

with). The fourth joint of the antennæ white, brown only at the apex. Head cinnamon-brown. On *Pinus*.

1. *P. BIFASCIATUS*, Fabr., Zett.

- 2 (1). Body narrower, posteriorly more widening. The space on the corium between the posterior band and the apex, *only between the cubital nerve and the exterior margin*, piceous, shining. The fourth joint of antennæ only at the base whitish, but the third joint on the basal half whitish or testaceous.
- 3 (8). Upper-side without long, straight hairs.
- 4 (5). Head dark cinnamon-brown, very little narrower than the base of the pronotum. The colour of the elytra cinnamon-brown; the posterior band of the corium quite straight (the band across the clavus in a line therewith). The second joint of the antennæ only about one-fifth longer than the basal width of the pronotum. Food-plant unknown. From Greece ... 2. *P. FUSILLUS*, n. sp.
- 5 (4). Head and thorax fuscous, more or less with a bronzy tint. Head considerably narrower than the base of pronotum. The colour of the elytra dark brown or olive-brown, with a dull velvety appearance in certain lights.
- 6 (7). The transverse band of the clavus a very little *above* the posterior band of corium, and *united* thereto; the latter a little oblique and curved. The second joint of the antennæ very little or scarcely longer than the posterior width of the pronotum. On *Quercus* ..... 3. *P. PERPLEXUS*, D. & S.
- 7 (6). The transverse band of the clavus distinctly above the posterior band of the corium, and *not united* thereto; the latter straight; the second joint of the antennæ at least one-third longer than the basal width of the pronotum. On *Salix*, *Populus*, *Betula*, *Alnus* ..... 4. *P. CLAVATUS*, Linn.
- 8 (3). Upper-side, with long straight hairs. On *Salix* and *Alnus incana*.  
5. *P. CONFUSUS*, Kirschb.

*Obs.*—Mr. Saunders (Synops., p. 287) has described *P. bifasciatus* as *narrower* than *clavatus*, but this is not correct. Kirschbaum has already said (Rh. Wiesb., p. 137) that his *cinnamopterus* differs from *clavatus* by the *broader* pronotum. Is it possible that the British Hemipterists have confounded two species? *P. bifasciatus* in Sweden and Finland is found only on *Pinus* (Prof. Kirschbaum has also taken this species on *firs*), but Mr. Saunders and Dr. Fieber indicate that it lives also on oaks. This, if referring to one species, would be a very peculiar feature, for scarcely any other of the *Capsidæ* lives on *Conifera* and also on foliage-trees.

*PILOPHORUS CLAVATUS* (Cat., 35, 3). *Capsus bifasciatus*, Sahlb., Mon. Geoc., 91, 1, cited by the authors as identical with this species, belongs to *Calocoris biclavatus*. I have examined the types of Sahlberg.

(To be continued).