

yellow, but occasionally light brown. Kullenberg (1946) measured the thickness of the chorion in 17 species and it varied from 2.3 μ in *Lygus cervinus* H.-S., to 9.6 μ in *Adelphocoris seticornis* Fab.

The eggs do not appear to exhibit any subfamily characteristics in the Miridae, but it is very probable that some would be found if the number and distribution of the pseudomicropyles were further investigated. However, the eggs of closely related genera are similar and Carvalho and Southwood (1955) have found that the egg form differs in the strongly convergent genera *Cyrtohinus* (Orthotylinae) and *Tytthus* (Phylinae).

Poisson (1933) states that in *Notostira erratica* (L.) micropylar processes, clearly seen after eclosion, project from the rim of the chorion; but, as Johnson (1934*b*) has shown, they are only jagged pieces of the rim of the chorion, containing what are now known as pseudomicropyles. They cannot, therefore, be considered as homologous with the micropylar processes of the Pentatomomorpha (as defined on p. 169).

All known Mirid eggs, with the exception of those of *Strongylocoris leucocephalus* (L.) and *Malacocoris chlorizans* (Panzer), are embedded in plant tissue with only the operculum and micropylar region, which may have a long projection as in *Helopeltis*, exposed. The chorion is always smooth or with a faint hexagonal sculpturation, except in *S. leucocephalus* and *M. chlorizans* where it is rugose (Kullenberg, 1946).

The subopercular yolk plug first described by Johnson (1934*b*, 1937) in *Notostira erratica*, has been found by Usinger (1945) and the author in other species and is probably present throughout the family.

The Mirid egg is similar to all other Cimicoid eggs in form and in lacking true micropyles. It is, however, sharply distinguished by the elliptical and often elaborate operculum and the complete absence of the network region.

Descriptions.—Abraham, 1936; Austin, 1931; Ballard, 1916, 1919; Bodenheimer, 1951; Brittain, 1917; Butler, 1923; Cagle and Jackson, 1947; Capco, 1941; Carvalho and Southwood, 1955; Collyer, 1952; 1953*a, b*; Crosby, 1911; Dudgeon, 1894; Gäbler, 1937; Geier and Baggiolini, 1952; Gross, 1903; Harcourt, 1891; Johnson 1934*a, b*, 1937; Kullenberg, 1942, 1943, 1946; Lal, 1950; Lavabre, 1954; Leonard, 1915, 1919; Maki, 1918; Michalk, 1935; Poisson, 1933; Reinhard, 1926; Risbec, 1950; Silvestri, 1934; Slingerland, 1893; Sorenson and Cutler, 1954; Steer, 1929; Trehan and Phatak, 1946; Usinger, 1945; Wilson, 1925; Woodward, 1949, 1952.

GEOCORISAE—INCERTAE SEDIS.

Cryptostemmatidae.

The only description and figure of a *Cryptostemmatid* egg is that of the ovarian egg of *Trichotanannus dundo* Wygodz., by Wygodzinsky (1953). The egg is oblong with a lid which, according to the description, has the hexagonal sculpturation less easily visible than on the rest of the chorion. From the diagram some form of chorion rim would appear to be present, but this does not seem to coincide with the margins of the "lid". Thus the evidence is insufficient to give any indication of the systematic position of the family, as it is not clear whether a true operculum and micropylar region of the Cimicomorphan type are present.

Description.—Wygodzinsky, 1953.