last superficially transversely rugose. Elytra rugose-punctate, interior area of membrane much longer than exterior, the latter coriaceous.

Pale (slightly greenish) testaceous. Eyes black. Anterior femora apically, and anterior tarsi, blackish. Elytra pale olivaceous; clavus centrally and subexterolaterally, corium subcostally—narrowly blackish. Membranal nervures and abdomen pale greenish-testaceous.

Long. $9\frac{3}{4}$ mill., lat. max. 2 mill.

Hab. AUSTRALIA, Victoria, Alexandra.

Austromiris, gen. nov.

Allied to *Megalocerœa*, Fieber, but differs by the slightly transverse, apically rounded head, etc.

Vertex scarcely impressed or sulcate, basally somewhat feebly marginate. Eyes not touching pronotum. Pronotum constricted a little above the middle, anterior lobe laterally rounded, callose submedianly on either side, with a small impression on either side of the middle. Posterior lobe transversely rugose, lateral margins sinuately divergent, posterolateral angles prominent, subacute, posterior margin sinuately emarginate, exposing apex of scutellum. Membranal areas entirely membranous.

46. *A. viridissimus*, sp. nov. (Plates V, fig. 12; VI, fig. 22.)

Smooth, glabrous (except posterior lobe of pronotum). Head, scutellum, legs, etc., greenish-testaceous. Pronotum and elytra green, some spots on head and anterior lobe of pronotum, the greater part of posterior lobe, mediolongitudinal stripe on scutellum and exterolateral angles of the latter—blackish or greenish-black. Claval and corio-claval sutures and a stripe along middle of corium, antennæ, tarsi and tibial spines, blackish or brownish-black. Venter more or less dilute green. Membrane fumate, nervures pale flavous. First segment of antennæ much longer than vertex, a trifle longer than pronotum, more than twice as wide as 2nd segment. Second segment 3 times as long as 1st, which is subequal to the 3rd. Rostrum reaching nearly to apex of intermediate coxæ.

Long. 8 mill., lat. nearly 2 mill.

Hab. AUSTRALIA, Victoria, Alexandra.

This species varies a little in colouring, principally in the depth of tint of the green; thus the clavus and interior half of corium are sometimes dark green, the exterior half of corium greenish-yellow, these areas being separated