ON THE GENUS LAMENIA STAL.

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Stal founded the genus Lamenia in 1859 (Eugenies Resa Zoo., 277, Pl. IV., f. 5), for caliginea from Tahiti, and the genus Herpis in 1861 (K. Vet. Ak. Hanal., III., No. 6, p. 8), for fuscovittata and four other species from Brazil; in 1866 in a footnote on page 193 of Hemiptera Africana he sank Herpis and Lamenia. Uhler in 1889 (Stand. Nat. Hist., II., 233), placed Paciloptera vulgaris Fitch into Lamenia and since then several North American species have been placed in this genus, all congeneric with vulgaris. Fowler's Cedusa funesta is congeneric with vulgaris and (according to Melichar, 1905, Wien. Ent. Zeit., 285), Attalia = Herpis.

Stal's figure of caliginea is very clear, and shows the narrow, parallel-sided form of the tegmen with the subcosta and radia amalgamated to near their apices, and the subcostal cell small, a tegmen typical of Thyrocephalus Kirkaldy, whereas vulgaris and its allies have the tegmen much broader, the subcosta and radia separate from near the base and the subcostal cell large. For these reasons I do not consider it advisable to keep vulgaris and caliginea in the same genus. All the specimens I have seen from Central and South America are congeneric with vulgaris so that it appears best to place that species along with all its allies under Herpis and to have Lamenia with its type only, or to place all the eleven known species of Thyrocephalus under the latter genus.

Cenchrea dorsalis appears to differ from Herpis in having no subantennal keel across the gena, the antennal chamber being entirely pronotal (Westwood's figure of the tegmen also shows differences, which I do not like to emphasize until I can examine a specimen); from Syntames it differs by the absence of a central longitudinal keel on face, and from Basileocephalus and Phaciocephalus by the presence of a transverse keel between vertex and face.

OBITUARY.

Mr. L. E. Ricksecker, well-known collector of California insects, died in San Diego in that State, January 30, 1913. He was especially devoted to the collection of Coleoptera, and distributed amongst his correspondents in the east many interesting specimens.

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