

13. *Tibetocoris margaretae* sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra clothed above with long irregular sparse pale pubescence, which is somewhat tomentose on the head; and with a few black hairs on the elytra. Pale greyish white, tinged with yellowish green, vertex near eyes minutely transversely striate with brown, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, and distal third of femora with minute brown spots, antennae greyish brown, basal joint paler, tarsi brown becoming almost black apically, mesosternum and apical joint of rostrum black, abdomen greenish grey. First joint of antenna with two subapical black bristles, second joint narrow proximally, somewhat widened apically but throughout narrower than the first, third and fourth subequal in width, and slightly narrower than the proximal end of the second; second joint just under three times as long as the first; third joint about three-fifths as long as the second and fourth three-fifths the third (0.33, 0.95, 0.58, 0.33 mm.).

Anterior femur with three conspicuous subapical and three small apical bristles, tibia with about nine black bristles; the tibia one and one-third times as long as the femur and twice the length of the tarsus (0.80, 0.98, 0.51 mm.), the tarsal joints overlapping at their articulations, the second a little longer than the first and a little shorter than the third which is twice as long as the claws (0.15, 0.18, 0.22, 0.11 mm.).

Intermediate femur with two apical and one conspicuous subapical bristle tibia with about 16 bristles, tibia just over one and one-third times the length of the femur and two and a half times the tarsus (0.90, 1.24, 0.51 mm.), second tarsal joint twice as long as first, third just longer than second and more than twice as long as claws (0.12, 0.24, 0.25, 0.11 mm.). Posterior femur with two conspicuous subapical bristles, tibia with about 16 bristles, tibia about one and a half times as long as femur and three times as long as the tarsus (1.34, 2.04, 0.69 mm.), second tarsal joint two and a half times as long as the first and slightly longer than the third which is just over twice as long as the claws (0.15, 0.36, 0.33, 0.15 mm.).

♂ Right paramere hook-shaped (Plate X, fig. 18), left paramere styliform (Plate X, fig. 19).

Length 3.75 mm., breadth 1.27 mm.

INDIAN TIBET. 5 ♂♂, L 57, Slope of mountain on south side of the valley of the Chang-chenmo River, near Pamzal, altitude c. 5220-5270 m. (c. 17,000-17,300 ft.), on *Artemisia minor* Jacq., 18 July, 1932. 3 ♂♂ (*type* and *paratypes*) L 62a, Nying-ri c. 5120 m. (c. 16,800 ft.), on *Artemisia minor* Jacq., 26 July, 1932. 6 ♂♂ L 63 Chungang La, just above top of pass which constitutes the boundary of India and the independent territories of Tibet, altitude 5305 m. (17,400 ft.), on *Artemisia minor* Jacq., 19 July, 1932. 1 ♂, 77 Kakstet La, altitude c. 5360 m. (c. 17,600 ft.), on *Artemisia minor* Jacq., 18 August, 1932.

The present genus is probably most closely allied to *Tuptonia* Reuter, from which it differs mainly in the longer pseudarolia. This character, if the feeble markings on the femora be neglected, would bring the genus into the neighbourhood of *Asciodema* in Reuter's key (1884); *Asciodema*, however, differs markedly from *Tibetocoris* in the structure of the head and legs. The specimens are all somewhat teneral and the prosternum therefore tends to be distorted, but in the best preserved of them it shows no trace whatever of being convex, in this rather resembling the series of genera originally separated by Reuter as the division *Oncotylaria*.