

A NEW SPECIES OF *NODARIA* FROM JAPAN
AND COREA.*NODARIA LEECHI*, sp. n.

Antennæ of male knotted and contorted about the middle. Primaries grey-brown tinged with lilacine, and with four transverse brown markings; antemedial and postmedial lines, the former slightly undulated, the latter rather wavy and curved round the end of cell; medial line broad, band-like, with a darker discal mark on it; submarginal line undulated, outwardly edged with whitish. Secondaries similar in colour to primaries and with two darker transverse lines, the outer one angled and outwardly edged with whitish below the middle. Expanse 24–26 millim.

Somewhat similar to *Nodaria fentoni*, Butl., but in the male separable therefrom by the knotted antennæ, and in both sexes by the different shape of the postmedial line. The secondaries also are darker in colour.

Described from a male specimen from Fusan in the National Collection at South Kensington, where also are a female specimen from Fusan and another from Gensan, one example of each sex from Tsuruga, and two males from Nagahama. All these were formerly in the Leech Coll., and were erroneously referred to *Nodaria fentoni*, Butl.

RICHARD SOUTH.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW BEETLES FROM THE
GOLD COAST, AND ANGOLA, WEST AFRICA.

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ZOGRAPHUS LANEI, sp. n. (fig. 1).

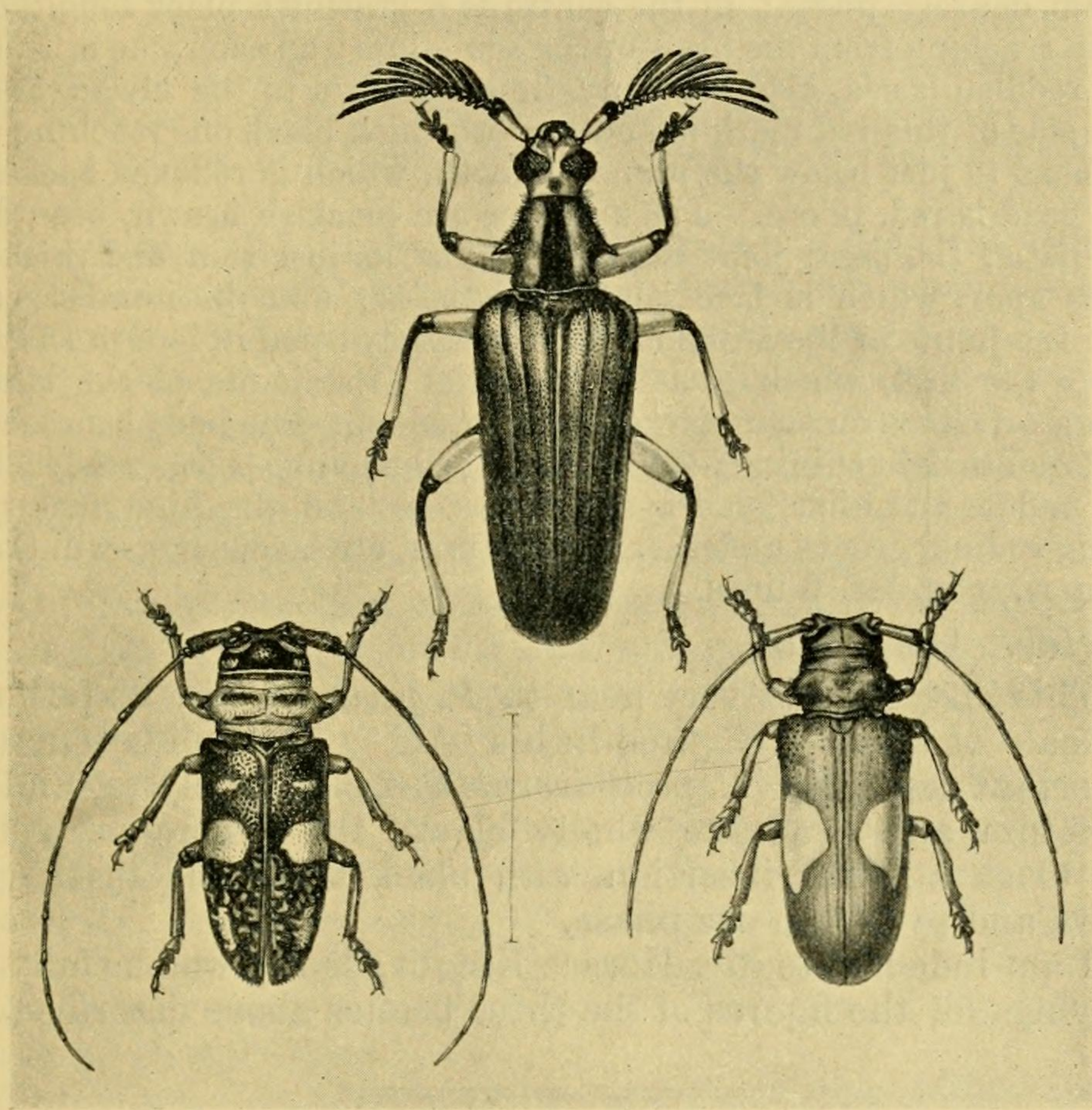
Shining black; pronotum transversely striate, in alternate bands of pale ochraceous pubescence, and shining black. The head is shining black, rugose, with two curved lines of pale ochraceous pubescence on each side, the one at the base being much shorter than the anterior line. The antennæ are very slightly longer than the body; the basal joint is stoutest, and shorter than the head, rather coarsely granulated, the second joint being smoother, and nearly three times as long as the first joint; the remaining joints are shorter than the second, and about equal in length; the segments are bluish grey at their basal insertion, and black at the apical end. The elytra are thickly and coarsely punctured and sparsely pilose; the humeral angles are slightly produced forward; a broad band of pale ochraceous hair on each elytron about the centre reaching from the lateral margin to near the suture, a short narrow pale ochraceous transverse fascia on each side of suture, half-way between the white pale band and the base, and in a line with these on each side are irregular pale ochraceous marks at margin of elytra; near the apical margin of

each elytron is a short longitudinal fascia of pale ochraceous hair, and from the centre to apex are small irregular dots of the same colour; the apices of the elytra are fringed with black hair. The body beneath and the legs and tarsi are black, with pale ochraceous hairs. Long. 8 lines, max. lat. 3 lines.

Hab. Angola.

PROSOPOCERA BIPLAGIATA, sp. n. (fig. 3).

Shining brown, densely covered with pale brown pubescence. The pronotum is roughly sculptured, and has a tooth on each side, and the



1.

2.

3.

posterior margin transversely striated. The scutellum is rounded, tongue-shaped. The head, legs, and antennæ are the same brown colour; the latter are longer than the body; the basal joint stoutest, and twice as long as the head, rather rougher than the second joint, which is nearly twice as long as the first; the third joint is not quite as long as second joint, and rather longer than the fourth joint; the remaining joints are of equal length. The elytra are rather coarsely punctured, and densely shortly pilose; the humeral angles are slightly raised, and near them the basal area is blackly tuberculate; an irregular triangular white spot about the centre, broader at the lateral margin, which it does not quite touch, and its apex reaching to

near the suture. The body beneath is of the same brown colour, densely pilose, with a long white lateral fascia reaching from the base of the head, where it is broadest to the base of the mesosternum, where it is pointed; in some specimens this mark is only on the mesosternum, in others it is absent. Long. 12 lines, max. lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Angola.

PLECTROGASTER JORDANI, sp. n. (fig. 2).

Elytra brownish black, piceous, coarsely and thickly punctured, and having on each elytron four longitudinal carinate lines, which terminate 2 lines from the apex. The scutellum is rounded, tongue-shaped. Pronotum densely pilose; in the centre is a brownish black longitudinal fascia reaching from the head to the scutellum; on each side of this is a rich reddish fascia, also reaching from the head to the elytra, and on each side of this red mark is another brownish black one reaching from the head to just below the pronotal tooth, which is reflexed backward. The head is red, pilose. The antennæ are blackish brown, beautifully pectinate; the basal joint is red, small at its insertion and thickened at its apex, which is blackish; the lamellæ, nine in number, arise from the joints of the antennæ and are nearly equal in length (3 lines), except the first, which is a little shorter; the joints of the lamellæ form a serrature on the under side of antennæ. The body beneath and the legs are light shining reddish brown; the joints of legs are blackish. The middle and hind femora are pubescent, and the hind femur has a longitudinal groove underneath; the tarsi are blackish brown. Long. 20 lines, max. lat. 6 lines.

Hab. Gold Coast.

This insect comes very near to *P. pectinicornis*, Waterhouse, a female of which is figured in his 'Aid'; but it differs in some important respects. *P. pectinicornis* has blacker elytra, and the pronotum and head are wholly black; the femora are yellow, and black at their insertion, with black tibiæ and tarsi. The elytra and pygidium are pilose.

I am indebted to Mr. Horace Knight for the wonderfully fine drawings for the figures of the three beetles above described.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON THE HEMIPTERA.

No. 4.

BY G. W. KIRKALDY.

GENERAL NOTES.

1. Schaum's 'Bericht' gives the dates of the nineteenth Band of Herrich-Schæffer's 'Wanzenartigen Insecten' as follows:—Heft 1, 1849; hefte 2–6, 1850; heft 7 (Index), 1853.

2. In a review in 'Nature,' W. T. Blanford (Dec. 31st, 1903, vol. 69, pp. 199–201) objected to my new name for the bed-bug, viz. *Klinophilos*, one of the grounds being that it was already