2. **Eurystylus cardui** (Distant), comb. nov.

Deraeocoris (?) cardui Distant, 1913, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London*, **16** : 181.

[*Holotype* ♂ with labels : Mahe, 08-9, Seychelles Exp. and "Type" and beaten from tree, highest forest, top of Pilot, over 2000 ft., 22.xi.1908, N S and Deraeocoris cardui Dist., Type and Percy Sladen Trust Expedition, 1911-497]. In the British Museum (Natural History). Distant refers to only a single specimen.

Distant (1913) placed this species in *Deraeocoris* with some hesitation. Because of the presence of arolia, pseudarolia and non-denticulate claws this species does not belong to Deraeocorinae but to Mirinae. The following characters place *E. cardui* in the genus *Eurystylus:* (1) wide pronotal collar, (2) strongly declivous cuneus, (3) long first antennal segment, and (4) lack of punctures on pronotum and hemelytra.

3. **Orthotylellus singalensis** (Distant), comb. nov.

Psallus singalensis Distant, 1904, *Fauna of British India*, Rhynchota, **2** : 482.

Lectotype ♀ with labels : "Type H.T." and *singalensis* Dist., and Peradeniya, Ceylon 1-03, and Distant Coll. 1911-383]. This specimen is here selected as the Lectotype, in the British Museum (Natural History). Distant did not say if he had more than this single specimen available.

Because the examined specimen has free and convergent arolia between claws, which are absent in *Psallus* spp., *O. singalensis* must belong to the subfamily Orthotylinae. In addition to this, the flattened and subconical head, the pubescent eyes and the light colored spines on tibiae justify the transferrence of this species to the genus *Orthotylellus.*

4. **Orthotylellus mahensis** (Distant), comb. nov.

Psallus (?) mahensis Distant, 1913, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London*, **16** : 184.

[*Lectotype* ♂ with label : Seychelle Islands, Percy Sladen Trust Expedition 1911-497., *Paralectotype* 8 ♂♂]. These type-specimens are designated here as the Lectotype and Paralectotype.

Distant (1913) described this species in *Psallus* with some hesitation. This species has convergent and much shorter arolia between claws, shorter than half the length of claws, than in the typical Orthotylinae. Pseudarolia are absent. On account of these features, this species should be transferred to the subfamily Orthotylinae. On the other hand, the structure of male genitalia when dissected by me showed that the left paramere is with two unequal prolongations and a short central process and the vesica of aedeagus is strongly C-shaped with an apical sclerotized cone. These features are similar to the typical phyline genitalia. This combination of orthotyline and phyline characteristics in *O. mahensis* makes it very difficult to decide the affinities of this species. It is to be noted