

thickened on apical half, where it is also more strongly pilose, third twice as long as fourth and together as long as second; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum at base about one and a half times as broad as long and about one-third longer than anterior margin, the lateral margins rather roundly oblique, the anterior area transversely bi-callose, the posterior area transversely striate; scutellum triangular, transversely constricted near base; corium covering about two-thirds of the abdomen, longitudinally ridged, apical and lateral margins a little rounded, cuneus and membrane undeveloped; abdomen widened posteriorly, deflected on its apical area and pilose; legs of moderate length; tibiæ pilose.

Somewhat allied to the Palæarctic genus *Euryopocoris*.

*Aristobulus filius*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium shining piceous black; abdomen above and body beneath shining jet-black; legs pale ochraceous; body shortly, finely, greyish pilose; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 3 mm.

*Hab.* Darjiling, 6000 ft.

SAMPSIGERAMUS, gen. nov.

Head broader than long, anteriorly deflected; eyes small, situate at base of head, scarcely projecting beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ moderately slender, first joint shorter than head, second about three times as long as first, third shorter than second, but considerably longer than fourth; rostrum distinctly passing the posterior coxæ; pronotum at base more than twice as broad as long and about half as broad again as anterior margin, deflected on anterior half, very obscurely transversely callose on anterior area, anterior and posterior margins truncate, lateral margins a little roundly oblique, the posterior angles obtusely rounded; scutellum subtriangular; corium (excluding cuneus) about as long as posterior tibiæ, including clavus twice as long as broad; cuneus about as broad at base as outwardly long; membrane considerably passing abdominal apex, its greatest length as long as intermediate tibiæ; head, pronotum, scutellum, corium, and cuneus densely pilose; legs spinulose, the tibiæ more thickly and strongly so, the femora, especially the posterior, distinctly thickened; posterior tarsi with the basal joint longest.

The position of this genus is near the Palæarctic *Plagiolytus*, Scott.