Resthenia majuscula DIST., Bull. Soc. Ent Belg. 1888, p. LXXXI is identical with *Callichila grandis* BLANCH. in D'ORBIGNY, Voy. Amér. mérid., VI, 220, tab. XXX, fig. 7 (1843).

Resthenia simplex KUHLG., Berl. ent. Z., 1902, p. 263, tab. IV, fig. 5, from Colombia (with punctured pronotum, punctured scutellum, short and broad cuneus and short membranal cell!) has certainly nothing to do with the Division Restheniaria. Its systematic position cannot be determined from the inadequate description.

As Capsus bimaculatus FABR. belongs to Paracalocoris, not to Calocoris, the palearctic Calocoris Schmidti FIEB. must retain its first name C. bimaculatus H. SCH.

Lygus aeruginosus REUT. from Jamaica l propose to call **L**. **aeru-ginatus**, the first name being preoccupied by BERG for a species from Argentina.

For Lygus obtusus UHL. I propose the name L. Antillarum, REUTER having described a L. obtusus from Bengal.

In his paper of 1875 on Northamerican Miridae REUTER described a new genus Trichia which he said is « valde affinis » to Allodapus FIEB. (Eroticoris Scorr). Some pages further on and separated from Trichia by several other genera he described the genus Ceratocapsus. Many new species of Ceratocapsus having been detected since the genus was described, REUTER has found that there are intermediate links between it and Trichia, and in a paper on Mexican Miridae he has recently united them under the name Ceratocapsus, Trichia being preoccupied. The species described in 1875 as Trichia punctulata REUT. now hears the name Ceratocapsus punctulatus and for Ceratocapsus punctulatus REUT. (1875) I propose the name C. cubanus.