

DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW EUROPEAN SPECIES OF *PSYLLIDÆ*.

BY JOHN SCOTT.

Genus *TRIOZA*, Först.*TRIOZA DICHROA*.

♂. Black. *Face-lobes* long, projecting somewhat forward, somewhat stout at the base, apex acute, almost as long as the crown down the centre; divergence not so great as the base of either. *Antennæ* white, 1-2 joints black, apex of the latter white, from about 5-8 brownish, 9-10 black. *Elytra* clear, transparent, apex somewhat acute, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad; costal margin considerably convex from the base to the apex, and forming a continuous curve, dorsal margin slightly convex from the apex to the inner branch of the dorsal fork, then slightly concave to the claval suture where it recurves to the base; nerves fine, slightly brown, especially towards and at their apices; radial cell lanceolate; nervelets brown or fuscous; exterior branch of the dorsal fork forming a long curve. *Legs* pale yellow. *Abdomen* and *genitalia* green.

*Head*: crown and *face-lobes* black, the latter long, projecting slightly forward, viewed from the side very slightly concave on the anterior margin; almost as long as the crown down the centre; somewhat stout at the base, apex somewhat acute; divergence not so great as the base of either. *Antennæ* white, 1-2 joints black, apex of the latter white, from about 5-8 brownish, 9-10 black.

*Thorax*: *pro-* and *mesonotum* black, except the apical portion of the latter, which is pale yellow. *Elytra* clear, transparent, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad, apex somewhat acute; costal margin considerably convex, and from base to apex forming an almost continuous curve; dorsal margin slightly convex from the apex to the inner branch of the dorsal fork, then slightly concave to the claval suture, where it recurves to the base; radius slightly convex towards the dorsal margin; radial cell lanceolate, length of the cell, measured on the costal margin, a little longer than the distance between the apex of the elytron and that of the cell; nerves slightly brown, especially at their apices; nervelets brown or fuscous; exterior branch of dorsal fork forming a long curve. *Sternum* pale yellow or slightly brownish. *Legs* pale yellow; *tarsi*—1st pair generally black.

*Abdomen* green; *genitalia* green, processes, viewed from the side, broad, somewhat rectangular; length about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the breadth of the base, outer margin concave at the apex, so that it appears to be produced into a short tooth; inner margin with a minute blackish spot at the apex; genital plate as high as or a little higher than the processes, base broad, apex narrow, exterior margin somewhat "ogee"-shaped, apex acute, upper margin concave.

♀. Pale yellowish-green. *Eyes* purplish. *Face-lobes* pale, slightly projecting forward and somewhat concave on the anterior margin, as in the other sex. *Legs* pale; *tarsi*—1st pair pale, 2nd joint black; 3rd pair, *tibiæ*—vandykes (or frills) at the apex black.

All the other characters as in the ♂.

Length, 1 line.

Astrakan.



In appearance somewhat like *T. abdominalis*, Flor, but the great difference lies in the form of the exterior branch of the dorsal fork of the cubitus, also in the shape of the genital organs of the ♂.

I have been enabled, through the kindness of M. Jakowleff, to describe this and the following species, but in neither case does he furnish me with the name of the food-plant or the date of capture.

## Genus APHALARA, Först.

### APHALARA JAKOWLEFFI.

Chocolate or reddish-brown. *Crown*, *pro-* and *mesonotum* thickly punctured, having somewhat the appearance of being very finely scabrous. *Elytra* opaque, with a broad, almost black, velvety band round the apex, in which is a narrow, white transverse line; *costal margin* at the base slightly, and at the centre very perceptibly, concave; radial cell elongate, apex acute. *Wings* white, opaque; costal nerve for half its length from the base brownish-yellow, ulna red. *Legs* red-brown; *thighs* and *tibiæ* on the sides with narrow, transverse, slightly waved, frosted, silvery-white bands; *tarsi* and *claws* of the 3rd pair red. *Abdomen* above almost black, with a yellow line down the centre, widening to the apex; beneath, deep yellow; genitalia of the ♂ deep yellow.

*Head*: *crown* thickly punctured, having somewhat the appearance of being very finely scabrous. *Antennæ* yellowish or somewhat ruddy-brown, 1-2 joints ruddy-brown; 9-10 black, base of the former broadly yellowish or ruddy-brown.

*Thorax*: *pro-* and *mesonotum* thickly punctured, having somewhat the appearance of being very finely scabrous. *Elytra* opaque with a broad, almost black, velvety band round the apex, in which is a narrow white line extending from near the upper nerve of the furcation of the superior arm of the cubitus to, or slightly beyond, the upper nerve of the inferior arm of the same; *costal margin* at the base slightly concave, at the centre very perceptibly concave; *radial cell* elongate, apex acute, length about two-thirds the distance from the base to the apex; dorsal marginal appendage and nerve deep, velvety, brown-black, with two white oblong spots between the claval suture and the first nerve of the fork of the cubitus, round the apex a broad, almost black, velvety band, in which is a narrow white line (sometimes having a few very minute black dots on its surface) traversing the space between the upper nerve of the furcation of the superior arm of the cubitus to a little beyond the upper nerve of the inferior arm of the same; marginal apices of the nerves white; next the costal margin and extending to the apex of the radial cell a triangular, almost black, velvety patch, divided by a trapezoidal white spot, interior to this last is a triangular, more or less distinct, pale brown patch extending across the elytron, having its apex on the costal margin near the commencement of the concavity of the same.



*Wings* white, opaque; costal nerve for half its length from the base brownish-yellow; ulna red. *Legs* red-brown; *thighs* and *tibiæ* on the sides with narrow, transverse, slightly waved, frosted, silvery-white bands; *tarsi* and *claws* of 3rd pair red.

*Abdomen* above almost black, with a deep yellow or orange-yellow line down the centre, widening to the apex; beneath deep yellow or orange-yellow; *genitalia* of the ♂ deep yellow, side view somewhat roughly resembling a 7-shaped character. Length,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  line.

Astrakan.

Unlike every other European species with which I am acquainted.

1, St. Mildred's Terrace,  
Bromley Road, Lee, S.E. :  
2nd March, 1879.

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF HETEROMEROUS  
COLEOPTERA OF THE FAMILY CISTELIDÆ FROM HONOLULU.

BY CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

The species here described has been in the British Museum collection for some years, but without a name. Upon examination it has proved to be new to science, and to have characters which separate it from any genus known to me. I propose to call the genus *Labetis*.

LABETIS, *n. gen.*

Eyes reniform, widely separated above. Anterior coxæ slightly separated. Anterior tibiæ flattened, gradually but slightly becoming wider from the base to near the apex, at the apex suddenly enlarged on the outer side; the tibiæ of the intermediate and posterior legs slightly enlarged at the apex. The 3rd and 4th joints of the anterior and intermediate tarsi furnished with a lamella, the 3rd joint of the posterior tarsi has a well developed lamella. The other characters as in *Allecula*, as given by Lacordaire (Gen. Col., v, p. 502).

This genus closely resembles *Allecula*, but the anterior tibiæ are unlike those of any of the family, resembling slightly those of *Microzoum* in the *Opatrides*, but more elongate, and without any mesial tooth.

LABETIS TIBIALIS, *sp. n.*

*Elongato-ellipticus, convexus, flavus, nitidus, subtus piceus; thorace dense punctato; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis sat convexis crebre punctatis.*  
Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Sordid yellow, moderately shining, less so on the head and thorax; body beneath shining, pitchy. Head densely and rather strongly punctured. Thorax one-third broader than long, gently convex, gently narrowed from the base to the front, densely and strongly punctured, the anterior angles obtuse and not prominent, sides gently arcuate anteriorly, the posterior angles nearly right-angles, but blunt.



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Riley C. V. RILEY,  
Washington.

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"I suppose you are an entomologist?"

"Not quite so ambitious as that, sir. I should like to put my eyes on the individual entitled to that name. No man can be truly called an entomologist, sir; the subject is too vast for any single human intelligence to grasp."—  
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (*The Poet at the Breakfast Table*).

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