



c. Mesothorax of *Notonecta glauca*, front view.
l. l. limæ.

and the melanic variety *furcata*, Fab., and here also, finding the projecting pronotum if moved over the mesonotum elicited a sharp, high creak, I submitted the more rounded surface of the mesonotum to a high magnifying power, and found the cause to exist not as before, in lateral limæ, but in an obliquely striated band, lying along either side of the central lenticular depression, well seen in the dark variety, *furcata*,

contrasting, as in other cases, by its whitish appearance with the otherwise polished, punctured surface.

The sounds emitted by these bugs seem low when compared with those that can be reproduced in many Longicorn beetles. I am not aware that any of the species stridulate when seized, and although many emit clicking sounds when confined in a glass vessel, I never could detect an instance in which their production was not accompanied by the head striking on the bottom or sides of the receptacle. To examine the limæ in these and other insects, especially when they are minute, a dull, cloudy day, when there is reflected light, should be selected.

Guildford: 23rd March, 1877.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *TRIOZA*.

BY JOHN SCOTT.

TRIOZA DALEI.

♂. Dark brown. *Head*—crown dark brown, slightly paler next the eyes; posterior margin slightly concave; *face*: lobes dark brown, almost as long as the crown down the centre, apex somewhat acute; *antennæ* white, about as long as the crown and thorax together, 1st joint dark brown, 2nd at the base brown, apex of the 8th, 9th, and 10th black.

Thorax—pronotum yellow; mesonotum dark brown, central portion on the sides, at the insertion of the elytra and wings, yellow, on each side of the centre two somewhat indistinct yellowish longitudinal lines, posterior or scutelliform portion yellow. *Elytra* slightly turbid, about two and a half times as long as broad; costal margin, from the base to the apex, almost in a continuous curve, apex scarcely acute; nerves yellow at the base, towards and at the apex brown; radius short, straight, terminating considerably before the apex, base wide; apical fork of the cubitus small; outer arm of the dorsal fork describing a curve about equal to one-sixth of a circle. *Legs* yellow; *tarsi*: 2nd joint and claws black.

Abdomen dark brown, posterior margin of the segments narrowly yellow; genital plate with a brown band across the middle of the upper side; the tongs-like processes (zangen) viewed from the sides, not two-thirds the height of the posterior margin of the genital plate; apex black, broad, flat.

♀. Yellow. *Mesonotum*: central portion with two brown longitudinal lines on side. *Legs* yellow; *thighs* more or less broadly dark brown at the base. All the other characters as in the ♂. Length, 1 line (barely).

Belongs to the same section as *T. galii*, through the short, straight radius, but distinct from all other species known to me in the form of the bifurcation of the cubitus.

The only specimens I have seen were taken by the late J. C. Dale, Esq. (after whom I have named the species) in October, 1868, in the Isle of Wight, on thrift (*Statice armeria*), and also in November, 1871, below dead plants—I suppose also of thrift.

Lee: 17th May, 1877.

REMARKS ON SOME BRITISH HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA.

BY O. M. REUTER.

(Continued from page 14).

NYSIUS BRUNNEUS (Catal., 19, 3, and Saund., Synops., 142, 1).—I cannot find any essential difference between this species and *N. helveticus*, H.-Sch. (*N. maculatus*, Fieb. (Catal. 19, 2), is considered by Mr. Saunders, *l. c.*, p. 143, to be only a dark variety of the very variable *N. thymi*, Wolff. I have not seen any specimen of *N. maculatus*.)

[*Nysius maculatus*, Fieb., may possibly prove not to be distinct from *N. thymi*, Wolff; this has yet to be decided, the smaller size, shorter and darker antennæ, and black thighs of the former, are perceptible differences. Fieber pronounced the English examples sent to him to be his species.—J. W. D.]

TERATOCORIS DORSALIS (Catal., 26, 1) is *T. antennatus*, Boh. (as Saunders in Synops., 260, 1). This species varies much in colour, being more or less marked with black; the ♀ is sometimes almost unicolorous green. I have examined the types of Boheman.

PHYTOCORIS DUBIUS (Catal., 27, 3) is recorded by Mr. Saunders (Synops., 264, 3) as identical with *Ph. populi*, L., but to my mind it is a distinct species, differing from *Ph. populi* in being somewhat smaller, and in having the first joint of the antennæ a little shorter and mottled, not longitudinally streaked with black, as also in the pale

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