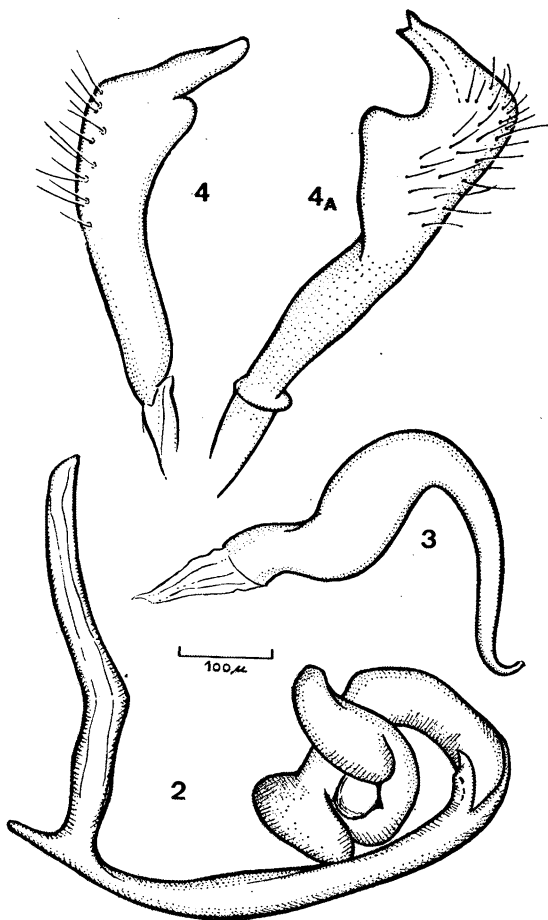


on anterior margin subapically and tibiae with a sub-basal band, fuscous to black.

Morphological characters as described for genus.

Genitalia — Penis (fig. 2) characteristic, as shown in figure. Left paramere (fig. 3) strongly curved and tapering towards apex. Right paramere (fig. 4) enlarged subapically, with several dorsal setae.



Grossicoris maculatus n. sp.; fig. 2 — penis; fig. 3 — left paramere; fig. 4 — right paramere.

FEMALE: Unknown.

Holotype — Male, Malao Village in Bay area, Espirito Santo, new Hebrides, 28 Aug. 1971, C. F. Gross, Royal Soc. PERCY SLADEN Exp., in the South Australian Museum, Adelaide.

Paratypes — 10 males, same data as type (some taken at light), in the Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra; British Museum of Natural History and author's Collection.

The species is easily separated from *Grossicoris nigroculatus* n. sp., by its colour and structure of male genitalia. Its specific name is after the brown markings present on the hemelytra.

Grossicoris nigroculatus n. sp

(Figs. 5-7)

Characterized by its pale colour and structure of male genitalia.

MALE: Length 4.4 mm. width 1.8 mm. **Head:** length 0.5 mm, width 0.9 mm, vertex 0.64 mm. **Antenna:** segment I, length 0.2 mm; II, 0.7 mm; III, 0.6 mm; IV, mutilated. **Pronotum:** length 0.5 mm, width at base 1.1 mm. **Cuneus:** length 0.5 mm, width at base 1.0 mm.

General colour stramineous to pale yellow; eyes reddish brown to black, femora with dark spots subapically, tibiae pale or with only vestiges of a dark ring sub-basally, base of cuneus and apex of membrane with vestige of dark spots, as in the preceding species, apices of tarsi and apex of rostrum fuscous.

Morphological characters a given for genus.

Genitalia — Penis (fig. 5) similar to preceding species but with smaller arm much longer. Left paramere (fig. 6) long, slender, with two curvatures. Right paramere (fig. 7) falciform, with a lateral lobe on the apical third and branched extreme apex.