Honshu, Kirigamine, Shinado, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, 10. VIII. 1959, S. MIYAMOTO.
L. contaminatus (FN.) is bigger, crown 0.67 × (♂) or 1.1 × (♀) as broad as eye and the chitinized appendage of the penis is short and nearly straight. L. viridis (FN.) is dissimilarly coloured, and has a broader crown, while the hypophysis of the right stylus is shorter. L. nigronasutus Stål has a shining black clypeus and the crown is conspicuously broader.

L. pulchellus RT.
A very variable species as to colouring. Male genitalia: Left stylus (fig. 2 d) with a stout hypophysis suddenly tapering to a sharp apex. Right stylus (fig. 2 e) with hypophysis falcate, apex horizontally recurved. Penis with 2 longer and slender chitinized appendages and a stouter dentate process (fig. 2 f).

Kyushu, Hikosan, Buzen, 4 spec., 26–28. VIII. 1960, S. MIYAMOTO; Tokara Isl.s., Nakanoshima, 2 spec., 12. VI. 1953, S. MIYAMOTO. – East Asiatic, not previously recorded from Japan. The species has usually been regarded as a form of L. adustus JAK. (Hsiao 1942, p. 266). The last-named is, however, considerably robuster, dissimilarly coloured and provided with different male genitalia. The type of L. pulchellus from China is unfortunately a female, so that I have not been able to compare the male genitalia of Chinese and Japanese specimens, but since the type agrees well with the Japanese specimens I regard the last-named as belonging to L. pulchellus.

L. nigronasutus Stål
The Japanese specimens differ from typical L. nigronasutus in that the cuneus is not darkened apically and so may represent a separate subspecies. The species has been recorded from Japan by Lindberg (1933, p. 21).

L. saundersi RT.

L. dispansi n.sp.
5.0 – 5.5 mm. Greyish ochraceous. Head shining, margins of vertex and genae darkened. Antennae reddish brown, apical half of 2nd joint and 3rd and 4th joints darkened. Pronotum shining, with ± distinct longitudinal brown or blackish markings as in fig. 3 b. Scutellum with a median black bifid figure (fig. 3 b). Elytra relatively dull, with dark markings in apical part of corium and along