and identified the other specimen (paralectotype), as *Proboscidocoris longicornis* Reuter, 1884. Neither one of the type specimens was located during the present investigation. Currently *Proboscidocoris rubrovulneratus* (Motschulsky, 1863).

Deraeocoris viridanus Motschulsky 1863:83 (montagnes de Nura-Ellia).

Three syntypes from ZMMU were examined by Bergroth (1921), but the specimens could not be located during the present work. Currently *Lygocoris viridanus* (Motschulsky, 1863), **sp. dist.** (see note).

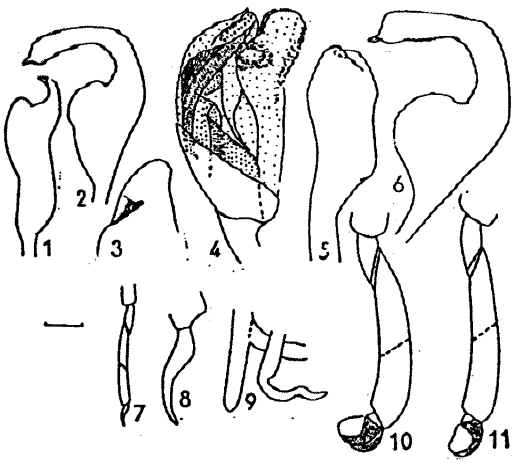
Note. Bergroth (1921) regarded *D. viridanus* as a junior synonym of *Lygus pabulinus* (Linnaeus, 1761) [now *Lygocoris pabulinus* (L.)], and noticed that specimens from the type locality of *D. viridanus* had already been referred to as *L. pabulinus* by Poppius (1911). However, an examination of the specimens studied by Poppius 2♂♂, 1♀ at ZMHU), revealed that they differ from *L. pabulinus* in a well developed keel on the hind margin of head, in the structure of the parameres and aedeagus (Figs. 1–4), as well as in some other characters; certainly this is a different species from the holarctic *L. pabulinus* (Figs. 5–6). Thus, we have restored the name *L. viridanus*, although the types of *D. viridanus*, if ever found, may prove that it is another species of *Lygocoris*.

Leptomerocoris? albofasciatus Motschulsky 1863:86 (mont Patannas).

Syntypes: remnants of two specimens glued on one piece of cardboard; on the left apices of rostrum, of a hind leg, and of membranes; on the right fragments of a middle leg, a nearly complete hind leg, apex of rostrum and apex of membrane – dark red square, yellow circle, "type", "Leptomerocoris albofasciatus Motsch. Ceyl. Mt. Patan", ZMMU. Currently *Hallodapus albofasciatus* (Motschulsky, 1863), cf. Carvalho (1952), Schuh (1974), but see also note below.

Note. Distant (1904) identified specimens from Ceylon as *L. albofasciatus*, and gave a description and illustrations of the species. He also designated *L. albofasciatus* as the type species of his new genus *Tyraquellus*, which was later placed as a synonym of *Hallodapus* Fieber, 1858. Schuh (1974, p. 95) designated one of Distant's specimens, a male, as the neotype of *L. albofasciatus*. However, while in the species that Distant and Schuh were dealing with, the middle and hind leg femora are all black, in the remnants of Motschulsky's syntypes the femora are light yellow with a slightly reddish tinge near the apex. This, and a number of other discrepancies from the original description ("valde depressus, antennarum articulis tribus ultimis pedibusque subalbido testaceis geniculis tibiarumque annulis vix distincto infuscatis, antennis articulo 4-o brevissimo") are evident, although some errors in the original description cannot be excluded. Both problems (conflict between the neotype and the re-found original type material, as well as the misidentified type-species) are matters of proposal to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

The following are observations on the remnants of the syntypes: Length evidently between 3–3.5 mm; rostum yellow, evidently reaching slightly past the hind coxae, its last segment 0.35 mm long and slightly darker than the others; middle and hind legs (coxae missing) light yellow, femora with reddish tinge on apical margin (in the hind femora the tinge reaches to about apical fourth along the hind margin). Motschulsky mentions embrowned ring on tibia, but this was not found in the remnants. Length of hind femur 0.85 mm, hind tibia 1.0 mm. Tarsi (Fig. 7) 3-segmented, slender, segments II and III subequal in length and twice as long as segment I, claws (Fig. 8) yellow, slender, without pulvilli, parembodia not observed but certainly not scale-like. Apex of membrane dark grey. These remnants are not sufficient to place the specimens in any species with certainty.



Figs. 1–11. – Figs. 1–4: *Lygocoris viridanus* (Motsch.), male labeled "Ceylon, Pattipola, 2000 m, 1902, Biró leg.", "Lygus pabulinus L. Poppius det.", 1: right paramere, 2: left paramere, 3: apex of theca, 4: aedeagus. Figs. 5–6: right and left parameres of *L. pabulinus* (L.) from Leningrad area. Figs. 7-8: *Leptomerocoris albofasciatus* Motsch., syntype, hind leg tarsus and enlarged view of its claw. Fig. 9: *Zanchius pistacinus* (Motsch.), lectotype, left hind angle of the genital segment and left paramere schematically drawn from the remnants. Fig. 10: *Bilia minuta* (Motsch.), lectotype, hind tarsus. Fig 11: *B. esakii* Carayon & Miyamoto, female from the Kunashir Island, hind tarsus. – Scale line 0.1 mm for Figs. 1–6, 0.2 mm for Fig. 7, and 0.025 mm for Figs. 8, 10 and 11.

Leptomerocoris alboviridescens Motschulsky 1863:85 (mont Patannas).

Lectotype: destroyed, only small fragments of rostrum, a complete fore leg, hind tibia, and apices of hemelytra remaining – dark red square, yellow circle, "type", "Leptomerocoris alboviridescens Motsch. I. or. Ceyl. Mt. Pat.", ZMMU. Currently *Prodromus alboviridescens* (Motschulsky, 1863).

Leptomerocoris? pistacinus Motschulsky 1863:85 (mont Patannas).

Lectotype: male, destroyed, only two basal segments of both antennae, fragments of rostrum, left hind angle of the genital segment with paramere, and apical half of hemelytra remaining – dark red square, yellow circle, "type", "Leptomerocoris pistacinus Motsch. I. or. Ceyl. Mn. Pat.", ZMMU. Currently *Zanchius pistacinus* (Motschulsky, 1863) **comb. n.** = *Z. flavovirens* (Poppius, 1911), **syn. n.**

Note. The following characters can be observed from the remnants of the lectotype: Body length about 3.7 mm, width about 1.1 mm; antennae yellow, their first segment laterally with red longitudinal stripe of length 0.3 mm and maximal width 0.1 mm (the segment is broadest somewhat basally to its middle), length of segment II 1.3 mm, width 0.05 mm; rostrum yellow, reaching approximately to the base of the male genital segment; apex of abdomen yellowish, left side of the male genital segment with a long finger-like projection (Fig. 9), left paramere as illustrated (Fig. 9); distal half of hemelytra light green, a round white spot near the medio-distal angle of the corium, and anteriorly to the white spot a light brown spot (only distal part present); base and apex of cuneus white; basal two fifths of