

dum. *Palpi-labiales* 3-articulati, articulo terminali securiformi (1 *d*). *Thorax* subcylindraceus. *Elytra* linearia, elongata. *Tarsi* articulis intermediis obcordatis (1 *f*).

Allelidea Ctenostomoides.

A. æneo-nigra, capite thoraceque punctulatissimis; elytris punctato-striatis, fasciâ mediâ nec non maculâ ad basin, alterâque ad apicem, sub-flavescentibus, labio testaceo: antennis testaceis, ad apicem piceis; tarsi, femorumque basi pallidioribus.

Long. corp. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. in Australasia.

Obs.—This genus is allied to *Dasytes*.

Order HOMOPTERA.

Genus ALLELOPLASIS. (Pl. XVII. fig. 4.)

Antennæ tri-articulatæ; articulis duabus basalibus magnis, harum primâ brevissimâ, secundâ longitudine latitudinem excellentem, tertiâ minutâ, orbiculari, setâ terminali (fig. 4 *e*). *Alæ* duæ, elongatæ, graciles; nervulo medio per totam unuscujusque longitudinem excurrente, ramusculis obliquis ad latera divergentibus (4 *f*). *Tarsi* tri-articulati (4 *g*, *h*).

Alleloplasis Darwinii.

Descrip. Pitchy-brown; under part of the thorax pale testaceous. Abdomen black, with two white spots at the base on each side; above brown; beneath pale testaceous; the sides with two oblique white bands, each with a series of black spots. Wings spotted alternately with black and white. Legs pitchy-testaceous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; wings included $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. in Australasia.

Obs.—This extraordinary insect was discovered by C. Darwin, Esq. whilst “sweeping in coarse grass and brushwood; King George’s Sound.” I have therefore named it after this gentleman, who has done so much towards the advancement of science, and to whom Entomology owes so much, since he has brought to this country an immense collection of insects from various parts of the world, and particularly of the minute species which had been comparatively neglected.

Plate XVII. Fig. 4. The insect seen sideways; 4 *a*, the same seen from above; 4 *b*, ditto, with the wings removed; 4 *c*, front of head; 4 *d*, promuscis; 4 *e*, eye and antenna; 4 *f*, wing; 4 *g* and 4 *h*, apex of tibiæ and tarsi.

Genus CEPHALELUS, Percheron.

This genus was characterized by M. Percheron in Guérin's *Magasin de Zoologie*, and as it was founded upon a single species, it is not remarkable that his definition is in one point too close to admit of some other species which evidently belong to the same natural group. I allude to the comparative length of the elytra: these in the species described by M. Percheron are shorter than the abdomen; he has therefore inserted this character into the definition of the genus, whereas it would appear from the circumstance of my possessing two new species in which the elytra are longer than the abdomen, it ought rather to be looked upon as a specific character.

Cephalelus marginatus.

C. pale brown. Elytra with the outer margin pale yellow, joined internally by a long blackish streak. Head much elongated anteriorly, and produced almost to a point.

Long. corp. 4—6 $\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Var. β dark brown. Elytra inclining to black towards the outer margin; the margins pale testaceous.

Var. γ uniform pale brown.

Hab. King George's Sound.

Cephalelus brunneus.

C. pale brown. Head with anterior produced part rather broad and rounded.

Long. corp. 5—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. near Sydney.

Obs.—These insects appear to vary much in size. I have examined several specimens of each of the species here described, and find that the most ready character for distinguishing them consists in the form of the anterior produced part of the head. In *C. marginatus* this portion is narrower, and consequently more pointed at the apex. In following the outline from the eye to the apex of the process, the line bends slightly inwards, so that towards the apex the two sides are nearly parallel. Then if we take a transverse section of this part of the head, we shall find the outline forms almost an oval but flatted beneath.

In *C. brunneus*, if we take the same section, we find the outline rounded above and concave beneath, nearly resembling the form of the new moon. In following the outline from the eye to the apex of the anterior portion of the head, the line is straight on each side, but converging gradually towards the apex, which part is rounded and broader than in *C. marginatus*.