argentine Republic. The species seems to have affinities to the genus *Pangæus*.

Geotomus minusculus n. sp. A small, a little more than 3 mm long, brownish black, shining species. Head practically impunctate, smooth. Pronotum smooth and shining, indistinctly punctate, excepted antero-laterally and in the faint transversal impression, and to a certain degree the posterior lobe. Scutellum long, shining, only apically somewhat distinctly punctured. Hemelytra shining and finely punctured. Membrane milky-white. Venter of abdomen laterally distinctly punctate. Rostrum yellowish. Antennæ and legs wanting in type specimen. — Lagoa Santa (Brazil); leg. Reinhardt.

Geotomus africanus n. sp. Shining black, hemelytra with brownish tint. Punctuation fine.

Head finely rugosely punctate. Pronotum with finely punctured transversal impression, which is interrupted centrally, and with fine punctuation towards lateral margins; rest of pronotum smooth and shining. Scutellum

irregularly and rather coarsely punctured, excepting base, which is impunctate; lateral margins with an irregular and not very distinct row of punctures. Mesocorial area of hemelytra distinctly, but finely punctate, the punctures being coarser and denser together towards base; the rather narrow exocorial area finely and densely punctate. Venter of abdomen centrally smooth and shining, laterally densely and finely punctate, almost dull, the punctuation showing tendency of becoming longitudinally striate-rugose. Antennæ and rostrum brownish-yellowish; legs blackish, with paler tarsi. Length 6,5 mm.

One specimen from „Colonia Eritrea“ (leg. G. Kristensen) in my collection.

Cydnus dubius n. sp. A large (length 9 mm) and rather robust, blackish or blackish brown, strongly ciliated species. Body somewhat convex, shining, rather sparsely punctate.

Head finely and indistinctly punctate. Antennæ moderately long. Tylus percurrent and equilateral. Sides of pronotum and transversal area of same, behind middle, distinctly, but moderately punctate; a distinct and punctate median depression near anterior margin; lateral margins of pronotum with very many cilia. Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctured. Hemelytra finely, but distinctly and moderately densely punctate. Membrane smokey. Venter of abdomen medially smooth and shining, laterally finely punctate. Antennæ, rostrum and legs pitchy red, posterior tibiæ a little darkened, especially apically.

One ♀ specimen labeled „Colonia Eritrea“ (leg. G. Kristensen) in my collection.

Findalia n. gen.

Body small, depressed, almost flat, smooth and shining, not ciliated in type specimen (owing to brittleness of cilia?). Head deeply immersed in pronotum. Bucculæ

moderately and almost equally raised, but a little more so posteriorly. Prosternum sulcate medially; margins of sulcation raised in the same way as the bucculæ. 1st joint of rostrum as long as to end of bucculæ; 2nd joint considerably longer, rather stout, somewhat curved (remaining joints and antennæ wanting in the type specimen). Anterior margin of pronotum deeply and widely sinuate; the wide base of sinuation straight and marginate owing to a transversal impression behind the extreme border. Scutellum longer than broad, laterally with a series of punctures. Exocorial space of hemelytra tumid. Femora stout and rather short, fusiform; anterior and intermediate tibiæ short and stout, posterior tibiæ rather long; all tibiæ strongly spined. Anterior tarsi prolonged to at least half the length of tibiæ; 1st and 3rd joints of anterior tarsi equal in length, 2nd joint short (rest of tarsi lost in type; posterior tarsi probably much prolonged). Ocelli near eyes. Eye facets coarse. – Apparently allied to *Geotomus*.

Genotype: *Findalia lucida* n. sp. (Type in bad condition; antennæ, rostrum and legs broken). Named for the Danish entomologist Mr. J. Kr. Findal.

Findalia lucida n. sp. Uniformly clear reddish-yellowish, with tarsi much paler; very shining. Punctuation very sparse except in the regular rows of hemelytra. Tylus of same length as juga and not inclosed apically. Pronotum quite smooth, without transversal impression (this at most indicated by a few indistinct punctures laterally). Scutellum strongly attenuated apically; lateral margins, along clavus, with a row of punctures that disappears basally and apically; basal margin, along hind border of pronotum, with a row of much finer punctures; disk of scutellum provided with some scattered and fine punctures posteriorly. Hemelytra with more or less strong rows of punctures; entocorial space posteriorly with some fine, scattered punctures. Venter of abdomen punctate laterally. Length 3,5 mm. – A single specimen from Brazil, without exact locality collector not known.

The colour, shape etc. of this small hemipteron would suggest one to think that it is living in damp places, under debris, dead leaves, bark, or the like.

***Pseudocyrtocoris* n. gen.**

When Dr. G. Horváth 1916 published his „Revisio Cyrtocorinarum“ in „Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung.“ he had not seen any specimen of Herrich Schäffer's *Podops laceratus*, but listed it as *Cyrtocoris laceratus* with the remark that it probably might form a new genus between *Cyrtocoris* and *Ceratozygum*; he might have come to that conclusion by studying Herrich Schäffer's tolerably good figure of the species.

A single well preserved female specimen among a lot of specimens of *Cyrtocoris* in the Copenhagen Museum clearly shows that it can neither be referred to *Cyrtocoris* nor to *Ceratozygum*, but that the species is intermediate between the two mentioned genera, though probably coming nearest to *Ceratozygum* on account of the structure of its characteristically quadrilobate head (the cephalic structures are surely very different in the two sexes) and of the genital segments.

Body above strongly convex, tuberculate. Head in the female sex with four lobes, the two midmost of which are the largest and strongly rounded-divergent frontally; tylus inclosed. Antennæ rather short. Lateral lobes of pronotum directed obliquely downwards and forwards. Scutellum with frontal half very strongly raised, but without any prolonged process. Corium laterally with a triangular tooth not far from base. All tibiæ externally with a strong tooth a little below middle.

Body above and below with whitish or ashgrey waxy secretions arranged in rows or clusters.

Genotype: *Podops laceratus* H.-Sch.

***Thoria guineensis* n. sp. ♀.** In some respects resembling *Th. sinuata* Sign., but abundantly distinct from all the described species.

Above dirty yellowish (head blackish), with moderately dense and strong, black punctuation, below finely and densely punctate. Bucculæ and sternum black; venter of abdomen centrally fuscous black gradually turning over in impure yellowish. Femora and base of tibiæ more or less blackish. Antennæ, rostrum, tibiæ and tarsi yellowish.

Head as long as broad; juga subcontiguous in front of tylus; antenniferous tubercles with forwardly directed straight and very acute tip. 1st joint of antennæ rather stout, not reaching apex of head; 2nd joint of same length; 3rd joint nearly twice as long as 2nd (remainder wanting). Pronotum with a distinct transversal impression, in front of which the surface is nodulose, but not rugose; behind the impression the surface is even and evenly punctate, quite without rugosities. Anterior angles of pronotum with a moderate, but sharply pointed tooth; lateral angles blunt and obtuse, posteriorly with a distinct excavation. Lateral margins distinctly rounded anteriorly and sinuated posteriorly (slightly S-shaped), entire and quite without dentation or even crenulation. Scutellum slightly longer than corium, sinuate before middle, broadened posteriorly (nearly as in *Th. sinuata*); punctuation quite as on posterior part of pronotum; frenum not nearly reaching middle of scutellum. Corium distinctly denser and finer punctate than scutellum and posterior part of pronotum.

Body below all over provided with short, whitish hairs, so as to give the underside a dull appearance. Environs of orifices with dull grapelike protuberances. Posterior angles of the connexival segments below with a small, whitish, shining callosity. Obliquely behind each ventral stigma an obliquely directed similar callosity. Length 9 mm. — Guinea; leg. Thonning.

The hitherto described species are known only from Madagascar (three) and Natal (one).

28. Hemiptera new to the Argentinian Fauna.

It is quite evident that the northern districts of Argentina, for an instance Misiones, possess a good many Brazilian Hemiptera, which have so far not been known as belonging to the Fauna of Argentina.

The following species are, as far as I have learned, not listed in Miles Stuart Pennington's „Lista de los Hemipteros Heteropteros de la Republica Argentina (1920—1921)“:

- Acrotmetus major* Bredd. Prov. Mendoza.
- Thyreocoris lugubris* Horv. Mendoza.
- Prolobodes reductus* A. & S. Misiones.
- Murgantia bifasciata* H. Sch. Misiones.
- Chlorocoris complanatus* Guér. Misiones.
- Loxa (Mayrinia) curvidens* Mayr. Misiones.
- Nezara apicicornis* Spin. Mendoza.
- Banasa subrufescens* Walk. Misiones.
- Serdia apicicornis* Stål. Misiones.
- Piezosternum Thunbergi* Stål. Misiones.
- Madura fusco-clavata* Stål. Misiones.
- Lybindus rufocinctus* Stål. Misiones.
- Largus discolor* Stål. Misiones.
- Anasa lunicollis* Stål. Misiones.
- Anasa apicalis* Westw. Misiones.
- Bactrodosoma parallela* Stål. Misiones.
- Corecoris cinnamomeus* Hahn. Misiones.
- Ugnius badius* H. Sch. Misiones.
- Pothea Haglundi* Stål. Misiones.
- Diplodus nigrispinus* H. Sch. Misiones.
- Diplodus versicolor* H. Sch. Misiones.
- Rhyparoclopius cornutulus* Berg. Misiones.
- Arilus carinatus* Forst. Misiones.
- Sethenira testacea* Spin. Misiones.

29. A bloodsucking Anthocoris.

When beating an elmtree for *Orthotylus viridinervis* in my garden in Silkeborg July 19th 1920, I was distracted by being stung on the back side of my left hand by an insect; my first thought was that the criminal was a gnat, but I became somewhat astonished by finding that it was

a specimen of *Anthocoris nemoralis* F. (the species occurred abundantly on the elmtree). The insect had placed its beak in one of the minute furrows of the skin, where the cuticle of course was the thinnest and easiest to penetrate. The hemipteron became somewhat uneasy, as I put a lense near to it, and perhaps it was also annoyed by some smoke from my shagpipe, though I tried not to disturb the insect in that way, but in spite of all it continued to suck, till I pushed it away with my lense to see, what it would do then. But far from trying to escape, the *Anthocoris* eagerly sought a new suitable place for sucking, constantly trying to plant its beak in my skin, but, however, it did not succeed in doing so any more on account of the many hairs on the attacked part of the hand, the elastic hairs preventing the light body of the hemipteron to find a solid base for further action, and after the course of some time I pushed my injurer away.

Perhaps this *Anthocoris*, and other species of *Anthocoridae* as well, only needs convenient circumstances to be blood-suckers as is, at least when occasionally occurring in human dwellings, the *Lyctocoris campestris* F.

30. Corrections and Additions.

In the previous „Notes“ some errors have slipped in. Besides some minor misprints the word „building“ instead of „build“ has been used in the notes 1, 15 and 26. In note 15, under *Mecidea Kristenseni*, the word „sub-obtuse“ must replace „suboblique“, and in note 17 (*Conorhinus*) „sting“ is a misprint for „stinging“.

The late Dr. Bergroth some time ago wrote to me that *Mendocinia* certainly was incorrectly placed under the *Aërophilidae* and might be a *Blissine* (*Myodochidae*).

Gnathoconus eburneocinctus J.-Hrp. is according to Bergroth i. litt. = *Legnotus* (*Gnathoconus*) *expansus* Sign. (1881) (= *elongatus* Dist.).
