

Mr. Slater exhibited (on behalf of Mr. Phil Robinson) a copy of a copper-plate engraving made in 1771 by George Stubbs, Jr., from a painting by George Stubbs, Sr., which gave an excellent representation of a specimen of the Mountain Zebra (*Equus zebra*) and bore the following inscription:—

“The Sebra, or Wild Ass.”

“Presented to Her Majesty in the Year 1762, by Sir Tho^s Adams, Cap^t of the Terpsicore Man of War, who brought it from the Cape of Good Hope.”

“Printed for Carington Bowles, Map and Printseller, No. 69 in St. Pauls Church Yard, London, Published 3 Aug. 1771.”

Mr. Slater stated that he was informed by Mr. Tegetmeier that the original picture from which this engraving had been taken was now in the possession of Sir Walter B. Gilbey, Bart., F.Z.S., and bore the following inscription:—

“A Zebra, the first seen in England, and presented to the Princess Charlotte of Wales: painted from life, and exhibited at the Society of Artists, Spring Gardens, 1763. George Stubbs R.A.”

A letter was read from Mr. L. A. Borradaile, F.Z.S., stating that the Crustacean described by him at the Meeting on November 20th, 1900¹, as *Armadillidium pacificum* belonged to the genus *Cubaris*, and not to *Armadillidium*. In describing it the author had overlooked the presence of the minute exopodite of the uropod and had consequently regarded a linear inequality on the under surface of the outer flange of this limb as a joint. Had this been correct, the species would have been an interesting exception to the ordinary distribution of the genus *Armadillidium*, and in pointing out this supposed peculiarity the name *pacificum*, now inappropriate, had been given to it.

The following papers were read:—

1. Revision of the Rhynchota belonging to the Family *Coreidae* in the Hope Collection at Oxford. By W. L. DISTANT.

[Received March 23, 1901.]

(Plates XXIX. & XXX.²)

This communication concludes the revision of the Rhynchota briefly described by the late Prof. Westwood in the only two parts published of “A Catalogue of Hemiptera in the Collection of the Rev. F. W. Hope,” which forms an integral portion of the well-known “Hope Collection” at Oxford. I have now, by the kind permission of Prof. Poulton, examined the *Coreidae* which

¹ See P. Z. S. 1900, p. 796.

² For explanation of the Plates, see p. 335.

constitute the material described in the second part of that Catalogue; the revision of the Pentatomidæ treated in the first part, the Society has already done me the honour to publish in their 'Proceedings' (1900, p. 807). The introductory remarks there given are also applicable to this concluding instalment and need not be repeated.

Owing to the very attenuated descriptions given in these catalogues, considerable synonymy has been created by other workers, which under the circumstances may cause regret but no surprise.

Subfam. MICTINÆ.

MELANIA, gen. nov.

♀. Body oblong, compressed. Head subquadrate, distinctly excavated between the apices of the lateral lobes; antennæ simple, third joint not dilated, first and fourth joints subequal in length; rostrum passing the anterior coxæ, third joint shortest; pronotum about as long as broad at base, lateral margins not denticulated, lateral angles not produced. Abdomen distinctly broader than corium, its lateral margins dentate, apical angles of second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth abdominal segments distinctly spinous; abdomen beneath at junction of second and third abdominal segments armed with two long diverging spines. Posterior femora wide apart, regularly incrassated, about equally thick throughout, armed above and on sides with four series of spinous tubercles, and with a short but robust spine near apex beneath; posterior tibiæ dilated on each side, convexly outwardly, and angulately and truncately narrowed on inner margin at about one fourth from apex.

This genus is allied to *Pternistria*, *Cipia*, and *Odontoloba*, from all of which, apart from other characters, it may be separated by the dentate lateral margins of the abdomen and the spinous apical angles of the abdominal segments. The tuberculated posterior femora reflect a character in *Prionolomia*. In the female the posterior tibiæ are simple, the posterior femora less tuberculate than in the male, the abdomen unarmed, and the abdominal margins much less denticulate and spinous than in the other sex.

MELANIA GRACILIS. (Plate XXIX. fig. 4, ♀.)

♀. *Myctis gracilis* Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 11 (1842).

♂. Dark castaneous, finely ochraceously pilose; connexivum piceous; eyes, abdominal spines, apex of scutellum, and subquadrate spots to connexivum pale ochraceous; antennæ, anterior and intermediate legs, and the posterior tarsi ochraceous. Abdomen above black, with two discal longitudinal series of ochraceous spots.

The antennæ have the first and fourth joints subequal in length, the second a little longer than the third, the first and fourth longest; the pronotum is granulate and coarsely punctate; the scutellum is irregularly transversely rugose, its apex levigate; the

corium is thickly and finely punctate; the lateral areas of the pro- and mesosterna, the centre of the mesosternum and the disks of the metasternum, and first, second, and third abdominal segments are thickly ochraceously pilose, the sternum coarsely punctate, the abdomen finely tuberculate; other structural characters as detailed in generic diagnosis.

Long. ♂ 25 millim. Exp. pronot. angl. $6\frac{1}{2}$ millim. Max. abdom. lat. $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Java (Hope Mus. Oxon. ♀); Singapore (Atkinson Coll. Brit. Mus. ♂).

In the female (figured) the body beneath is more uniformly greyish or ochraceously pilose than in the other sex.

MICTIS TENEBROSA.

Lygeus tenebrosus Fabr. Mant. ii. p. 288 (1787).

Myctis fasciatus Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 11 (1842).

ANOPLOCNEMIS PHASIANUS.

Lygeus phasianus Fabr. Spec. ii. p. 361 (1781).

Myctis punctum Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 10 (1842).

Myctis affinis Westw. loc. cit.

Myctis bicolor Westw. loc. cit.

ANOPLOCNEMIS VARICORNIS. (Plate XXIX. fig. 3.)

Myctis varicornis Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 12 (1842).

ANOPLOCNEMIS FUSCUS.

Myctis fuscus Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 13 (1842).

Myctis ventralis Westw. loc. cit.

Mictis similis Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 387. n. 4 (1852).

PACHYLIS LATICORNIS.

Lygeus laticornis Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 538. n. 15 (1798).

Pachylis grossus Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 13 (1842).

Thasus grossus Stål, En. Hem. i. p. 133. n. 4 (1870); Leth. & Serv. Cat. Gén. Hém. t. ii. p. 14 (1894).

Westwood's type is a unique specimen, a dark variety, and in bad condition. Along with it were mixed up some specimens of *Thasus heteropus* Latr. var. This is the circumstance which probably misled Stål as to the genus (*supra*).

NEMATOPUS NERVOSUS.

Nematopus nervosus Lap. Ess. Hém. p. 30 (1832).

Nematopus ventralis Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 14 (1842) (♀).

Nematopus punctiger Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 427. n. 13 (1852) (♀).

Stål (En. Hem. i. p. 142) rightly opined of the *N. ventralis* Westw., "an femina *N. nervosi*?"; this is also the sex of *N. punctiger* Dall., and both agree with the female specimen of *N. nervosus* which I recorded from Panama (Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch. i. p. 357).

Subfam. AMORBINÆ.

AMORBUS BISPINUS.

Physomerus bispinus Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 9 (1842).

AMORBUS RHOMBIFER.

Physomerus rhombifer Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 9 (1842).

Amorbus rhombeus Dall. (nec Westw.) List Hem. ii. p. 411. n. 7 (1852).

AMORBUS RHOMBEUS.

Physomerus rhombeus Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 10 (1842).

Amorbus rhombifer Dall. (nec Westw.) List Hem. ii. p. 411. n. 8 (1852).

A. rhombifer and *A. rhombeus* are very closely allied and doubtfully distinct. Beyond a generally darker hue and greater incrasation of the posterior femora in the male of *A. rhombeus*, there is scarcely a character to separate the two forms.

AMORBUS ANGUSTIOR. (Plate XXIX. fig. 2.)

Physomerus angustior Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 9 (1842).

This species can be separated from *A. obscuricornis* Westw., to which it is closely allied, by the colour of the posterior tibiæ. Dr. Mayr (Reise Novara, Hem. pp. 86-7) separates the species by the colour of the antennæ, and by the presence or absence of a small black apical spot on the red upper surface of the abdomen. These characters are, however, both inconstant, and this distinction cannot be maintained. Westwood omitted to describe the colour of the posterior tibiæ in his *A. angustior*, but the unique type is now figured.

AMORBUS SUBSERRATUS. (Plate XXIX. fig. 5.)

Physomerus subserratus Westw.

The only really distinguishing feature of this species from the above is found in the character described by Westwood as "tibiisque pone angulum medium marginis interni 4-serratis."

Subfam. DALADERINÆ.

DALADER RUBIGINOSUS.

Acanonicus rubiginosus Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 8 (1842).

Dalader parvulus Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xii. p. 122 (1893).

Subfam. ACANTHOCEPHALINÆ.

ACANTHOCEPHALA UNICOLOR.

Metapodius unicolor Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 15 (1842).

Metapodius distincta Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 50. n. 21 (1871).

Connexivum brownish ochraceous. A species allied to *A. granulosa* Dall.

ACANTHOCEPHALA FEMORATA.

Cimeax femoratus Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 708 (1775).

Metapodius bispinus Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 15 (1842).

ACANTHOCEPHALA EQUALIS. (Plate XXIX, fig. 1.)

Metapodius equalis Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 14 (1842).

Allied to *A. latipes* Dru., from which it differs by the more attenuated and less notched posterior tibiæ.

ACANTHOCEPHALA CONSOBRINA. (Plate XXIX, fig. 7.)

Metapodius consobrinus Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 15 (1842).

Metapodius nigricans Westw. loc. cit.

Westwood's types are unlocalized; the British Museum also possesses two specimens of the species, but both without habitats.

ACANTHOCEPHALA APICALIS.

Metapodius apicalis Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 15 (1842).

Form and size of *A. consobrina*, pronotal angles less produced, colour different, &c.

ACANTHOCEPHALA ANGUSTIPES.

Metapodius angustipes Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 15 (1842).

Metapodius constrictus Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 47. n. 4 (1871).

Westwood's type is unlocalized; Walker's typical specimen is from Barbadoes; another specimen in the British Museum is from Cayenne. The Colombian specimen identified by Dallas (List Hem. ii. p. 430. n. 6, 1852) as *A. angustipes* is not Westwood's species.

EMPEDOCLES TENUCORNIS. (Plate XXX, fig. 1.)

Metapodius tenuicornis Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 16 (1842).

Empedocles tenuicornis Stål, En. Hem. i. p. 152 (1870).

Both Westwood's type and Stål's representative are unlocalized, so that the habitat of this species is still to be discovered.

STENOSCELIDEA ALBOVARIA. (Plate XXX, fig. 7.)

Stenoscelidea albovaria Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 18 (1842).

Subfam. HOMEOCERINÆ.

HOMEOCERUS BIGUTTATA.

Homœocerus 2-guttatus Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 22 (1842).

Homœocerus silkimensis Dist. Ent. Month. Mag. xxv. p. 231 (1889).

HOMEOCERUS SERRIFER.

Coreus serrifer Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 24 (1842).

Homœocerus parvulus Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 101. n. 32 (1871).

Homœocerus unipunctatus Dall. (nec Thunb.) List Hem. ii. p. 447. n. 11 (1852).

Subfam. CLORESMINÆ.

NOTOBITUS SEXGUTTATUS.

- Nematopus 6-guttatus* Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 13 (1842).
Nematopus longipes Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 423. n. 2 (1852).

Subfam. COLPURINÆ.

COLPURA VARIPES.

- Gonocerus varipes* Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 25 (1842).
Lybas annulipes Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 464. n. 2 (1852).

Subfam. ANISOSCELINÆ.

LEPTOGLOSSUS PHYLLOPUS.

- Cimex phyllopus* Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. XII., i., ii. p. 731 (1767).
Anisoscelis fraterna Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 16 (1842).

LEPTOGLOSSUS FULVICORNIS. (Plate XXX. fig. 4.)

- Anisoscelis fulvicornis* Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 17 (1842).

Subfam. PHYSOMERINÆ.

ACANTHOCORIS SCABRATOR.

- Coreus scabrator* Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 195. 19 (1803).
Crinocerus fuscus Westw. (part.) in Hope Cat. ii. p. 21 (1842).

ACANTHOCORIS SCABER.

- Cimex scaber* Linn. Cent. Ins. rar. p. 17. 43 (1763).
Crinocerus fuscus Westw. (part.) in Hope Cat. ii. p. 21 (1842).

ACANTHOCORIS AFFINIS. (Plate XXIX. fig. 6.)

- Crinocerus affinis* Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 21 (1842).

The female specimen is figured showing the rugosity of the posterior femora.

Subfam. GONOCERINÆ.

PLINACTHUS BASALIS.

- Coreus basalis* Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 24 (1842).
Plinacthus peltastes Stål, Stett. ent. Zeit. xxii. p. 144. 1 (1861).

Subfam. PSEUDOPHLEINÆ.

CERALEPTUS GRACILICORNIS.

- Coreus gracilicornis* Herr.-Schäff. cont. Panz. Deutschl. Ins. 135. 5, t. 182 (1835).
Arenocoris ? tibialis Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 25 (1842).

CERALEPTUS ÆGYPTIUS.

- Arenocoris ? ægyptius* Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 25 (1842).

Ceraleptus squalidus Costa, Cimic. regni Neap. Cent. 2 a, p. 12, pl. 4. f. 7 (1847).

Horv. (Rev. d'Ent. xvii. p. 278) considers the specific name *obtusus* Brull. (1838) as taking precedence: but I know neither the species nor the description.

Subfam. LEPTOCORISINÆ.

LEPTOCORISA TIPULOIDES.

Cimev tipuloides de Geer, Mém. iii. p. 354, pl. 35. f. 18 (1773).
Leptocorisa crudelis Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 18 (1842).

LEPTOCORISA ACUTA.

Cimev acutus Thunb. Nat. Ins. Sp. ii. p. 34 (1783).
Leptocorisa bengalensis Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 18 (1842).

Subfam. ALYDINÆ.

HYALYMENUS DENTATUS.

Alydus dentatus Fabr. Syst. Rhyng. p. 249 (1803).
Alydus ichneumoniformis Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 18 (1842).

MEGALOTOMUS RUFIPES.

Alydus rufipes Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 19 (1842).
Alydus consobrinus Westw. loc. cit. p. 20.
Alydus pallescens Stål, Rio Jan. Hem. i. p. 34 (1860).
Alydus debilis Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 160. u. 12 (1871).

MEGALOTOMUS PARVUS. (Plate XXX. fig. 5.)

Alydus parvus Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 19 (1842).

ALYDUS GRACILIPES Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 20 (1842).

This species is represented only by the unique type, which is in far too mutilated a condition for generic allocation.

Head, pronotum, and prosternum pale castaneous; head beneath and base of prosternum black; a luteous fascia traversing each lateral area of head and prosternum; meso- and metasternum very pale ochraceous. Abdomen wanting.

ALYDUS SIMPLEX Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 18 (1842).

The type and only specimen possesses neither head nor pronotum. Judging from the remaining portion of the body, it is almost certain that this is a synonym of *Megalotomus rufipes* Westw.?

MIRPERUS TORRIDUS.

Alydus torridus Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 20 (1842).
Alydus albidens Westw. loc. cit.

It is very doubtful whether this species can be really separated from *M. jaculus* Thunb. Certainly not by locality, as specimens from both South and West Africa entirely agree. The structure

of the first joint of the antennæ is distinctive in some specimens, but seems to fail when a larger number are examined; the coloration of the antennæ is an entirely variable character.

RIPTORTUS ABDOMINALIS.

Alydus abdominalis Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 19 (1842).

Alydus obscuricornis Dall. List Hem. ii. p. 475 (1852).

Hab. Australia: Port Essington (Brit. Mus.).

The types of Westwood's species are unlocalized. "Habitat in Brasilia?"

Subfam. CORIZINÆ.

CORIZUS ROBUSTUS. (Plate XXX. fig. 2.)

Corizus robustus Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 26 (1842).

CORIZUS VINCENTII. (Plate XXX. fig. 3.)

Corizus vincentii Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 26 (1842).

SERINETHA FRATERNA. (Plate XXX. fig. 6.)

Pyrrhotes fraterna Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 26 (1842).

The unique type is without legs, antennæ, or habitat.

SERINETHA GRISEIVENTRIS.

Pyrrhotes griseiventris Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 26 (1842).

Serinetha chevreauxi Noualhier, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, 1898, p. 233.

Stål (Hem. Afr. ii. p. 114) describes this species, of which it is stated "Exemplum typicum Westwoodi haud examinavi," as having the "rostrum coxas posticas attingens." The rostrum, however, is much longer and generally reaches the third abdominal segment. This is the real distinguishing character which separates the species from *S. hæmatica* Germ.

Summarized Disposition of the Hopeian Genera and Species.

COREIDÆ.

GENERA REMAINING UNDISTURBED.

Brachytes Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 8 (1842).

Stenoscelidea Westw. loc. cit. p. 17.

GENUS TREATED AS SYNONYMIC.

Ceratopachys Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 22 (1842)

= *Homœocerus* Burm.

SPECIES AND GENERA REMAINING UNDISTURBED.

Menenotus unicolor Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 8 (1842).

Brachytes bicolor Westw. loc. cit.

Myctis (Mictis) longicornis Westw. loc. cit. p. 11.

- Nematopus fasciatus* Westw. loc. cit. p. 14.
 „ *obscurus* Westw. loc. cit.
Leptoscelis tricolor Westw. loc. cit. p. 17.
Stenoseclidea albo-varia Westw. loc. cit. p. 18.
Leptocoris apicalis Westw. loc. cit.
Homocerus angulatus Westw. loc. cit. p. 22.
 „ *2-guttatus* Westw. loc. cit.
Corizus robustus Westw. loc. cit. p. 26.
 „ *vincentii* Westw. loc. cit.

SPECIES REQUIRING GENERIC REVISION.

- Spartocerus scutellatus* Westw. in Hope Cat. i. p. 7 (1842)
 belongs to genus *Eubule*.
- Acanonicus planiventris* Westw. loc. cit. p. 8 „ „ *Dalader*.
 „ *rubiginosus* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
Physomerus angustior Westw. loc. cit. p. 9 „ „ *Amorbus*.
 „ *suberratus* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
 „ *obscuricornis* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
 „ *bispinus* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
 „ *rhombifer* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
 „ *rhombus* Westw. loc. cit. p. 10 „ „ „
Myctis lobipes Westw. loc. cit. p. 11 „ „ *Petillia*.
 „ *albiditarsis* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ *Ochrochira*.
 „ *gracilis* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ *Melania*, g. n.
 „ *granulipes* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ *Elusmonia*.
 „ *alatus* Westw. loc. cit. p. 12 „ „ *Holopterna*.
 „ *scutellaris* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ *Anoplacnemis*.
 „ *varicornis* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
 „ *fuscus* Westw. loc. cit. p. 13 „ „ „
Nematopus dorsalis Westw. loc. cit. „ „ *Notobitus*.
 „ *6-guttatus* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
 „ *marginalis* Westw. loc. cit. p. 14 „ „ „
 „ *nepalensis* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ *Clovesmus*.
 „ *javanicus* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
Metapodius equalis Westw. loc. cit. „ „ *Acanthocephala*.
 „ *unicolor* Westw. loc. cit. p. 15 „ „ „
 „ *apicalis* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
 „ *consobrinus* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
 „ *angustipes* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
 „ *tenuicornis* Westw. loc. cit. p. 16 „ „ *Empedocles*.
Anisoscelis quadricollis Westw. loc. cit. p. 17 „ „ *Leptoglossus*.
 „ *fulvicornis* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
 „ *fasciata* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
Alydus parvus Westw. loc. cit. p. 19 „ „ *Megalotomus*.
 „ *rufipes* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ „
 „ *abdominalis* Westw. loc. cit. „ „ *Riptortus*.
 „ *torridus* Westw. loc. cit. p. 20 „ „ *Mirperus*.
Hypselonotus centralineatus Westw. loc. cit. p. 21 „ „ *Cebrenis*.
Crinocerus affinis Westw. loc. cit. „ „ *Acanthocoris*.
Chariesterus regalis Westw. loc. cit. p. 22 „ „ *Paryphes*.

<i>Homœocerus diversicornis</i> Westw. loc. cit.		belongs to genus <i>Savius</i> .
<i>Coreus varicornis</i> Westw. loc. cit.	.. ..	<i>Anasa</i> .
.. <i>apicalis</i> Westw. loc. cit.	.. ..	"
.. <i>bipunctatus</i> Westw. loc. cit. p. 23	.. ..	<i>Cletus</i> .
.. <i>rubidiventris</i> Westw. loc. cit.	.. ..	"
.. <i>punctulatus</i> Westw. loc. cit.	.. ..	"
.. <i>capensis</i> Westw. loc. cit.	.. ..	"
.. <i>basalis</i> Westw. loc. cit. p. 24	.. ..	<i>Plinucthus</i> .
.. <i>serrifer</i> Westw. loc. cit.	.. ..	<i>Homœocerus</i> .
.. <i>tenuicornis</i> Westw. loc. cit.	.. ..	<i>Hydara</i> .
.. <i>seutellaris</i> Westw. loc. cit.	.. ..	<i>Clavigralla</i> .
<i>Gonocerus varipes</i> Westw. loc. cit. p. 25	.. ..	<i>Colpura</i> .
<i>Arenocoris? ægyptius</i> Westw. loc. cit.	.. ..	<i>Ceraleptus</i> .
<i>Pyrrhotes griseiventris</i> Westw. loc. cit. p. 26	.. ..	<i>Serinetia</i> .
.. <i>obscura</i> Westw. loc. cit.	.. ..	<i>Jadera</i> .
.. <i>fraterna</i> Westw. loc. cit.	.. ..	<i>Serinetia</i> .

SPECIES TREATED AS SYNONYMIC.

<i>Spartocerus bimaculatus</i> Westw. in Hope = <i>Sephina erythromelæna</i>		[White.
	[Cat. ii. p. 7 (1842).	
.. <i>luteitius</i> Westw. l. c.	= <i>Spartocera fusca</i> Thunb.	
.. <i>affinis</i> Westw. l. c.	= " "	
.. <i>subfulvus</i> Westw. l. c. p. 8	= " <i>cinnamomea</i>	[Hahn.
<i>Physonerus affinis</i> Westw. l. c. p. 9	= <i>Amorbus rubiginosus</i> Guér.	
<i>Myctis punctum</i> Westw. l. c. p. 10	= <i>Anoplocnemis phasianus</i>	[Fabr.
.. <i>affinis</i> Westw. l. c.	= " "	
.. <i>bicolor</i> Westw. l. c.	= " "	
.. <i>fasciatus</i> Westw. l. c. p. 11	= <i>Mictis tenebrosus</i> Fabr.	
.. <i>parallelus</i> Westw. l. c. p. 12	= <i>Anoplocnemis pectoralis</i>	[Germ.
.. <i>apicalis</i> Westw. l. c.	= " <i>curvipes</i> Fabr.	
.. <i>horrificus</i> Westw. l. c.	= " <i>pectoralis</i> Germ.	
.. <i>religiosus</i> Westw. l. c.	= <i>Cossutia flaveola</i> Dru.	
.. <i>annulicornis</i> Westw. l. c. p. 13	= <i>Anoplocnemis westwoodi</i>	[Dist.
.. <i>ventralis</i> Westw. l. c.	= " <i>fuscus</i> Westw.	
<i>Pachylis grossus</i> Westw. l. c.	= <i>Pachylis laticornis</i> Fabr.	
<i>Nematopus ventralis</i> Westw. l. c. p. 14	= <i>Nematopus nervosus</i> Lap.	
<i>Metapodius bispinus</i> Westw. l. c. p. 15	= <i>Acanthocephala femorata</i>	[Fabr.
.. <i>obscurus</i> Westw. l. c.	= " "	
.. <i>nigricans</i> Westw. l. c.	= " <i>consobrina</i>	[Westw.
.. <i>gemmifer</i> Westw. l. c. p. 16	= <i>Petalops azureus</i> Burm.	
<i>Anisoscelis fraterna</i> Westw. l. c.	= <i>Leptoglossus phyllopus</i>	[Linn.
.. <i>indocta</i> Westw. l. c.	= " <i>stigma</i> Herbst.	

Leptoscelis rubro-picta Westw. l. c. p. 17 = *Phthia lunata* Fabr., var.
Stenoscelidea bicoloripes Westw. l. c. = *Placoscelis fusca* Spin.
 [p. 18.

Leptocoris *bengalensis* Westw. l. c. = *Leptocoris* *acuta* Thunb.
 „ *furcifera* Westw. l. c. = „ *filiformis* Fabr.
 „ *crudelis* Westw. l. c. = „ *tipuloides* de Geer.
Alydus *ichneumoniformis* Westw. l. c. = *Hyalymenus dentatus* Fabr.
 „ *diversipes* Westw. l. c. p. 19 = „ *tarsatus* Fabr.
 „ *affinis* Westw. l. c. = „ „
 „ *obscurus* Westw. l. c. = „ „
 „ *consobrinus* Westw. l. c. p. 20 = *Megalotomus* *rufipes*
 [Westw.
 „ *ventralis* Westw. l. c. = *Riptortus fuscus* Fabr.
 „ *undulatus* Westw. l. c. = *Camptotus lateralis* Germ.
 „ *albidens* Westw. l. c. = *Mirperus torridus* Westw.
Meropachus subluridus Westw. l. c. p. 21 = *Hirileus gracilis* Burm.
 „ *dorsiger* Westw. l. c. = „ *variolosus* Burm.
Hypselonotus bilineatus Westw. l. c. = *Hypselonotus interruptus*
 [Hahn.
Crinocerus fuscus Westw. (part.) l. c. = *Acanthocoris scabrator*
 [Fabr.
 „ „ „ (part.) l. c. = „ *scaber* Linn.
Ceratopachys capensis Westw. l. c. p. 22 = *Homococerus nigricornis*
 [Germ.
Coreus parvulus Westw. l. c. p. 23 = *Cletus capitulatus* H.-Schäff.
 „ *immaculatus* Westw. l. c. = *Cletus ochraceus* H.-Schäff.
 „ *alternans* Westw. l. c. p. 24 = *Homococerus pallens* Fabr.
Noides trispinosus Westw. l. c. = *Jalysus spinosus* Say.
Gonocerus dorsiger Westw. l. c. p. 25 = *Catorhintha guttula* Fabr.
 „ *angulatus* Westw. l. c. = *Sethenira testacea* Spin.
Arenocoris? tibialis Westw. l. c. = *Ceraleptus gracihornis*
 [H.-Schäff.
Pyrrhotes bicolor Westw. l. c. p. 26 = *Jadera sanguinolenta* Fabr.

TYPES MUTILATED AND THEREFORE OF DOUBTFUL POSITION.

Alydus simplex Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 18 (1842).
 „ *gracilipes* Westw. loc. cit. p. 20.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XXIX.

- Fig. 1. *Acanthocephala æqualis*, p. 329.
 2. *Anorbus angustior*, p. 328.
 3. *Anoplocnemis varicornis*,
 p. 327.
 4. *Melania gracilis*, p. 326.
 5. *Amorbus subserratus*, p. 328.
 6. *Acanthocoris affinis*, p. 330.
 7. *Acanthocephala consobrina*,
 p. 329.

PLATE XXX.

- Fig. 1. *Empedocles tenuicornis*, p. 329.
 2. *Corizus robustus*, p. 332.
 3. — *vincentii*, p. 332.
 4. *Leptoglossus julvicornis*,
 p. 330.
 5. *Megalotomus parvus*, p. 331.
 6. *Serimetha fraterna*, p. 332.
 7. *Stenoscelidea alboraria*, p. 329.

2. On some Earthworms from British East Africa ; and on the Spermatophores of *Polytoreutus* and *Stuhlmannia*.
By FRANK E. BEDDARD, M.A., F.R.S.

[Received April 1, 1901.]

(Text-figures 83-88.)

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- (2) On the Spermatophores of *Polytoreutus*, p. 340.
- (3) On the Spermatophores of *Stuhlmannia*, p. 344.
- (4) On the Ovaries, Oviducts, and Sperm-ducts of *Stuhlmannia*, p. 351.
- (5) Contributions to our Knowledge of the Genus *Gordiodrilus*, p. 358.

(1) *On some Earthworms from Eastern Tropical Africa in the Collection of the British Museum.*

Mr. F. Jeffrey Bell has been so good as to forward to me for identification a number of earthworms which were collected by Mr. L. S. Hinde, C.M.Z.S., at Titui, in elevated country some 3000 or 4000 feet in altitude. The specimens were sent to Prof. Lankester at the Museum, and are of two, possibly three, species. The larger individuals, of which there are three specimens with the head end perfect, belong to the genus *Polytoreutus*, a genus that is, so far as we know at present, peculiar to East and Central Africa; the small worms are referable to the genus *Benhamia*.

Of the larger specimens two at least belong to an undescribed species of *Polytoreutus*; while the third, upon which I shall offer some necessarily brief observations, seems to me not to belong to that species, but to some other which may or may not be new. I shall call the new *Polytoreutus*.

POLYTOREUTUS HINDEI, n. sp.

The larger of the two specimens, the only one which is absolutely complete, is also fortunately fully mature, with the clitellum developed—so far as I can judge—to its full extent. It measures 130 mm. in length and is a fairly stout worm, having a diameter of 5 mm. The external characteristics of this species enable it to be distinguished from any other species; it seems to bear the closest likeness to *Polytoreutus finni*, to which species its internal anatomy also affines it; but there is no possibility, I believe, of confounding the two species. The present form is, as has been said, a fairly large and stout worm. *Polytoreutus finni* is strikingly characterized by its length and slenderness. Nevertheless the appearance of the area which surrounds the generative pores has a certain likeness in the two species, both of which differ in this respect from other species of *Polytoreutus*. As will be seen from the accompanying drawing (text-fig. 83, p. 337), the ventral area of the