

Honshu, Kirigamine, Shinado, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, 10. VIII. 1959, S. MIYAMOTO.

L. contaminatus (FN.) is bigger, crown $0.67 \times$ (♂) or $1.1 \times$ (♀) 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 Isls., 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

Honshu, Masutomi Kai, 3 spec., 28. VIII – 3. VIII. 1959. S. KIMOTO, Y. MIYATAKE.

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.

Hokkaido, Akan, 2 spec., 4. VII. 1958, S. MIYAMOTO; Hokkaido, Ashoro, 1 spec., 27. VII. 1959, K. MORIMOTO; Kyushu, Wakasugi-yama, near Fukuoka, 4 spec., 15. V. 1960, S. MIYAMOTO. – East-Asiatic.

L. disponsi 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 \pm 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