

Hemipterological Notes and Descriptions VI.

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36. *Thoreyella* Spin.

The species of this poorly represented genus very much resemble those of certain groups of *Euschistus*, but are at once easily distinguished from all the *Euschistus*-species by the presence of a well developed ventral basal spine.

All the known species are South American, mainly found in Southeastern Brazil, Uruguay and Northeastern Argentina. Probably not a few new species may be detected by further studies of collections or by collecting in the above named countries; it may at least be an indication in that direction that 8 specimens in the Copenhagen Museum are comprising 3 already known species and other 3 species (described below) new to science.

In the subjoined short table of species *Th. truncata* Fall. has been omitted.

1. Upper surface of body conspicuously and evenly but finely punctured with rosey brownish black, except basal half of corium, which is glaringly pale luteous and sparsely concolorously punctured. Pronotum over middle with a transverse row of 4 black, equidistant points. 2nd joint of antennæ very short. 7 mm. *Th. pulchra* n. sp.
- Body above either unevenly or but partially darkly punctured, or punctuation quite colourless. Pronotum without a transversal series of 4 black points. 2nd joint of antennæ more than half the length of 3rd or quite as long as 3rd... 2
2. Pronotum strongly stooping in front a little behind middle, with a narrow somewhat undulate, transverse, callose pale

- ridge disappearing at the bases of the long and very acute humeral angles; pronotum pale before the ridge, but much darkened by brownish punctuation behind it. 6—7 mm. Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil. *Th. cornuta* Berg.
- Pronotum without transversal ridge, more evenly stooping in front; humeral angles more or less acute. Ground colour of upper surface of body mainly pale greenish with punctuation colourless. 3.
3. 2nd joint of antennæ distinctly shorter than 3rd. Head rather short, and scutellum basally rather wide. Pale greenish species. 4.
- 2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ of equal length. Head longer. Green colour more darkened 5.
4. Minutely punctured. 2nd joint of antennæ much shorter than 3rd. Humeral angles of pronotum long, stout and acute, testaceous towards the tips, which are black. 7—8mm. Brazil. *Th. concolor* Walk.
- More roughly punctured, especially on hemelytra and scutellum. 2nd joint of antennæ moderately shorter than 3rd. Humeral angles of pronotum stout but not very long, towards apex pale reddish, without black tips. Head pale reddish, lateral margins very narrowly bordered with black. 7 mm. Brazil. *Th. pallida* n. sp.
5. Humeral angles of pronotum beneath narrowly margined with black towards tips. Punctuation on upper surface of body sparse, partially dark, along median line of pronotum almost impunctate. 6 mm. Brazil. (*Uditta impicta* Stål) *Th. brasiliensis* Spin.
- Humeral angles not blackly marginate on under-side. Punctuation denser. 6.
6. Humeral angles of pronotum very stout but not very acute, obliquely forwardly directed. Scutellum broad. Upper surface of body shining. 6,5 mm, Brazil (Lagoa Santa) *Th. taurus* n. sp.
- Humeral angles of pronotum moderately developed, with thin and very acute, straight sideways directed tips. Scutellum much narrower. Upper surface of body not very shining. 6 mm. Argentina, Uruguay. *Th. trinotata* Berg.

The new species more fully described are:

Thoreyella pulchra n. sp. ♀. Characterized by sculpture and colouring. Ground colour fulvous-stramineous. Punctuation above rather dense and conspicuously contrasting on account of its being purplish-dark on a bright pale ground;

the same punctuation is to be found on head beneath and on the broad lateral margins of propectus (remainder of body) beneath very pale with punctuation indistinct and concolorous). On upper surface of body 8 black points, viz. 4 equidistant forming a transversal row over middle of pronotum, 1 at each basal angle of scutellum and 1 at each lateral margin of scutellum just where frenum terminates. On pronotum and scutellum a narrow median subcallose longitudinal pale line, which is a little more obscure on scutellum. Basal half of corium (except a streak along clavus) conspicuously pale and with colourless punctuation; the inner margin of this pale macula is, especially posteriorly, bordered with a condensation of purplish-black punctuation. Hind angles of connexival segments not blackened. Legs pale; antennæ more reddish.

Tylus enclosed by juga. 2nd joint of antennæ scarcely half the length of 3rd. Lateral margins of pronotum crenulate or rather subserrate (with few distinct teeth) nearly to apex of humeral angles, which are stout and acute, projecting sideways and having tips slightly recurved. The spine on end of femora of normal size, subtriangular. Length of body 7 mm.

One ♀ specimen labeled »Riacho del Oro. W. Sørensen« in the Copenhagen Mus.

Thoreyella taurus n. sp. ♀ Easily recognized by the humeral angles of pronotum being obliquely directed forwards. Olive-green, turning into fulvous-reddish on humeral angles of pronotum and scutellum basally. Head above darkish brown. Scutellum at each lateral angle a little before middle with a small brownish point. Propectus near anterior margin at each side with a small darkish point. Body beneath a little paler than above. 2nd to 5th ventral connexival segments with a black point on each apical angle. Antennæ and legs pale.

Punctuation on upper surface of body rather dense and distinct except along the median line of scutellum. Punctuation beneath distinct except along middle of venter. Apices of the stout humeral angles not very acute. Scutellum rather broad, lateral angles not distinctly sinuate. 2nd joint of antennæ nearly of same length as 3rd. Length of body 6.5 mm.

One ♀ specimen collected at Lagoa Santa (Brazil) by Reinhardt (Copenhagen Mus.).

Thoreyella pallida n. sp. ♀. A very pale green and shining species of a somewhat flat appearance, with head and pronotal spines renfescent. Connexival segments with apical angles concolorous. Legs pale; antennæ slightly rufescent. Sides of head with a narrow black margination.

Punctuation on upper surface of body rather strong and even, beneath much finer and uneven; venter medianly practically punctureless.

The moderately stout humeral spines straightly sideways directed. Scutellum broad at base, with sides distinctly sinuate behind middle, and with apex less broadened. 2nd joint of antennæ distinctly shorter than 3rd. Spine on apex of femora subtriangular. Length of body 7 mm.

One ♀ specimen labeled »Maroim. (Hygom) Benzon« in the Copenhagen Museum.

37. Living *Conorhinus Renggeri* in Denmark.

After the return from one of my travels in South America, and when living in Randers, I had one day a rather curious experience by opening one of my numerous »papers« containing insects collected during my wanderings in the Argentine »camp«. I namely found a dead or at least paralysed *Conorhinus (Triatoma) Renggeri* H. Sch. (*infestans* Klug) ♀ surrounded by a swarm of small living larvæ. I was of course at first quite astonished, but soon found out that the mother bug during the lasting voyage to Europe had revived after the stay in the cyanid bottle and had laid eggs, which soon were hatched.

I must confess that I was afterwards alarmed. Should I be the criminal that imported that abominable insect pest into Denmark from South America? It was not likely that this subtropical Hemipteron would be able to settle in our northern latitudes, but on the other hand: just the upper store in the large house, where my collections were placed, was quite infested with *Reduvius personatus*, and under all circumstances

this fact would seem to give reason for the supposition that propagation of the South American insect might be possible.

Consequently I destroyed the whole brood. Of course I should have studied the small creatures closer, or at least preserved them, but I excuse myself by the fact that I at that time was not especially interested in the Hemiptera.

38. *Brasilania* n. gen. (Pentatom.).

A distinctive neotropical genus seemingly related to the aethiopian *Bathycoelia* Am. & Serv., from which it is at once recognized by its extremely long rostrum reaching far beyond apex of abdomen.

Body large, rather flattened. Head somewhat acutely prolonged; tylus percurrent, just surpassing the acuminate juga. Distance between ocelli about 3 times longer than from an ocellus to nearest eye. Eyes globular, of normal size. 1st joint of antennæ very short, scarcely more than twice as long as broad, just reaching half way from eyes to apex of head; 2nd, 3rd and 4th joints thinner, of equal and normal length, 2nd joint just surpassing apex of head (5th joint wanting in typical specimen, a ♂). Bucculæ low, disappearing posteriorly. Rostrum extremely long, much longer than body; 1st joint comparatively short, not reaching prosternum, 2nd very long, strongly compressed, somewhat arched (with a fine linear furrow on part of sides), reaching to posterior coxæ; 3rd joint still longer, thinner, nearly reaching apex of abdomen; apical joint in length and strength about equal to 3rd with most of its length projecting beyond apex of abdomen. Scutellum with attenuated apex; frena reaching far behind middle. Membrane with about 8 veins. Sternum not carinate. No ventral spine, nor sulcus. Genital segment in ♂ quite immersed in abdomen. Legs slender and rather long; tibiæ sulcate along outside; basal tarsal joint nearly as long as the two other joints combined.

Genotype: *Brasilania fabulirostris* n. sp.

Brasilania fabulirostris n. sp. ♂. Black to pitchy black all over (including membrane, antennæ, rostrum and legs).

Head above, pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra finely and rather densely punctured, dull; body beneath more pitchy-brownish, pectus somewhat unevenly, more or less densely punctured; venter very finely to indistinctly and sparsely punctured.

Head longer than broad, acuteangularly pointed in front, very densely and finely punctured, just before eyes with a slight and blunt angulation, then a very slight sinuation and finally strongly tapering forwardly. Pronotal lateral margins straight or quite slightly sinuate in middle, sharply edged and somewhat reflexed; anterior pronotal margin strongly sinuated, base of sinuation being straight; lateral angles subangulate, a little prominent; basal margin opposite to base of scutellum straight; anterior half of pronotum distinctly depressed, with punctuation much as that on head; posterior half a little coarser punctured; the utmost tips of anterior angles yellowish. Scutellum basally broad and somewhat tumid; on apical half a slight median carination that turns over in a slight sulcation along the attenuated apex; punctuation on scutellum about as on posterior half of pronotum and slightly rugulose. Punctuation on hemelytra a little finer and not rugulose. Connexival segments partly projecting beyond hemelytra, with distinct but not toothed hind angles. Length of body 20 mm.

One ♂ with the following information on label: »Lagoa Santa. Ser. d. Epinhaco. Reinhardt 17. 11. 1851.«

Note. I have failed in identifying any of the mountains east of Lagoa Santa as *Serra do Espinaco*; further northwards (west of Bahia) is a great range bearing that name.

39. New Pentatomids in the Copenhagen Museum.

A financial support from »Carlsbergfondet« has enabled me to take up the study of new species of *Pentatomidæ* contained in the Natural History Museum of Copenhagen, and the following lines, therefore, are devoted to descriptions of a series of such species.

Canthecona rufescens var. *similis* n. Same size and shape as typical specimens, also coloration nearly the same, but

head and anterior half of pronotum with many pale callose spots, and, as the most conspicuous difference, the scutellum lacks the pale impunctate round and rather large callose spot in each basal angle, where only a very small pale callose streak is left by the expanded common punctuation. Lateral margins of pronotum nearly semicircularly sinuated in front of humeral angles.

A single ♀ from Java, collected June 1816 (Mus. Westerm.).

Halycorypha brunnea n. sp. ♀. Body and extremities all over paler or darker yellowish to reddish brown; apical joint of rostrum, an impressed point in each basal angle of scutellum and a more or less interrupted fascia along middle of venter blackish (sometimes also a distinct longitudinal black fascia at each side equally distant from center and lateral margins); extreme margins of humeral angles callosely pale.

Body above slightly, below more strongly convex. Upper surface of body very distinctly, but somewhat unevenly punctured (head finer and denser so); breast distinctly punctured; venter of abdomen very finely and indistinctly punctured, medianly smooth.

Greatest width of body behind middle of abdomen. Head very distinctly narrowed frontally. Basal joint of antennæ nearly reaching apex of head; joints 2—5 equalling in length. Humeral angles slightly prominent, quite rounded and callosely terete; lateral margins straight from humeral to anterior angles, narrowly reflexed and very strongly convergent frontally. Lateral margin of hemelytra rounded, but still more so the lateral margins of abdomen, which from before middle and backwards are uncovered by the hemelytra. — Length 14—16 mm.

Base of ♀ genital segments boldly defined as two shining nodosities.

3 ♀♀ from Cape of Good Hope (Mus. Westerm.). One of the labels has the name »C. fuscus Wied.« and states that the specimen concerned was collected Decb. 1817.

Schizops minor n. sp. ♂. Resembling *Sch. insignis* Walk., but much smaller (12.5 mm) and very distinct.

Very pale (in living specimens probably more or less greenish), corium and scutellum more brownish basally, basal part of pronotum brownish, sharply defined frontally. The pale callose luteous stripes on corium and scutellum much as in *Sch. insignis*, but those on scutellum irregularly disappearing apically. Membrane without black points. Body beneath without blackish clouds. Eyes brownish dark. Antennæ brownish-testaceous, darker towards apex. Legs pale.

2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ of equal length, 4th joint slightly longer, 5th joint much the longest. Anterior angles of pronotum terminating in a very acute, small spinelike tooth; humeral angles very broadly rounded and not angular.

Hind border of last genital segment of ♂ slightly sinuate.

One very old but well preserved ♂ specimen labeled »Bengal, July 1808« (ex Mus. Westerm.).

Schismatops diversa n. sp. ♂ ♀. This new species differs slightly from Dallas' description of the genus in that the juga do not meet with their inner margins but are somewhat divaricating in front of tylus, and from the very short description of the single species (*Sch. obscura*) accompanied by a figure, in the following way: Lateral margins of pronotum very slightly sinuate or nearly straight, so that the humeral angles, though sharp and pointed, are much less prominent than in *Sch. obscura* according to the figure. Membrane without black points, and the legs not blackly punctured.

Body with extremities unicolorously darkish pitchy-brown with tibiæ sometimes slightly paler. Antennæ (in Dallas' specimen of *Sch. obscura* greatly mutilated) with 2nd joint slightly longer than 3rd, 4th joint somewhat longer than 2nd; 5th joint the longest, nearly of same length as 2nd and 3rd united. 1st joint of tarsi considerably wider than 2nd and 3rd joints. Penultimate segment of abdomen with posterior margin broadly sinuated in middle, more strongly so in the male sex; ultimate segment evidently less punctured than the foregoing. Length of body 17—18 mm.

♂. Genital segment deeply immersed; posterior margin widely sinuated with lateral angles prominent and somewhat incurved.

1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀, marked »Kongo. Waetzold«.

Basicryptus brunneus n. sp. ♀. Somewhat like *B. distinctus*

Sign. with regard to form and structure. Body above chocolate-brown; membrane, body beneath and legs somewhat darker. Length 20 mm.

Finely and densely punctured; pronotum and basal area of scutellum transversely rugose. Head slightly longer than broad; juga twice as long as tylus, frontal halves evenly narrowed, with inner margins close to one another, apices themselves rounded. 1st joint of antennæ very short, black (remaining joints broken off in type specimen). Lateral margins of pronotum nearly straight or exceedingly slightly sinuate, frontal halves of margins sharply serrulate; humeral angles not very prominent, but sharply angulate. Costal margin of hemelytra not paler, nor transversely rugose.

One ♀ specimen from »Congo« (ex Mus. Hauschild).

Gonopsis guineensis n. sp. ♂ ♀. Apparently intermediate between *G. angularis* Dall. and *G. denticulata* Am. & Serv.

Testaceous-yellowish, finely and rather densely punctured. Head prolonged, very acute, much longer than broad (on account of the much prolonged, acute juga, which are, in front of tylus, placed close to one another); 2nd joint of antennæ scarcely reaching apex of head. Pronotum with lateral margins sinuate, subreflexed and frontally crenulate; lateral angles very prominent and acute, with hind border brownish or blackish, more or less incurved; from one angle to another a transverse straight callose ridge; the area behind this ridge subhorizontal and densely punctured, the area in front of it strongly stooping, generally somewhat paler, rather roughly transversally rugose until a laterally abrupted very fine transverse ridge just behind a likewise finely impressed transversal line forming the hind border of the cicatrical areas; the apical area in front of this abrupted transversal line and including cicatrices strikingly finely punctulate, completely without rugosities; distance between lateral angles about 4 times the length between apical angles. Scutellum with slight rudiments of 3 broken longitudinal (one median and two sublateral)

paler lines. Corium with costal line narrowly yellowish-white. Membrane testaceous, unspotted. Pectus on each side with an irregular very narrow whitish subcallose longitudinal line often bordered by small black punctures.

Venter with some few series of very small darkish punctures, stigmata pale or whitish; a little more inwardly a row of black points (one on each segment, except ultimate, near hind margin).

♂. Basal segments and lateral margins of the other segments of venter of abdomen rather roughly rugosely punctured, the 3 apical segments strongly shining and except laterally quite punctureless. Posterior margin of genital segment sinuate with somewhat projecting hind angles.

♀. Venter of abdomen dull, finely punctured.

Length of body 13.5—15 mm.

3♂♂ and 2♀♀, all from »Guinea« coll. by Krieger (partly ex Mus. Westerm.).

Pycanum oculatum n. sp. ♀. Not unlike *P. rubens* F. (*alternatum* Lep. & Serv.) but much broader and at once distinguished by a circular pale spot, surrounded by a blackish ring, near inner apical angle of corium. Reddish brown with connexivum and body beneath with pale testaceous spots and with extreme tip of scutellum very pale. Legs reddish; antennæ black. Lateral margins of pronotum strongly (in middle subangularly) rounded. — Length of body about 30 mm.

One ♀ labeled »Java« (ex Mus. Hauschild).

Dymantis grisea n. sp. ♂♀. Habitus as *D. plana* F., but much smaller and without the conspicuous pale median line along head, pronotum and scutellum.

Pale greyish, finely and not very densely brownly punctulate. Exocorium paler, within main rib of corium an infuscated streak on disk terminating in a small pale callosity. A paler median line along head, pronotum and scutellum very indistinct and narrow, easiest perceptible on scutellum. Membrane small, scarcely reaching apex of abdomen.

Venter laterally with a brown longitudinal fascia, which,

well within the stigmata, is bordered externally, with a pale callose fine line (in ♂ with an additional, but abrupted and more indistinct line just over stigmata. Ultimate ventral segment in ♀ longitudinally blackened. 3rd—6th ventral segments in ♂ each with an irregular transverse pale fascia; basal segments more or less coloured with bloodreddish; ultimate segment blackened apically. ♂ genital segment small, apical margin triangularly incised. Length 11—12 mm.

♂ ♀. Guinea; coll. by Krieger. Antennæ strongly mutilated in type specimen.

Bathycoelia dubia n. sp. ♂. Pale greenish with more yellowish coloured under-surface of body. Connexivum concolorous. Membrane milky-hyaline. Body above rather uniformly densely and finely punctured (hemelytra a little more finely and densely punctured than pronotum). Venter of abdomen indistinctly punctured, almost smooth, on each side of 3rd ventral segment a small brownish transversely oval patch (not placed quite symmetrically and perhaps artificial?); ventral sulcus reaching to anogenital segment. Antennæ, rostrum and legs pale.

Mesosternal keel low, 2nd joint of antennæ a little shorter than 3rd (4th and 5th joints wanting in type specimen). Lateral margins of pronotum strongly but narrowly reflexed-edged, more so than anterior margin, straight. Lateral angles slightly rounded-angulate. Genital segment with posterior margin widely and moderately sinuated. Length 16.5 mm.

One ♂ specimen is labeled »Brasilia. Colsmann«, but as all the known species are aethiopic, it seems probable that the given locality is erroneous.

Pygomenida nicobarensis n. sp. ♂ ♀. Much allied to *P. (Menida) varipennis* Westw., and as this species rather variable with regard to colour figuration, but different in more respects.

Shining brassy black to brown with pale luteous marks much as in the compared species, but disk of pronotum with 2 small rather widely separated, more or less regular luteous spots, rarely with the spots irregularly connected to a transverse

fascia, in front of which are two widely distant minute pale points. Scutellum in each basal angle with a rather large oblique luteous spot (often extended irregularly over most of basal half); apex of scutellum likewise pale luteous. Heme-lytra brownish or black without pale discal spot, but with lateral margins narrowly pale. Pectus mostly black, but coxæ pale. Venter of abdomen black with lateral margins and sometimes 2 median rows of 2—4 luteous spots (in continuation of the line of the pale coxæ). Legs and antennæ reddish-yellow. — Punctuation rather sparse.

The pale basal spine of abdomen short, not nearly reaching intermediate coxæ. Apical margin of genital segment in ♂ with median notch. — Length 6—7.5 mm.

6 specimens (♂♂, ♀♀) from the Nicobar Islands collected by the Galathea-Expedition.

Aspideurus pulcher n. sp. A fine species with upper surface of body deep and rich violet-blue spotted with yellowish roundish maculæ, in the vicinity of *Asp. ornatus* Bredd.

Body above shining, indistinctly punctured, violaceous-bluish-greenish, with head (except basal margin narrowly), two circular maculæ (each about equally distant from median line and margins of pronotum) and two large roundish maculæ (larger than pronotal maculæ) occupying humeral angles and the larger part of base of scutellum pale reddish-yellow. Membrane apically hyaline. Body below impurely piceous-testaceous with some aeneus reflexion and on pectus with some few greenish, small spots. Venter laterally distinctly punctured, medianly smooth. Antennæ, rostrum and legs for the greatest part blackish or piceous.

2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ subequal in length. Antennæ somewhat thickened towards apex. The very broad scutellum equals the corium in length and does not reach apex of abdomen. Body above practically punctureless, while the venter partially and certain areas of pectus are distinctly punctate. Length about 6 mm.

A single, somewhat defective specimen from Sumatra (ex Mus. Hauschild).

40. Some new Pentatomids in the Zool. Mus. at Hamburg.

Through the courtesy of Mr. E. Wagner at the Hamburg Museum I have for some years had the opportunity of studying a quantity of Pentatomids contained in the said Museum, and I have some time ago prepared an illustrated paper on the new species for the »Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift«. After having forwarded my manuscript I have found some additional new species, which I describe in the following lines:

Murgantia peruviana n. sp. Allied to *M. bifasciata* H. Sch., but with colour pattern or markings much more simplified and constant and rather different from that of *M. bifasciata*.

Shining steel blue or violet blue; head without yellowish white markings; pronotum in front (behind the narrowly darkly punctured apical margin) with a narrow yellowish white transversal band that continues along the lateral margins over in a similar basal marginal band; this circumscribing marginal line is connected with a narrow central longitudinal line along the disk dividing the bluish area in two large trapezoidal figures; scutellum with median longitudinal yellowish line (often more or less obliterated) from its base to the pale coloured apex; in connection with the pale tip of scutellum is a, slightly arched, conspicuous, but narrow, transversal yellowish white band across the hemelytra, which are also provided with a small oblique pale streak at the shoulders. Body beneath uniformly bluish or (especially venter) with some light transversal markings; antennæ and legs uniformly bluish black (in *M. bifasciata* the legs are strongly marked with yellowish). Long. 9—13 mm.

19 specimens from Chanchamayo in Peru, coll. by R. Paessler, in the Zoological Museum at Hamburg.

Apines africana n. sp. A species that can be easily distinguished from *A. concinna* Dall. by colour differences owing to the fact that the pale stramineous spots are mostly bound to impunctate callosities and in this way are partially connected with structural characters.

Body above with the following pale markings: pronotum with the narrowly reflexed lateral margins, an irregular spot in middle of frontal half, and 2 small points just behind it; scutellum with 3 basal and 2 subbasal spots together with a rather large apical spot; hemelytra basally with reflexed pale lateral margins as in the pronotum and with a small sublateral spot on apical half. Connexival segments above and below each with a marginal pale stramineous triangular or oblong spot in the middle.

The underside of body with a pale spot close to each coxa and in a straight line herewith a series of 4 spots at each side of middle of abdomen (on 2nd—5th ventral segment).

Legs pale stramineous; antennæ pale basally, infuscated apically; rostrum mostly piceous.

Length of body 7—8 mm.

3 specimens in the Hamb. Mus. collected by G. Forstmann. The locality dates are: »Brit. Nyassaland zw. Zomba u. Blantyre 2.—3. 1917.«

It is interesting that the genus *Apines* is also represented in Africa. The known species are: *A. geminata* V. Duz. (Australia), *A. concinna* Dall. (East India) and *A. grisea* Banks (Philippines). On *A. geminata* V. Duz. Dr. Bergroth has founded (1912) a new genus *Pseudapines*. The above described new species is a true *Apines*.

Agaeus elegantulus ♀ *n. sp.* This new species is of a very variegated colour, and may be best compared with *A. discolor* Dall.

Upper side mottled with black and pale yellow, partly with a rosey red hue. Head with a narrow pale line on each side. Pronotum with all margins, and a central longitudinal line pale yellowish; the disk with a branched and irregular oblique pale line on each side from before middle of central line to basal pale margin behind lateral angles. Scutellum with the lateral margins of basal half in contact with the pale apical half, pale yellowish (except two small black subapical and lateral stripes); basal half of scutellum moreover with a central very narrow, pale longitudinal line terminating

in the broader elevated line on apical half. Hemelytra black with yellowish or rosey red mottlings; outer apical angles of corium of same colour. Membrane dark with some metallic shine. Connexival border pale, with triangular black spots.

Under side all over pale, except connexival spots, some small dark spots on sexual segments, and some small dark lateral stripes on the breast. Venter of abdomen with four rows of conspicuous carmine red spots viz. two submedian and two sublateral; the submedian series, mainly 4—5 spots in each, are placed on basal part of the segments, the sublateral ones (6 spots in all) on the contrary on the apical part.

Rostrum black, partly with pale lines. Antennæ black. Legs black; femora along underside with two pale lines.

Length of body 15—16 mm.

2 ♀♀ from Mikindani in German East Africa (coll. by P. Lipp) in the Hamb. Mus.

41. A new African *Coptosoma*.

Coptosoma timbaktuensis n. sp. ♂♀. Black and shining, with slight metallic reflexion. Surface of body finely and irregularly punctured; punctuation somewhat denser on pronotum anteriorly and scutellum laterally. Body all round narrowly pale-margined: Head from eyes to tip, pronotum along lateral margins, visible part of corium from base laterally, and scutellum from behind base (and seemingly in continuation of the corial pale margination) all around margined with pale. The uttermost edge of the pale margins of head, pronotum and corium often brownish. Antennæ and legs pale. Abdomen with pale connexival edge, which is connected with small latero-ventral pale spots.

Tylus percurrent. Basal elevation of scutellum obliterated. Body of typical *Coptosoma*-form. Length about 2 mm.

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ from Timbuktu coll. by Mr. H. Madsen during Prof. O. Olufsens last Saharaexpedition 1927—28. Types in the Copenhagen Museum.

42. *Esbenia* n. gen. (*Acanthosom*).

Head triangular, of normal size; bucculæ low; rostrum 4-jointed, reaching behind middle coxæ or to hind coxæ, joints not much different in length; tylus uniformly increasing in width and strength apically, somewhat projecting in front of juga, and with rounded apex; antennæ 5-jointed, basal joint rather stout and long, the longest of all joints and considerably reaching beyond apex of head, 2nd joint thinner and a little shorter than basal joint; 3d, 4th and 5th joints shorter and gradually thickened apically.

Pronotum strongly transverse and much narrowed apically; margins (and basal lateral margins of corium) sublaminar. Scutellum triangular, with rather acute apex.

Membrane with 3—4 large basal cells occupying about half its length, and which cells are emitting some more or less branched ribs over apical half.

Sternum not keeled. Abdomen without basal spine or tubercle; orificial canal straight, its opening continued in a rather prolonged apically somewhat raised furrow.

Genital segment of ♂ large, apically broadly incurved with hind angles prominent (apices blunt); venter in ♀ with genital grooves.

Legs, especially femora, stout and moderately long; Tarsi 2-jointed.

Genotype: *Esbenia major* n. sp.

This new South African genus is gratefully named in honour of my life long friend Dr. *P. Esben-Petersen* of Silkeborg.

Note: The specimens belonging to this new genus have been collected more than a hundred years ago, and bear the locality labels »Cape Good Hope«. I am not sure that this is the exact locality, as similar labels in the same collection (*Mus. Westerm.*) and from about the same time are evidently quite wrong. I should think that such labels refer to districts or ports, from where the insects have been shipped; many Australian Hemiptera bear for an instance the label: »Luzon«!

Esbenia major n. sp. ♂ ♀: Pale whitish-yellowish with reddish tints or shadows. Body above finely and rather densely punctured.

Head triangular, of normal size; tylus distinctly surpassing juga, with rounded tip; apices of juga likewise rounded.

Pronotum short and strongly transverse, anteriorly scarcely half as wide as posteriorly; lateral margins narrowly explanate; very slightly rounded in outline; anterior and humeral angles rounded, not prominent; cicatrical areas shining, somewhat raised.

Scutellum a little longer than broad, apex subacutely narrowed, for the most part transversely subrugose; in each basal angle a deep black spot, inwardly bordered by a narrow, whitish, subcallose arched streak, which is more or less extending backwards and along base; also apex of scutellum whitish.

Hemelytra with sublaminar lateral margins on basal third; main ribs with abrupted whitish lines; membrane hyaline.

Body beneath pale, indistinctly punctured; propectus with 2, meso- and metapectus each with 1 black point on each side half way from center to side margin. 2nd (3rd)—5th ventral segments each with an impressed black point inside the stigma; between the stigma and the black point an impressed colourless line.

♂: Connexivum unicolorous, unspotted. The broadly incurved hind margin of genital segment with a small and rather blunt incision in the middle.

♀: Connexivum with large black transversal spots. 3 black impressed points (genital grooves) in a cluster sublaterally just at the connection between ultimate and penultimate ventral segments (2 on the former and 1 on the latter); hind margin of ultimate segment regularly waved.

Length of body 8—10 mm.

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ from Mus. Westermann from »Cape Good Hope Oktb. 1817« in the Copenhagen Museum.

Esbenia minor n. sp. ♂: Resembling *E. major* but much smaller (5—6 mm) and of a more greyish colour. Legs and antennæ comparatively more robust; basal joint of antennæ

and apical half of femora distinctly reddish. Hind margin of genital segment without distinct notch in center. Cicatrical areas of pronotum not shining, sparsely punctured. Scutellum more acute and apically with distinct whitish keel; inside the blackish basal angles a whitish longitudinal ill-defined streak.

Colouring of venter very differing from that in the previous species: along venter of abdomen two approximate brownish streaks, and laterally broadly brownish with sharply defined inner border, which shows some minute darker points.

The punctation of body above for the most part brownish and comparatively coarser than in *E. major*.

One ♂ specimen in the Copenhagen Museum (Mus. Westerm.), labeled »Cape Good Hope, June 1817«.
