

Rostrum not quite reaching the middle of the intermediate coxae, first joint hardly surpassing the base of the head.

Pronotum anteriorly about three-quarters of the width of the head, posteriorly about one and three-quarters times as wide as head, two and one-third times as wide as the anterior breadth and twice as wide as long (head width 0.60 mm., pronotum, anterior width 0.45 mm., posterior width 1.02 mm., length 0.1 mm.), anterior collar well marked, its anterior margin very slightly sinuate, calli well marked, subconfluent centrally, posterior transverse fossa central, sides but little sinuate, posterior margin widely and deeply emarginate, posterior part of disc rather feebly rugose.

Elytra long, their length from the insertion to the level of the apex being five times the median length of the pronotum, and two and one-third times their greatest width, outer margin slightly explanate centrally. Anterior coxae reaching to the middle of the mesosternum, posterior tibia (1.58 mm.) 2.66 times as long as the width of the head and eyes, third tarsal joints of all legs slightly shorter than second.

♂ Left paramere as in Plate X, figs. 11, 12.

♂ (*holotype*) length 3.53 mm., breadth 1.13 mm.

♀ (*allotype*) length 3.75 mm., breadth 1.20 mm.

INDIAN TIBET. 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (*holotype*, *allotype* and *paratypes*) L 67. Dambuguru, altitude 4603 m. (15,100 ft.), on *Physochlaena praealta* Hook. (Solenaceae), 31 July, 1932.

In the coloration of the head and legs this species closely resembles *D. orientalis* Reut. from Turkestan; it may ultimately have to be treated as a subspecies or form of that species. The posterior tibia is, however, proportionately shorter than is indicated in Reuter's description (1884) of *orientalis* and the coloration of the antenna is comparable to that of the widespread western Palaearctic species *D. annulatus* (Wolff.). In the latter species the black spots extend throughout the intermediate and posterior tibiae at the bases of the black spines. *D. montanus* Poppius (1912) from the Alexander Mts. is another closely allied species which, however, appears to have a longer basal antennal joint ("nur wenig kürzer als der Kopf von ober gesehen") and to have a rather different color pattern on the vertex.

These forms are all clearly closely allied and the coloration, which has been chiefly used in separating them, is undoubtedly variable. It is hoped that the present figures of the parameres of *D. physochlaenae* will make it possible for other workers to decide whether the present form is specifically distinct. There can meanwhile be little doubt of its Central Asiatic affinities.

11. *Dicyphus sengge*³ sp. n.

Head yellow, posterior margin black, centre of vertex with a large V-shaped black mark which tends to become somewhat diffuse at its posterior apical end (Plate X, fig. 10). Pronotum grey, with a transverse stripe across the calli black, centrally interrupted by a longitudinal yellow vitta, outer margin of calli yellowish, posterior part of pronotum grey. Scutellum black, basal angles dull orange, apical two-thirds of margins with broad greyish yellow vittae which do not quite reach the apical angle. Ventral surface brownish. Antennae with basal joint black, its apex very narrowly whitish, second joint yellow with the extreme base and apical third black, third joint black, fourth joint piceous black. Rostrum

³ Tibetan *Seng-ge*, a lion, the setose angle of the left paramere being suggestive of a mane.