

tropical areas, a phenomenon that may be to some extent the result of inadequate collecting in the tropics. However, I have examined large collections of Miridae from Africa, and have found very few Phylini from areas other than the Mediterranean and South Africa. Examination of the known distributions of the Bryocorinae and Deracocorinae, which are no more or less well known than the Phylini, reveals that they are primarily tropical, with only a very few representatives in temperate regions. This confirms that although absolute faunal compositions are not known, the relative diversity of mirid taxa in temperate and tropical areas is well enough known to make useful comparisons.

#### DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL GENERA.

*Anapsallus* Odhiambo, 1959c, pp. 680–681.

Odhiambo (1959c) placed *Anapsallus* in the Hallodapini because of its wide pronotal collar. My examination of the holotype of *A. marmoratus* Odhiambo reveals that in fact there is no pronotal collar and that the genus belongs in the Phylini.

*Ellenia* Reuter, 1910a, see page 157.

*Erythrocorista* Lindberg, 1958, see Orthotylini.

*Millerimiris* Carvalho, 1951b.

Carvalho (1951b) placed *Millerimiris* in the Orthotylini, but his illustrations of the male genitalia indicate that it is actually a member of the Phylini. My examination of the holotype of *M. punctatus* Carvalho reveals that the parempodia are only weakly fleshy and similar to the type found in *Ellenia* and *Capecapsus*.

*Parafulvius* Carvalho, 1954.

This genus was placed in the Fulviini (Cylapinae) by Carvalho (1954), on the basis of the type of claws and male genitalia. Carvalho (1954) stated that *Parafulvius* resembles *Amblytylus* Fieber. In fact it is probably closely related to that genus. The genitalia as illustrated by Carvalho are definitely phylinae, and the claws, although they may be long and slender, fit into the range of variation found in the Phylinae.

*Paramixia* Reuter, 1900, Pilophorini, see page 210.

*Platyscytus* Reuter, 1907a.

This genus has been assigned to the Orthotylini by Carvalho (1952a; 1958b). Examination of illustrations of the male genitalia of species of *Platyscytus* described by Carvalho (1953b) and Car-