Male: Lateral margins connexival segments 3–7 sinuate, slightly so in anterior segments, more strongly posteriorly. Paratergites of 8th segment prominent, bilobed but not strongly so; inner lobe broadly rounded; outer lobe with an almost straight long outer margin, apex rounded. Ventrally spiracles placed near lateral margins in anterior segments, more distant from margins posteriorly; posterior margins segments 6 and 7 angulate, strongly emarginate, straight on either side of middle; segment 8 with disc evenly swollen.

Colour: Dorsally and ventrally black or very dark brown; postero-lateral angles of connexival segments marked with white or buff. Dorsally head with pair of light lines described above.

LENGTH: Females: 5.8mm (mean, 8 specimens); range, 5.2–6.2mm.

Males: 4.7mm (mean, 2 specimens); range, 4.6–4.8mm.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Unfortunately, I have not recorded all the data on the labels of the specimens I examined in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). I include them here, however, because I have, at least, made notes of the localities.

New Zealand: 1 ♀, bush, Cape Reinga, 30.1.62, B. M. May (P.D.D.); 1 ♀, Mangere, Auckland, 20.4.50, K. P. Lamb (P.D.D.); 1 ♀, Timaru, 2.3.42, D. Spiller (P.D.D.); 1 ♀, Tokaanu, 29.12.40, K. Harrow (P.D.D.); 1 ♂, no data (Bergroth Collection, H.M.); 1 – (abdomen missing), Whangarei, 18–20.3.31, E. S. Gourlay (E.D.); 1 ♀, 67a (no other data) (E.D.); 1 ♀, Tyndall's Bay, Whangaparaoa Peninsula, 22.3.65, K. Somerfield (A.U.); 1 ♀, Tyndall's Bay, 5.2.66, J. Robb (A.U.); 1 ♀, Ross, Westland, 27.1.64, D. Cowley (A.U.); 1 ♀, Port Waikato, D. Cowley (A.U.); Ohakune, J. G. Myers (B.M.); Wellington City (window), J. G. Myers (B.M.).

Australia: Mt. Wellington, Tasmania (B.M.); Launceston, Tasmania (B.M.); Hobart, Tasmania (B.M.); Hobart, Tasmania, M. Lea (B.M.); Tasmania, J. W. Evans (B.M.); 1 ♀, Brisbane, 15.10.59 (U.Q.); 1 ♂, F. W. Lake, 10ml N of Rocky R., Via Coen, N. Qld., 17.12.64, G. Monteith (U.Q.).

This species has been recorded from Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and the Chatham Islands. I have concluded from measurements of the parts, especially the antennal segments, and from other characters that the Australian and New Zealand specimens belong to the same species. There is some diversity in the antennal segment ratios of the specimens examined but the range of variability among the New Zealand insects is not significantly different from that found amongst the Australian. One feature of interest which deserves further investigation when more specimens are available is the extent of erosion of the median carinae of the pronotum. In New Zealand specimens each carina is reduced in the anterior third to a row of small tubercles; in the Queensland specimens there is a single high narrow tubercle. When a greater range is studied, however, it is possible that wide variability in this feature will become apparent.

This species does not seem to have been found in colonies, the specimens collected usually being solitary individuals. It has often been taken on the sides of buildings and on windows; apparently it is a good flier. Myers (1926) records observations on its habits.

Subfamily CALISIINAE Stål, 1873, Kongl.

Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl., Band II(2): 138.

The Calisiinae are placed by Usinger and Matsuda (1959) near the Aradinae (see p 81 above). They are to be distinguished from that subfamily by the greatly enlarged scutellum which covers almost all the abdominal dorsum except the connexiva.