

Snout blunt, scarcely projecting beyond mouth ; nasal barbel, when laid back, extending to posterior edge of eye ; outer mandibular barbel much longer than inner, but shorter than maxillary barbel, which just reaches operculum. Teeth on palate in a curved band, which is narrowest in the middle. Dorsal I 7 ; spine not or but feebly serrated, $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head ; adipose fin longer than its distance from dorsal. Anal 18-20. Pectoral spine serrated, $\frac{3}{5}$ length of head ; clavicular process extending beyond its middle. Pelvics nearly or quite reaching anal. Caudal slightly emarginate or truncate. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{3}{5}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ as long as deep. Brownish, with traces of longitudinally expanded pale areas ; fins with dusky margins.

Five specimens, 75 to 130 mm. in total length, from Kia-tiang-fu.

In the largest specimen there is an interspace between the occipital process and the basal bone of the dorsal spine, but it evidently belongs to the same species as the others. *L. taeniat*us, Günth., differs in the smaller head, broader and rugose occipital process, and the more slender caudal peduncle.

LXVI. — *On a small Collection of Rhynchota made by Mr. David R. Tait at Henderson's Island.* By W. L. DISTANT.

HENDERSON'S (or, perhaps, as it is better known, Elizabeth) Island is only about five miles in length, and in the remote Pacific region : lat. $24^{\circ} 21'$ S. and long. $128^{\circ} 18'$ W. The fine species of *Catacanthus* here described is probably not endemic, but a migrant from some of the larger and little-known islands in this area.

The types are in the British Museum.

H E T E R O P T E R A.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

Subfam. SCUTELLERINÆ.

Coleotichus sp. ?

A single specimen, which I have been unable to identify.

Subfam. *PENTATOMINÆ*.*Catacanthus taiti*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium resplendent bronzy green; lateral margins to pronotum and two transverse spots with dark centres near the anterior pronotal margin, apex of scutellum, claval margins, lateral and apical margins and veins to corium, ochraceous; membrane bronzy black, the apical area much paler and bronzy brown; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; rostrum ochraceous, its apex piceous; antennæ with the first and second joints brownish ochraceous, remaining joints black; basal joint extending beyond apex of head, second, third, and fourth joints slightly but regularly increasing in length, fifth almost subequal in length to fourth, antenniferous tubercles visible from above; head obscurely transversely wrinkled, the central lobe a little projecting beyond the lateral lobes; pronotum finely transversely wrinkled and obscurely punctate, the lateral margins acute and reflexed, their anterior angles acutely shortly spinous; scutellum wrinkled and finely punctate, the basal area moderately convex, beyond which is a central longitudinal ridge not reaching apex, which just extends over the base of membrane; corium distinctly and somewhat thickly punctate; connexivum exposed beyond basal third of corium, ochraceous, with large blackish spots at the segmental incisures; membrane extending considerably beyond the apex of the abdomen, veins numerous and simple; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; abdominal spine long, its apex recurved, not quite reaching the anterior coxæ; anterior tibiæ a little dilated, posterior tibiæ slightly curved.

Long. 20 to 23 mm.

A peculiarity in this species, and one found also in several other species of *Catacanthus*, is in having the spiracles of the basal ventral segment exposed, not hidden by the metasternum. This character, strictly applied, would locate these species in the Tessaratominæ, but it has recently been shown that this course is not of universal application. Thus in 1881 I described the genus *Delocephalus* and on the exposure of the spiracles placed it in the Tessaratominæ, for which Horváth proposed a distinct tribal division, Delocephalini, and in which Schouteden described a second species. The last-named writer has since, and I think correctly, transferred the genus to the Phyllocephalinae. Another recent instance is of a genus correctly placed by Westwood and Stål in the Dinidorinæ, and incorrectly transferred on these characters alone by Bergroth to the Tessaratominæ.

C. taiti is allied to *C. viridicatus*, Dist.

HOMOPTERA.

Fam. Fulgoridæ.

Subfam. ISSINÆ.

Devagama insularis, sp. n.

Vertex brownish ochraceous; pro- and mesonota dull ochraceous; body beneath and legs paler ochraceous; tegmina dull greyish opaque, the venation (except in a pale central area) castaneous, on each side of the pale central area more or less suffused with dark castaneous, sometimes fasciately so, in other specimens almost obsoletely shaded; abdomen above broadly banded with piceous; face ochraceous, centrally shaded with piceous; clypeus dark castaneous; head broad, including eyes as wide as pronotum; vertex quadrangular, with a transverse ridge before anterior margin, its posterior margin moderately concave, its lateral margins ridged, an obscure central ridge in front of the transverse ridge; face a little concave at anterior margin, longer than broad, posteriorly slightly ampliate and rounded, centrally obscurely carinate and with a curved discal sublateral carination on each side; pronotum with its posterior margin truncate, anteriorly subtriangularly produced and with a faint central longitudinal ridge, margins of both pro- and mesonota carinate; tegmina placed vertically, strongly amplified posteriorly, the apical margin somewhat rounded, a distinct series of short apical veins, which are continued round apex on posterior edge of costal area.

Long., incl. tegm., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

I originally founded the genus *Devagama* for the reception of two Oriental species.

Devagama fasciata, sp. n.

A smaller species than *D. insularis*, the tegmina shorter and comparatively broader, the venation on the middle and apical areas pale and almost concolorous, the central pale area margined with two dark castaneous transverse fasciæ which are inwardly united; abdomen above ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous; apical margins of tegmina broadly rounded; pro- and mesonota subequal in length.

Long., incl. tegm., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Devagama maculata, sp. n.

Size and shape of *D. fasciata*, the anterior angles of vertex

more pronounced and acute ; tegmina with the venation dark ochraceous, that belonging to the short apical cells black, on basal half some prominent but irregularly shaped and sized black spots, and near centre a curved ochraceous discal fascia ; body beneath testaceous, legs testaceous.

Long., incl. tegm., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Fam. Cercopidæ.

Clovina insignis, sp. n.

Vertex ochraceous, narrow lateral margins (somewhat discontinuous) black ; pronotum black, with a broad central longitudinal fascia, not reaching anterior margin, ochraceous ; scutellum pale ochraceous ; tegmina black, apical areas of clavus (but not the claval suture), and broad, sinuate lateral margins, abruptly widening posteriorly, more or less ochraceous ; body beneath and legs ochraceous ; head as broad as pronotum, about as long as breadth between eyes ; narrowed and subacutely rounded anteriorly ; pronotum distinctly transversely striate, strongly excavate before base of scutellum ; scutellum longer than broad, obscurely transversely striate ; tegmina finely punctate ; face somewhat convex, but distinctly flattened on disk ; clypeus not quite reaching the apices of the anterior coxæ ; apex of rostrum black ; posterior tibiæ bispinose ; apices of tarsi black.

Long. 7 mm.

LXVII.—*Descriptions of Eight new Marine Gastropoda, mostly from Japan.* By G. B. SOWERBY, F.L.S.

[Plate IX.]

Cominella fortilirata, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Testa elongato-fusiformis, imperforata, solidiuscula, sordide albida, epidermide fusca tenuiter induta ; spira elongata, elata, pyramidalis ; anfractus 6, convexi, spiraliter quinque lirati ; liris elevatis, crassis, leviter complanatis ; interstitiis excavatis, oblique filostriatis ; anfractus ultimus spiram circiter æquans ; liris 15, munitus, antice leviter concavus ; apertura subpyriformis, intus sulcata, albida ; columella rectiuscula, albida, lævis.

Long. 55, maj. diam. 33 mm.

Hab. Urup, Kuril Islands.

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 8. Vol. xi.