

*F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 53 A (4): 5, 15. The holotype and allotype (male and female) are from Australia, collected by Biro, 1900 and both are deposited in the Museum Zoologicum Universitatis, Helsinki. The cuneus is dark sanguineous at the base and apex, the femora reddish apically or spotted with reddish. Species of small size with depressed black areas behind, the calli.

*Eurystylus semiflavifemur* Girault, 1934 (Pamphlet, Pub. by author, Brisbane, May, 24), whose lectotype (male) is deposited in the Department of Primary Industry, Brisbane, Queensland, is also a synonym of *Sidnia kinbergi* (Stål). There is also a paralectotype in the collection but there is no indication of the locality.

11. *Lygus gryllus* Girault, 1936 — Queensland. Pamphlet, Forward Press Ltd., Sydney, 2.

This species, as already pointed out by Carvalho, 1975 (*Rev. Brasil. Biol.* 34 (1): 43-44 (1974) 1975, is a synonym of the cosmopolitan species, *Taylorilygus pallidulus* (Blanchard, 1852) — *Gay Hist. Fis. Pol. Chile* 7: 183.

12. *Bertsia* Kirkaldy, 1904 — Pacific.

*Entomologist* 37: 280, n. n. for *Berta* Kirkaldy, 1902 (*Jour. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 14: 57 (n. preoc. by *Berta* Walker, Lepidoptera). The species occurs in Ceylon, Samoa, Caroline Is., Mariana Is., Java and Phillipine Is. It has been confused by some authors with the genus *Sidnia* Reuter, 1905 (*Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 47 (12): 4). The species described by Knight (1935) as *Sidnia kellersi* (Ins. Samoa 2, Hem. (5): 216, fig. 6) belongs to *Bertsia* Kirkaldy. Carvalho (*B. P. Bishop Museum Bull.* — Insects of Micronesia 7 (1): 98, 1956) based on Knight's figure and description of *kellersi*, transferred *Lygus cruzi* Usinger (*Bul. B. P. Bishop Mus.* 189: 65, 1946) to *Sidnia*

Knight nec Reuter. This species must now be transferred to *Bertsia* Kirkaldy, n. comb., as well as, the species *Sidnia kusaiensis* Carvalho, 1956 and *Sidnia rotaensis* Carvalho, 1956 (*B. P. Bishop Mus. Insects Micronesia* 7 (1): 98-99).

13. *Tropidosteptes maculatus* Johnston, 1939 — Texas. *Bul. Brook. Ent. Soc.* 34: 132.

This species belongs to the genus *Monalocoris* Distant, 1884.

It is small and has tubercular swellings between the punctures of the pronotum.

14. *Guanabarea bicolor* Carvalho & Gomes, 1971 — Brazil. *Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan.* 54: 91, figs.

It varies widely in general coloration. I have seen about 9 color varieties of which the more common are: entirely black; entirely lutescent; body black with pronotum lutescent; body black with pronotum lutescent only at sides; and the body black with hemelytra lutescent on exocorium and embolium. The antenna is totally black or with the base of the segments lutescent.

15. *Hesperolabops azteca* Carvalho & Gomes, 1971 — Mexico. *An. Acad. Brasil. Ci.* 43 (2): 464, figs.

I have found this species to be a synonym of *Hesperolabops nigriceps* Reuter, 1908 (*Ann. Nat. Hofmus. Wien* 22: 152) as described by Froeschner (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* 123 (3614): 1-11, 1967).

16. *Eucerochoris nigriceps* Westwood, 1837 — Patria ignota. *Trans. Ent. Soc. London* 2: 21, fig.

The holotype of this species is lost. A specimen considered to be the type by