

17. **Austromirini** new tribe. *

Several genera have been included in the tribe *Stenodemini* China, on the basis that the authors had reported that the arolia were divergent towards the apices. An examination of these genera reveals that they should have been placed in the Orthotylinae. They are as follows: *Austromiris* Kirkaldy, 1902, type genus (*Trans. Ent. Soc. London*: 267); *Dasymiris* Poppius, 1911 (*Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 53A (3): 8); *Porphyrodema* Reuter, 1904 (*Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 47 (5): 3); *Porphyrocapsus* Poppius, 1915 (*Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung.* 13: 51); *Zanessa* Kirkaldy, 1902 (*Trans. Ent. Soc. London*: 270). The genus *Protomiris* Poppius, 1911 (*Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 53 A (3): 6) has already been transferred to the Orthotylinae by A. C. Eyles (*N. Z. Entomologist* 5 (3-4): 313, 1973. This group of genera is composed of species which are large in size, have the vertex sulcate longitudinally, the frons protruding between the antennae, the anterior portion of pronotum narrowed, the calli flat and prominent, the rostrum reaching the apex of mesosternum or middle coxae, and by the arolia (paraempodia) divergent basally, large and convergent apically.

18. **Calocoris hobartensis** Poppius, 1911 — Tasmania. *Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh.* 53 (3): 2.

This species is synonymous with *Calocoris norvergicus* (Gmelin, 1789) which was introduced in the Island by European settlers. The lectotype is deposited in the Musée Royal d'Afrique Centrale, Tervueren. There are 3 males and 1 female, paralectotypes, one of which is in the Museum Zoologicum Universitatis, Helsinki. I have illustrated its genitalia, which will be published in connection with our studies on the Australian fauna.

* The authorship of this tribe must be attributed to J. C. M. Carvalho and G. F. Gross.

19. **Neoborus rostratus** Johnston, 1939 — Texas. *Bul. Brook. Ent. Soc.* 34: 130.

The type series was collected at Brownsville, Texas. It belongs to genus *Monalocorisca* Distant, 1884, to which must be transferred. The hemelytra has three longitudinal oblique lines on the corium and one on the clavus. The scutellum has two lines on it.

20. **Monalocorisca simplex** Reuter, 1908 — Mexico. *Ann. Nat. Hofmus. Wien* 22: 163.

This species is congeneric with *Neoborella tumida* Knight, 1925 (*Bul. Brook. Ent. Soc.* 20: 48) from Arizona and Colorado. The lateral margins of the pronotum are not carinate and there are no tubercular swellings among the punctures of the pronotum. The species thus must be transferred to *Neoborella* Knight, 1925.

21. **Prepops sudatus** Distant, 1883 — Mexico. *Biol. Cent. Amer. Rhync. Het.* I: 256, pl. 22, fig. 17.

This species is conspecific with *Prepops interpunctus* Distant, 1883 (1.c.: 257, pl. 22, fig. 15). The general coloration is reddish with the antenna, legs, mesosternum, apical portion of clavus, membrane, corial commissure and internal margin of the cuneus, fuscous to black. The calli also have black areas. Both specimens were taken by Koppe and are females. The color of *interpunctus* is identical to *sudatus*, with the exception of the black calli and the fuscous head.

22. **Leptopterna papuensis** Woodward, 1957 — New Guinea. *Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, Brisbane* 68: 31, figs.

Described in the genus *Leptopterna* Fieber, 1858 (*Wien. Ent. Monat.* 2: 302), it belongs to genus *Lasiomiris* Reuter, 1891 (*Rev. d'Ent.* 10: 130).