Nomenclature. Although many species remain to be examined, the results of the present study suggest at least a subgeneric division of Cyrtorhinus. Mundulus was originally described in a separate genus, Periscopus Breddin, 1896, not Fitzinger, 1843, a name which proved to be preoccupied and was renamed Breddiniessa by Kirkaldy, 1903. The type of Cyrtorhinus is caricis Fallen, so the group of small species with bristle-like arolia and left genital clasper as in riveti comprise the nominotypical group. This leaves the lividipennis group without a name, and for this I propose the subgeneric name, Reuteriessa, n. subg., with characters as indicated in the key and with Cyrtorhinus lividipennis Reuter as its type.

Cyrtorhinus vitiensis Usinger, new species.

Elongate-oval with predominately black head and pronotum and pale green hemelytra.

Head less than twice as wide across eyes as long, 38::22, the disk smooth and convex anteriorly between eyes, subflattened posteriorly in front of transverse carina. Eyes half as wide as narrowest part of interocular space. First antennal segment longer than vertex, 20::17; proportion of segments 17: 54: 50: 34. Rostrum reaching hind margin of mesosternum.

Pronotum sparsely clothed with decumbent hairs, over twice as broad across humeri as long, 44: 21, the anterior margin with a very narrow collar, lateral margins strongly flaring posteriorly, hind margin very shallowly concave.

Scutellum sparsely clothed with pale hairs.

Hemelytra exceeding tip of abdomen by over one-third their length, the costal margins sligthly arcuate at middle but subparallel as compared with related species. Clavus, corium and cuneus with sparse hairs.

Claws with slender but distinct arolia which diverge at base and converge apically.

Color testaceous with a greenish tinge on clavus, corium and cuneus, the membrane subhyaline. Scutellum infuscate basally at middle and laterally, with narrow fuscous along lateral margins to apical third. Head and pronotum black, the vertex pale on either side along inner margins of eyes and extending mesad nearly to middle and along posterior carina. Pronotum pale at middle of hind margin and just within humeral