

Tibial spines light brownish, arising from small dark dots. 1st joint of hind tarsi $0.6 \times$ as long as 2nd and 3rd joints together. Male genitalia: Styli as in fig. 15 d—e. Comb of vesica with numerous small teeth as in *P. phrygicus* E. WGN.

Type, a male and some paratypes, Hirfenli, 7—8. VIII. 1963. Swept from grasses on a dry hillside steppe.

Close to *P. phrygicus* E. WGN., but differing in the dark irroration of the 1st antennal joint and of the upper surface, in the ocular index (the vertex 1.60 — $1.65 \times$ (σ) or $2.4 \times$ (φ) as broad as the eye in *phrygicus*) and in the shorter 1st antennal joint ($1.4 \times$ (σ) or $1.48 \times$ (φ) as long as the diatone in *phrygicus*). From *P. niveatus* Hv. it differs in the smaller size, different colouring, shorter 1st antennal joint, more globose frons, etc.

Megacoelum myrti n. sp.

5—6 mm. Lighter or darker reddish brown. Head reddish ochraceous, usually \pm tinged with bright red. Antennae ochraceous, 3rd and 4th joints sometimes apically darkened. Pronotum blackish or coffee-brown, anterior margin, especially calli, reddish; also disk \pm tinged with reddish, basal margin narrowly whitish. Scutellum blackish or dark brown, basal angles reddish. Elytra reddish brown; scutellar and commissural margins of clavus and a transverse apical fascia on corium blackish (fig. 15 g); cuneus dark reddish; membrane dark smoky, veins dark brown. Under surface and legs reddish.

A small species. Shining. Vertex $0.76 \times$ (σ) or $1.11 \times$ (φ) as broad as eye. Proportions between the antennal joints $24 + 60 + 55 + 28$ (σ) or $24 + 60 + 51 + 30$ (φ); 1st joint with a few black bristles, 0.5 — $0.6 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum, 2nd joint 1.3 — $1.4 \times$ and 3rd joint $1.2 \times$ as long as the same. Pronotum shining, transversely wrinkled and rugose. Hind femora with 2 rows of black bristles on ventral surface. Tibiae with black bristles. Rostrum extending slightly beyond hind coxae. Male genitalia about as in *M. infusum* (H.S.), but spiculum of vesica unusually narrow (fig. 15 h).

Iskenderun, 1 σ type, some paratypes; 6. VIII. 1963; nr. Gülek, some paratypes, 6. VIII. 1963; Yauladagi-Belen, some paratypes, 5. VIII. 1963. Moreover a paratype from Baba-Dagh, J. SAHLBERG and a paratype from Cyprus, Kyrenia, Ammos, 7. VII. 1939, H. LINDBERG. On *Myrtus communis*.

Near *M. infusum* (H. S.), but much smaller, with different colour patterns on elytra, etc. Spiculum of vesica of *M. infusum* as in fig. 15 i. *M. infusum* lives on deciduous trees, I have found it on *Tilia cordata* in Finland. Confused with *M. pulchricorne* Rt., known to me in the female type only.

A redescription: Pale ochraceous. 2nd, 3rd and 4th antennal joints bright red apically. Vertex with 2 longitudinal red bands continuing onto pronotum, which in addition has a bright red band bordering the lateral margins. Scutellum with 2 red median bands. Elytra pale ochraceous, medially slightly tinged with reddish; cuneus whitish, basal margin reddish; membrane light smoky, veins pale, apically reddish. Body more robust. Vertex $1.33 \times$ as broad as eye. Proportions between the antennal joints $25 + 60 + 45 + 25$; 1st joint $0.5 \times$, 2nd joint $1.17 \times$ and 3rd joint $0.9 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Brunate, Spain, 1 φ , the type.

M. pulchricorne seems to be Westmediterranean. The records from the Orient are dubious. The specimen from Turkey in coll. Reuter is *myrti*, as pointed out above. Mr. W. RICHTER has kindly sent me a specimen from the series recorded as *pulchricorne* by WAGNER (1957, p. 77) from Iran (the specimen is from Iran, Baluchistan, Sangun). The specimen belongs to *M. brevirostre* Rt., however.

Adelphocoris vandalicus (R.) — Greece, nr. Amfipolis, 1 spec., 16. VIII. 1963.

A. ticinensis (M. D.) — Akçakoca road, 1 spec., 12. VIII. 1963.