

ments of antennæ—pallid. First segment of antennæ about equal to length of pronotum, the former somewhat incrassate; 2nd segment  $2\frac{2}{3}$  longer than 1st,  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  longer than 3rd, and a little more than twice as long as 4th. Base of pronotum twice as wide as collar. Posterior femora somewhat incrassate, tibiæ about  $\frac{1}{3}$  longer than femora.

Long. (including elytra) 7–8 mill., lat. 2–3 mill.

*Hab.* INDIA, Kangra Valley (4500 ft., August 1899, Dudgeon).

*Kangra*, gen. nov.

Somewhat allied to *Hyalopeplus*, Stål, but readily separable by the less robust form, longer and slenderer antennæ, less hyaline elytra, non-carinate pronotum, etc. Elongate, parallel-sided, almost impunctate, smooth above. Head and pronotum subhorizontal. Vertex immarginate with a distinct transverse sulcus; genæ mediocre, clypeus prominent. Rostrum reaching beyond posterior femora. First 3 segments of antennæ longer than body (excluding elytra). Pronotum superficially punctured, transversely sulcate, laterally immarginate, nearly 3 times as wide at base as at collar, widely rounded, lateral margins slightly concave. Elytra extending far beyond apex of abdomen, very finely punctured, cuneus longer than wide at base. Legs elongate.

24. *K. dudgeoni*, sp. nov. (Plate V, fig. 5.)

= *Capsus stramineus*, Walker, l. c., p. 120 (nec Walker, l. c., p. 96).

Head and pronotum pale dirty stramineofuscous. Eyes blackish-brown. A number of oblique striæ on each side of the vertex in front of the eyes, interior margin of clavus, apical margin of corium, membranal nervures—sanguineous. Elytra pale greenish-testaceous. Scutellum blackish-sanguineous, apex of posterior femora dark sanguineous. Venter and legs pale greenish-testaceous. Vertex a trifle wider than an eye, eyes somewhat oblique, not touching pronotum. First segment of antennæ thicker than the others, a trifle longer than pronotum; 2nd  $2\frac{2}{3}$  as long as the 1st, slightly longer than 3rd. Posterior femora reaching beyond apex of abdomen, subincrassate, tibiæ  $\frac{1}{3}$  longer than femora, 1st tarsal segment shorter than either 2nd or 3rd.

Long. 8 mill., lat. 2 mill.

*Hab.* INDIA, Kangra Valley (4500 ft., August 1899, Dudgeon).