

femora reddish brown; tibiae basally reddish brown, apically tinged with yellowish; tarsi yellowish brown.

Fig. 1 e. A small but relatively robust species, body $3.1 \times$ as long as broad. Vertex $1.67 \times$ as broad as eye. Proportions between antennal joints $5 + 25 + 10 + 10$; 2nd joint $0.9 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum, only slightly thickening apically; 3rd joint $0.4 \times$ as long as 2nd. Pronotum strongly shining, only faintly microsculptured, $1.4 \times$ as broad as long, lateral margins strongly insinuated. Hair covering of upper surface smooth. Rostrum extending to hind coxae.

Material studied: Japan: Kyushu, Fukuoka, Hirao, 2 ♂♂ (types), 24. VI. 1959, Y. MIYATAKE.

Easily distinguished in the small size and the shining pronotum. *P. pullulus* POPP. from Formosa is still smaller, length only 2.2 mm, with 2nd antennal joint entirely black. In *P. formosanus* POPP. the 2nd antennal joint is darkened both apically and basally, the middle femora and the middle tibiae are blackish and the posterior silvery band of the elytra is not straight (lying more basally in the clavus than in the corium).

6. *P. typicus* (DIST.)

♂. Length 3.2 mm. Easily distinguished from the Palearctic species in the black colouring, with only 1st antennal joint, base of 3rd joint, coxae and knees light brown or whitish. Pronotum, entire corium and clavus behind the posterior silvery band and cuneus shining. Hair covering smooth.

Material studied: Japan: Kyushu, Wakasugi-yama near Fukuoka, 3 spec., 13. X. 1957, S. MIYAMOTO (recorded as *P. niger* by me 1961, p. 167). — *P. typicus* has previously been recorded from Ceylon, Indian and Formosa.

Affinities: *P. niger* POPP. is somewhat bigger, length 4.5 mm., with only the exocorium shining behind the posterior silvery band on the elytra.

References: LINNAVUORI, R. 1961. Contributions to the Miridae fauna of the Far East. Ann. Ent. Fenn. 27, p. 155 – 169. — POPPIUS, B. 1914. Übersicht der *Pilophorus*-Arten nebst Beschreibung verwandter Gattungen (Hem. Het.). Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1915, p. 237 – 254. — SERVADEI, A. 1952. Hemiptera Sardiniana. Redia 37, p. 443 – 478.