C. elongatus, the first one designated here as type species because designation of *C. brunneus* by Poppius (1915c) is invalid.

Fieber, 1858. The paper was published in two successive numbers of the journal. In some new genera established in the first part were listed names of species described later in the second part; they cannot be regarded as originally included species. It follows that type species of *Atractotomus, Tinicephalus, Macrolophus*, and *Malacocoris* were fixed by monotypy, and type species of *Pachypterna, Cyphodema, Xenocoris, Auchenocrepis*, and *Macrotylus* were fixed by subsequent monotypy (in the second part of Fieber's work). Fieber included in *Brachyarthrum* "*limitatum* Fieb. (ob *nigriceps* Boh.)" and "*pinetellum* Zett.". The first two nominal species are ineligible for type fixation: *limitatum* at that time was a nomen nudum and *nigriceps* was doubtfully included. The only remaining species, *Phytocoris pinetella* Zetterstedt, which under the Code would be the type species of *Brachyarthrum* by monotypy, is now placed in *Plesiodema* Reuter, 1875; besides, this species was misidentified by Fieber, his material belonged to *Orthotylus fuscescens* (Kirschbaum, 1856). The case should be referred to the Commission for designation of type species under the plenary powers.

Polymerus unifasciatus (Fabricius, 1794) = ? *Phytocoris ? galii* Gistel 1857, syn. n. Gistel's (1857, p. 58) description is: "P [hytocoris] niger aureopubescens, thoracis margine postico, scutelli apice flavis; macula elytrorum flavo-nigroque variorum apicis luteo-rufa interdum deficiente". The type locality (Germany) was indicated after the description of a variety (see below). The description, the food plant (judging from the specific name), and the comparison of the variety (see below) with [Wolff's] *Miris semiflavus* (= *Polymerus unifasciatus*) show that Gistel described a species of *Polymerus* subg. *Poeciloscytus*. Four species of this subgenus are living in Germany on *Galium*, namely *P. brevicornis* Reuter, 1878, *P. unifasciatus*, *P. microphthalmus* (Wagner, 1952), and *P. palustris* (Reuter, 1905). Gistel's description is more or less fitting all of them. As Gistel's types are lost, I gave preference to the synonymy with the oldest name.

Polymerus nigrita (Fallén, 1807) = ? *Phytocoris ? galii* var. *arvensis* Gistel, 1857, syn. n. Gistel's (1857, p. 58) description is: "P [hytocoris] thorace scutelloque miris semiflavus immaculatis atris. — Germania". The description fits *Polymerus* s. str. with 3 species in Germany. I gave preference to the synonymy with the oldest name.

Pinalitus rubricatus (Fallén, 1807) = *Phytocoris testaceus* Schilling, 1837, syn. n. Schilling's (1837, p. 83) description is: "Hellbraun; Flügeldecken fast doppelt so lang als Hinterleib; die Spitze des Flügelanhangs roth; Länge des *Ph. pratensis*, aber nur halb so breit als dieser. Wohnt in Birkenwäldern um Breslau". It fits well *P. rubricatus*.

Taylorilygus apicalis (Fieber, 1861), nom. valid. = *T. pallidulus* (Blanchard, 1852), nom. praeocc. *Phytocoris pallidulus* Blanchard, 1852 is a junior primary homonym of *Ph. pallidulus* Dahlbom, 1851 (= *Plagiognathus albipennis* Fallén, 1829) and thus *T. pallidulus* cannot be used as a valid name.

Camptozygum aequale (Villers, 1789) = ? *Phytocoris upupa* Gistel, 1857, syn. n. Gistel's (1857, p. 60) description is: "P [hytocoris] niger nitidus capite antennisque flavis; thorace elytrisque immaculatis nigris puncto ante membranam flavo; femorum basi nigra, apice nigro punctato. Germania". A number of species occuring in Germany have shining black bodies with yellow heads (e. g. *Strongylocoris leucocephalus, Monalocoris filicis*, melanistic forms of some *Deraeocoris*), but only in *C. aequale* are the antennae yellow and femora with black markings as described by Gistel. However, it remains unclear what he meant by "puncto ante membranam flavo" (slightly paler base of cuneus?).

Phytocoris (Ktenocoris) tauricus Kerzhner, 1964. Lectotype, here designated: ♂ Koktebel', Crimea, 8 [=21].VI.1914 (Golovleva; Kiritshenko's collection), ZIN. Paralectotypes: 2 ♂, same data.

Phytocoris (Ktenocoris) platydens Kerzhner, 1964. Lectotype, here designated: ♂, Khodzhal-Makhi, Darginsk Distr. (now in Levashi Distr.), Dagestan, 27.IX. 1932 (Rjabov), ZIN. Paralectotypes: 34 ♂, same locality and collector, 29.VI.1926 and 22-27.IX.1932, ZIN.

Phytocoris (Ktenocoris) rjabovi Kerzhner, 1964. Lectotype, here designated: ♂, Khodzhal-Makhi, Darginsk Distr. (now in Levashi Distr.), Dagestan, 20.VI. 1944 (Rjabov), ZIN. Paralectotypes: 4 ♂, Sulak River, Dagestan, 5.X.1934 (Rjabov), ZIN; 6 ♂ (one of them destroyed, except genitalia), Akhty, Samur Distr. (now in Akhty Distr.), Dagestan, 6-8.IX.1926 and 27. VIII.1933 (Rjabov), ZIN.

Phytocoris (Ktenocoris) caucasicus Kerzhner, 1964. Lectotype, here designated: ♂, Akhty, Samur Distr. (now in Akhty Distr.), Dagestan, 27.VIII.1933 (Rjabov), ZIN. Paralectotypes: 3 ♂, same locality and collector, 6-7.IX.1926 and 27.VIII.1933, ZIN.

Mecomma ambulans (Fallén, 1807) = *Capsus grammineti* Gistel, 1857, syn. n. Gistel's (1857, p. 73) description is: "C [apsus] niger nitidus, apterus; elytris abbreviatis subcoriaceis; pedibus pallidis; antennis nigris, apice capillari albis; membrana nulla. Germania". It fits well brachypterous females of *Mecomma ambulans*.

Globiceps subg. **Kelidocoris** Kolenati, 1845 = subg. *Paraglobiceps* Wagner, 1957, syn. n. Kolenati (1845) established *Kelidocoris* with two species, *Cimex histrionicus* Linnaeus, 1758 (now in *Cyllocoris* Hahn, 1834) and *Lygaeus flavomaculatus* Fabricius, 1794 (now in *Globiceps* Lepeletier & Serville, 1825), the last was designated as type species by Reuter (1888: 762). For about 80 years the name *Kelidocoris* was used for a subgenus of *Globiceps* (e. g., Reuter, 1875a; Hedicke, 1935; Wagner, 1952). Kirkaldy (1906: 128) indicated as type *histrionicus*, his type fixation was wrongly accepted as valid by China (1943), Carvalho (1958), and Wagner (1957). The last author established a new subgenus *Paraglobiceps* for *Kelidocoris* sensu Reuter. Here the error is corrected. The case is complicated by the fact that *G. flavomaculatus* does not occur in Transcaucasia, Kolenati's specimens belong to *G. fulvicollis* var. *cruciatus* Reuter, 1879 (see Oshanin, 1912). A ruling of the Commission is necessary.