

the Surrey list appears to rest on a single old specimen in the Power Collection, labelled "Weybridge" (Butler, 1923). On May 3, 1958, at Witley Common, nymphs and adults occurred in numbers on the western heath, where sandy patches, thinly covered with fine grass, were studded with minute rosettes of *Trifolium arvense* and *Erodium cicutarium* agg.

*Catoplatus fabricii* (Stal.) (Tingidae).—This is not a common species. It has been taken most frequently in moss, sometimes abundantly (see, e.g. Thomas, 1938), but has also been associated by several authors with Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. This plant occurred in patches on both heaths and I obtained four adults of *C. fabricii* by sweeping one particular patch on the eastern heath on June 21, 1958. The ground upon which the *Chrysanthemum* was growing consisted of moss-covered cinders but no examples of the Tingid could be found in the moss.

*Deraeocoris olivaceus* (F.) (Miridae).—I beat one example of this conspicuous species from a fruiting hawthorn (*Crataegus*) on the southern fringe of the western heath on July 8, 1958. This capture represents a significant extension of its known range (see Allen, 1958), for Witley Common lies about 17 miles south of Ascot, Berks, and the same distance south-west of Bookham Common, Surrey, the nearest known localities.

*Systellonotus triguttatus* L. (Miridae).—Colonies of this myrmecophilous Mirid were widely distributed on both heaths. The few specimens taken were noteworthy in that three examples, two adult females and one nymph, possessed oligomerous antennae. This abnormality is rarely reported in Mirids, though I recently captured a nymph of the very similar *Hallodapus rufescens* (Burm.) on Chobham Common, Surrey, in which both antennae were affected. It is possibly significant that the habitat of both these species is closely similar to that of many Lygaeids in which the abnormality is common, though I also have an oligomerous example of the arboreal *Megacoelum infusum* (Herr.-Sch.).

*Globiceps salicicola* Reut. (Miridae).—This species was first taken in Britain in 1956, when I found it in numbers on and under *Erica* and *Calluna* on Blackdown, Sussex, near Haslemere, Surrey (Woodroffe, in press). At Witley Common I took it in moderate numbers from the same plants growing in a scrub of young birches (*Betula*) on the southern fringe of the western heath on July 8, 1958. These are the only two localities so far known in Britain.

*Orthocephalus mutabilis* Fall. (Miridae).—There seem to be no very conclusive records associating this rather local species with any