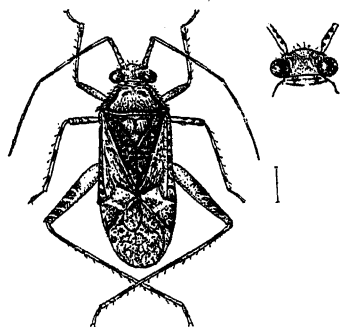


1406. *Phytocoris crinitus*, sp. n.Fig. 289.—*Phytocoris crinitus*.

Brownish-ochraceous, thickly tomentose; lateral and posterior margins of the pronotum, a central basal fascia to scutellum, clavus, corium, and cuneus fuscous; corium with central and apical paler suffusions; membrane pale fuliginous mottled with grey, the veins fuscous; body beneath fuscous, coxæ and legs pale greyish-brown, apical areas of the femora mottled with fuscous, tibiæ annulated with fuscous; antennæ brown, speckled and annulated with greyish, first joint as long as pronotum,

second about twice as long as first; rostrum considerably passing posterior coxæ.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

1407. *Phytocoris stoliczkanus*, *Dist. Tr. E. S.* 1879, p. 124; *id. Sec. Yark. Miss., Rhynch.* p. 10, f. 6 (1879).

Uniform pale ochraceous; head with a V-shaped mark consisting of small transverse striæ commencing from near base of antennæ, of which the first joint is almost as long as head and pronotum together; pronotum with two slightly raised transverse callosities extending across and occupying the anterior area; scutellum with the base somewhat raised and gibbous, a waved transverse cordate line near base, and a faint pale longitudinal median line near apex; hemelytra sparingly clothed with a few minute blackish hairs; membrane with bright prismatic reflections.

Length 6 millim.

Hab. Punjab; Murree (*Stoliczka*).

Genus **PARACALOCORIS**.

Paracalocoris, *Dist. Biol. Centr.-Am., Rhynch.* i, p. 263 (1883).

Type, *P. jurgiosus*, Stål, a Neotropical species.

Distribution. Neotropical, Ethiopian, and Oriental Regions.

Body above distinctly pilose; antennæ with the basal joint incrassated, shorter than the pronotum, thickly clothed with fine long hairs; second joint about twice as long as first, its apex distinctly incrassate, third and fourth slender, and together subequal to or longer than the second, fourth generally a little longer than the third; pronotum distinctly subgibbous, the width at posterior angles being about three times that of anterior margin; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ. Pronotum usually with two discal subexcavated spots.