

SOME NEW INDIAN MIRIDÆ (CAPSIDÆ).

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Sub-Family MIRINÆ.

Division CAPSARIA, Reut.

Deræocoris maculatus, n. sp. (Pl. XV, fig. 1).

Ochraceous, eyes black, first antennal joint subapically and subbasally annulated fuscous. Second joint dark fuscous, apex pale ochraceous, base of third joint pale ochraceous, remainder of joint fuscous. Anterior callosities confluent and partially fuscous. Irregular fuscous marking in the centre of the pronotum spreading to the posterior margin. Scutellum dark fuscous, basal angles, apex and lateral margins pale ochraceous. In some specimens there is a pale ochraceous longitudinal stripe. Membrane hyaline, cell margins fuscous, apex of cuneus fuscous. Clavus and corium punctate fuscous. Legs pale ochraceous annulated fuscous. Space between the eyes broad, more than $\frac{2}{3}$ length of anterior margin of the pronotum. Length 4 mm.

Dr. P. B. Uvarov compared this species with the type of *C. lutulentus* and I have since checked it myself. The pronotum is longer and more convex. *C. maculatus* resembles *C. lutulentus* var. (*Fauna of India*, Rhynchota II, p. 461). A variation of *maculatus* is very dark, especially on the pronotum.

Habitat : Chikballapur, Mysore (*T. V. Campbell*) : Taliparamba, North Malabar (*P. Susainathan*) : Salem, South India, on mango leaves (*P. V. Isaac*).

Type in the British Museum.

✓ *Deræocoris indicus*, n. sp. (Pl. XV, fig. 2).

Near *C. signatus*, Dist.

It differs mainly in that the head between the eyes is distinctly broader than in *signatus* and is smooth. The space between the eyes is nearly equal to the anterior margin of the pronotum.

Ochraceous : apex of the second joint of the antennæ dark fuscous, apex of first, third and fourth joints fuscous : eyes black : central longitudinal fascia of the