

sure more than twice the length of scutellum, cuneus placed much behind the level of the claval apex, the distance being about equal to the length of the cuneus, about one-third the length of costal margin of corium, horizontal, not at all deflected, longer than broad, at the outer basal angle provided with a small but distinct cell<sup>1</sup>, the basal incisure very short, basal margin transverse, paracuneus tapering from the rather narrow base to the apex, outer cell of membrane less than half the length of inner cell, not quite reaching base of cuneus, inner cell not quite reaching the level of the cuneal apex, the cubital vein a little diverging from the almost straight corio-cuneal margin<sup>2</sup>, the apical angle narrowly rounded, the dividing (radial) vein continued beyond the cells to the exterior margin of the membrane, this additional section of the vein slightly convergent to inner margin of cuneus, forming an obtuse angle with the ordinary section and rendering the membrane tricellulate by the formation of a supernumerary cell behind the ordinary outer cell. Vagina reaching middle of venter. Fore coxae reaching middle of mesosternum; femora increasing in length from first to third pair, fore and middle femora linear, hind femora about reaching apex of abdomen, distinctly incrassated, the apical third narrowing toward apex; tibiae sparingly set with short rigid setae (hind tarsi missing).

Does not seem to be nearly related to any described genus.

**Cyrtotylus rubricatus** n. sp. — Above pale green, erectly palely pilose, slightly shining, head and pronotum opaque, beneath greenish white, antennal scrobes, an upper lateral dot to clypeus, lora, a vertical line behind eyes, a crescent-shaped basal spot to pronotum reaching its middle, scutellum, a rather broad vitta running from middle of clavus to inner apical angle of corium, and a lateral vitta to propleurae cinnabar-red, paracuneus, outer and inner margins and apex of cuneus, and a dot at basal angles of abdominal segments

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<sup>1</sup> This cell is present also in some other genera of the Miridae, but has never been mentioned in the descriptions.

<sup>2</sup> For the sake of shortness I give the name corio-cuneal margin to the inner apical margin of the corium combined with the interior margin of the cuneus.