

June, 1932. 3 ♀♀ brachypt. L 48 Kyang La, among sparse grass and *Pegaeophyton* prob. *scapifolium* Marq. and Skan., altitude 5100-5334 m. (16,800-17,500 ft.), 9 July, 1932. 1 ♂ macropt., 1 ♀ brachypt. Ororotse Tso, altitude 5297 m. (17,381 ft.), 11 July, 1932. 2 ♂♂ macropt., 3 ♀♀ brachypt. L 54a, north side of Marsimik La, altitude c. 5300 m. (17,400 ft.), grassy place, 16 July, 1932. 1 ♂ macropt., 1 ♀ brachypt. Kyam, altitude 4733 m. (15,530 ft.), grassy place, 20 July, 1932. 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ all macropt. Nyagtzu, altitude 4671 m. (15,324 ft.), grassy place, 30 July, 1932; 1 ♂ macropt. Peldo-le, north end of Tso Moriri, altitude 4529 m. (14,835 ft.), mixed vegetation with grasses dominant, 31 Aug., 1932. 1 ♀ brachypt. Tsak-shang, 31 Aug., 1932.

This species was described from material taken between 13,500 and 16,500 feet in southern Tibet by Major R. W. G. Hingston on the Third Mount Everest Expedition. According to Kiritshenko both sexes may be brachypterous ("Hemelytra—magis minusve abbreviata"), while only males may be macropterous. In the present collection all the males and a single female appear to be macropterous. Hingston, at his highest locality, notes that the species was "common at the entrance to tunnels of mouse-hares"; in spite of much observation on this point I never found the slightest trace of such an association. Since short grass is the only plant, common to every locality, on the vegetation of which I have notes, there can be little doubt that this species is graminivorous.

Tibetocoris gen. n.

Elongate, clothed above with long irregular sparse, pale pubescence, which is somewhat tomentose on the head.

Head (Plate X, figs. 14, 15, 16) from above but little produced anteriorly, facial angle subrectangular, clypeus moderately prominent, wide, very slightly depressed dorsally, slightly compressed ventrally, subparallel in lateral view, dorsal suture indistinct, lying just above a line drawn across the insertions of the antennae, bucculae moderately well developed, gula distinct, rostrum reaching almost to the apex of the intermediate coxae, anterior joint short and thick, but little surpassing the posterior margin of the head, vertex unimpressed, its posterior margin convexly rounded centrally and feebly marginate laterally, eyes large, ommatidia granuliform, interocular distance less than twice the dorsal width of an eye, in lateral view eye elongate; lora-genal suture distinct; frons and anterior part of vertex feebly striate on each side. First antennal joint surpassing the head by about half its length. Pronotum very transverse, just over twice as wide as long, anterior border centrally emarginate, posterior margin very widely and lightly sinuate, lateral margins straight, anterior callosities poorly developed. Proxyphus flat, its margins obscurely marginate; mesosternum reaching a little beyond the apex of the anterior coxae, its posterior border emarginate centrally.

Tibiae with fine black spinous bristles; pseudarolia narrow, connate throughout its entire length, reaching about to the centre of the evenly and lightly curved claw, basal tooth obtuse, aroliae very fine, bristle-like and subparallel (Plate X, fig. 17). Hamus of wing cell arising opposite the base of the vena decurrens. *Genotype*: *T. margaretae* sp. n.