Mr. G. R. Waterhouse's Description of


*Alleledia* Ctenostomoides.

*A. ãeneo-nigra*, capite thoraceque punctulatissimis; elytris punctato-striatis, fasciâ mediâ nec non maculâ ad basin, alterâque ad apicem, sub-ßavescentibus, labio testaceo: antennis testaceis, ad apicem piccis; tarsis, femorumque basi pallidioribus.

Hab. in Australasia.

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

Order HOMOPTERA.

Genus *Alleloplasis*. (Pl. XVII. fig. 4.)

*Antennæ* tri-articulatae; articulis duabus basalibus magnis, harum primâ brevissimâ, secundâ longitudine latitudinem excellente, tertiâ minutâ, orbiculari, setâ terminali (fig. 4 e). *Aleo* due, elongate, graciles; nervulo medio per totam uniusculosus longitudinem excurrente, ramusculi obliquis ad latera divergentibus (4 f). *Tarsi* tri-articulati (4 g, h).

*Alleloplasis* Darwini.ii.

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.

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, pronımescus; 4 e, eye and antenna; 4 f, wing; 4 g and 4 h, apex of tibîe and tarsi.