

no process on the abdominal part of the scutum; for further characters of this species, see the original description. I am inclined to think that *Acudorsum* is a synonym of *Hinzuanius*.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

- Fig. 1. *Zalmoxis austerus*, sp. n. Outer view of palp.  
 Fig. 1 a. Ditto. Fourth leg of male, outer view.  
 Fig. 2. *Vima insignis*, gen. et sp. n. Palp, outer view.  
 Fig. 3. *Ibalonius quadriguttatus*, sp. n. Chelicera, outer view.  
 Fig. 3 a. Ditto. Palp, inner view.  
 Fig. 4. *Podoctis taprobanicus*, sp. n. Anterior end of body and proximal part of first leg, from the side.  
 Fig. 5. *Podoctis willeyi*, sp. n. Chelicera of male, outer view.  
 Fig. 5 a. Ditto. Trochanter and femur of first leg, from the side.  
 Fig. 6. *Baramia vorax*, gen. et sp. n. Palp and anterior end of body, from the side.  
 Fig. 6 a. Ditto. Chelicera, outer view.  
 Fig. 6 b. Ditto. Trochanter and femur of first leg, from the side.  
 Fig. 7. *Epedanus orientalis*, sp. n. Chelicera of male, outer view.  
 Fig. 7 a. Ditto. Palp, outer view.  
 Fig. 8. *Epedanus siamensis*, sp. n. Chelicera of male, outer view.  
 Fig. 9. *Parabiantes longipalpis*, gen. et sp. n. Anterior view of ocular tubercle.  
 Fig. 9 a. Ditto. Palp, outer view.

VIII.—*Hersilia (Clausidium) vancouverensis*.

By KATHLEEN HADDON.

[Plate II.]

*Hersilia (Clausidium) vancouverensis*, sp. n.

In the summer of 1911 Mr. F. A. Potts, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, collected a large number of specimens of *Callianassa pugettensis* from a stretch of sandy beach at Hammond Bay, near Nanaimo, Vancouver Island. A small copepod occurred in vast numbers in the gill-chambers and also all over the body of many of the *Callianassa*, conspicuous on account of the bright red colour of the egg-sacs. They alternated between a state of quiescence, during which they were attached to the surface of the host, and rapid jerky movements, made when disturbed. The tiny male was attached to the tail of the female in almost every case.

On his return home Mr. Potts gave me the copepod for identification, and I found that it belonged to the genus *Hersilia*.

Apparently only one species, *Hersilia (Clausidium) apodiformis* (Philippi), has been recorded, and it occurs in the Adriatic and Mediterranean. Dr. Cerruti, of the Zoological Station at Naples, very kindly sent some parasitic copepods from *Callianassa subterranea* which tally with the published descriptions of *Hersilia apodiformis*.

On comparing this species with the one from Vancouver Island, I concluded that the latter presented differences which entailed the formation of a new species; I have hence named it *Hersilia vancouverensis*.

The genus *Hersilia* may be distinguished from the other genera comprising the family Hersiliidæ by the following points\* :—

*Hersilia*.—The mandible consists of two accessory pieces besides the tooth (Pl. II. figs. 2 & 2 a).

*Giardella*.—The mandible resembles the above, but the maxillipeds of the male have the distal joint in the form of a long curved claw.

*Hersilodes*.—The mandible consists of three accessory pieces besides the tooth.

*Specific characters of Hersilia (Clausidium) apodiformis (Philippi).*

*Female*.—Length 1.35 mm.

Carapace practically covering abdomen.

Abdomen rather slender.

Antennules depressed, few hairs on anterior margin.

Mandibles bearing a tooth with serrated edges and no hairs (fig. 2 a).

No gap between maxillipeds and first thoracic legs.

Fifth thoracic leg slender, no fine hairs (fig. 3 a).

Infects *Callianassa subterranea*.

*Hab.* The Adriatic and Mediterranean.

*Specific characters of Hersilia (Clausidium) vancouverensis, sp. n. (Pl. II. fig. 1.)*

*Female*.—Length 1.6 mm.

Carapace only reaches to last thoracic joint.

Abdomen long and broad.

\* E. Canu, 1888.

Antennules bent upwards, numerous hairs on upper edge. Mandibles bearing a tooth with smooth edges and having a row of hairs (Pl. II. fig. 2).

Considerable gap between maxillipeds and first thoracic legs.

Fifth thoracic leg broad, with a few fine hairs (fig. 3).

Infects *Callianassa pugettensis*.

*Hab.* Near Nanaimo, Vancouver Island.

The other appendages of the females of the two species are similar.

The males of the two species are alike, except that the antennules are bent as in their respective females and the Vancouver Island form is slightly larger than the one from Naples.

#### Literature.

1839. *Hersilia apodiformis*, Philippi. "Einige zoologische Notizen." Archiv für Naturgesch. Tafel iv. figs. 9-11, p. 128.  
 1840. *Hersilia apodiformis*, Philippi. H. Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crustacés, tome iii. pl. xxxvii. fig. 23, p. 417.  
 1866. *Hersilia apodiformis*, Philippi. C. Heller, "Carcinolog. Beitr. zur Fauna der adriat. Meeres." Verhandl. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, Bd. xvi. p. 750.  
 1874. *Clausidium testudo*, Kossmann. "Ueber *Clausidium* . . . &c." Verhandl. phys.-med. Ges. n. F. Bd. vii. Taf. vi.  
 1875. *Hersilia apodiformis*, Philippi. Claus, "Neue Beiträge z. Kennt. par. Cop." Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool. Bd. xxv. 1, Taf. xxii.  
 1888. *Hersilia apodiformis*, Philippi. Canu, "Les Copépodes marins du Boul. (1) iii." Bull. Sc. de la Fr. et de la Belg. iii. sér. 1, t. xix. p. 406.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

##### Lettering.

*an*=antennule; *an'*=antenna; *l*=lower lip; *m*=mandible; *mx*=maxillule; *mx'*=maxilla; *mxp*=maxilliped; *t*=tooth of mandible; *tel*=telson; *th'*-*th*<sup>5</sup>=thoracic legs 1-5.

*Fig. 1.* *Hersilia vancouverensis*, sp. n. Female, with diminutive male attached to the lower part of the abdomen.

*Fig. 2.* Mandible of *Hersilia vancouverensis*.

*Fig. 2 a.* Mandible of *Hersilia apodiformis* (Philippi).

*Fig. 3.* Fifth thoracic leg of *Hersilia vancouverensis*.

*Fig. 3 a.* Fifth thoracic leg of *Hersilia apodiformis*.

#### IX.—Descriptions of *Ethiopian Rhynchota* (*Heteroptera*).

By W. L. DISTANT.

##### Pentatomidæ.

##### *Plataspis angolensis*, sp. n.

Above ochraceous, much suffused and punctured with black, on the scutellum the punctures and suffusions obscurely resemble three discal longitudinal fasciæ; head somewhat sparsely blackly punctate, a central black spot on disk and two basal longitudinal spots behind it; the anterior margin centrally subtruncate, obliquely rounded on each side to eyes; pronotum more thickly punctate, the basal area more suffused with black, on anterior area two black-margined transverse spots; outside the basal angles of scutellum a distinct basal orange-yellow spot; scutellum less blackly marked and punctured on the lateral areas and between the pseudo-longitudinal fasciæ on disk; the sternum is subviolaceously opaque; head beneath and sternal margins ochraceous with scattered black punctures; legs, rostrum, and abdomen beneath brighter and darker ochraceous; central fascia to sternum and abdomen, narrow segmental abdominal margins, and a transverse waved fascia to basal segment, black.

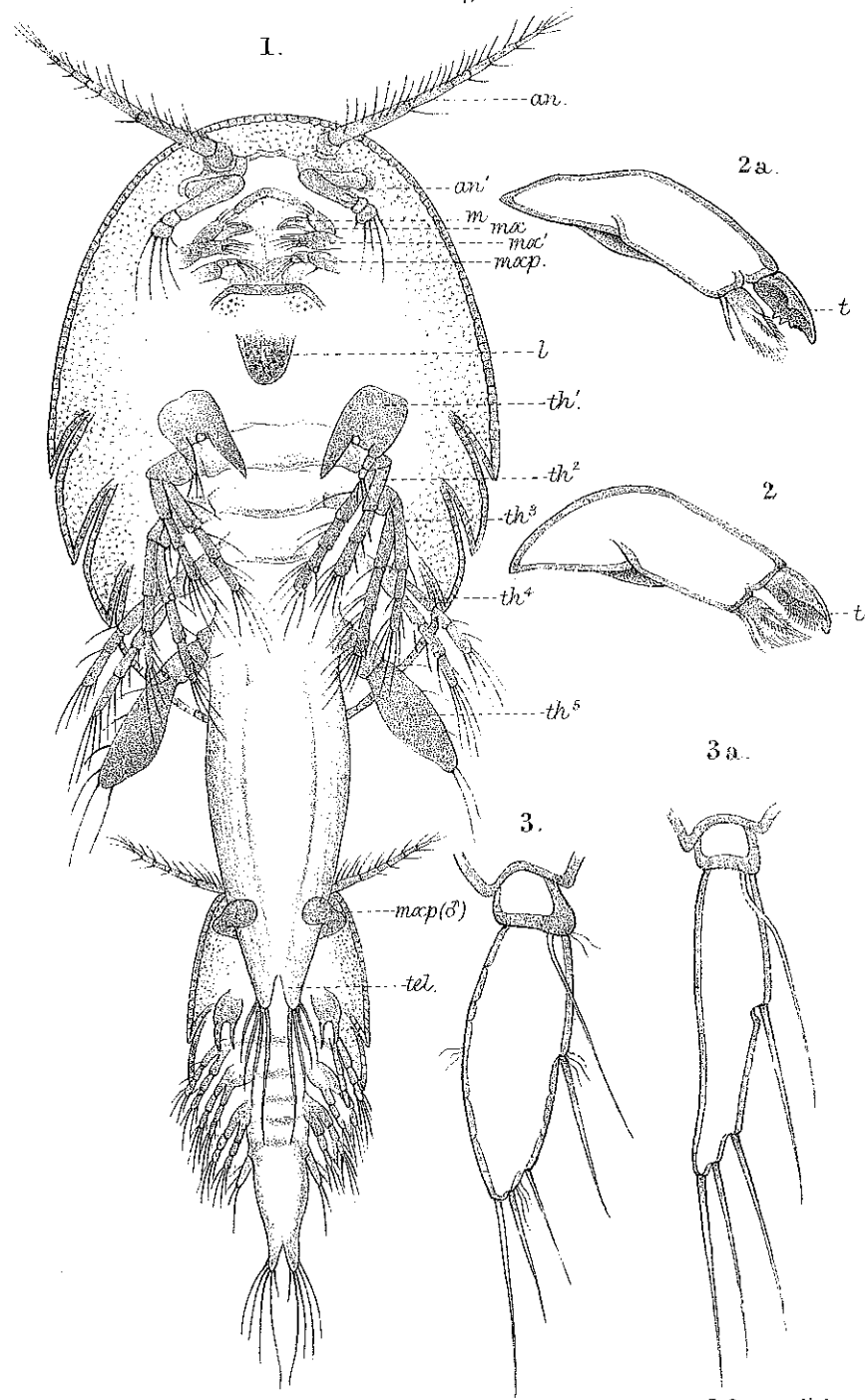
Of the size and shape of *P. horvathi*, Hagl., but the anterior margin of the head not centrally sinuous, but evenly continuous.

Long. 10; lat. 9½ mm.

*Hab.* Angola (Brit. Mus.).

##### *Myrochea inermis*, sp. n.

Pale ochraceous; head with the margins of the lateral lobes (narrowly) and the margins of the central lobe (broadly) black; pronotum with four longitudinal black fasciæ composed of confluent black punctures, two similar longitudinal black fasciæ to scutellum; corium, excluding lateral marginal area, thickly, sometimes almost confluent blackly punctate; membrane greyish brown; head beneath with a large black spot on each side of base of rostrum, and some black spots at base; pro- and mesonota centrally and sublaterally black; abdomen beneath with a central segmental series of large transverse black spots and with two longitudinal series of black punctures on each lateral area; legs ochraceous; a subapical annulation and apices to femora, the anterior tibiæ,



K.H. del.

J. Green lith.