size, different color pattern on dorsum, pale apex of the antennal segment I, longer pronotum, and different male genital structure.

C. bufo is associated with *Mallotus* spp. (Euphorbiaceae), on which many specimens including nymphs have been collected. The final instar nymph (Fig. 1, C) is easily recognized by the unique coloration and shape that resemble those exhibited in the adult.

Coridromius declivipennis sp. n.

(Figs 1, D; 2, C & D)

Body variable in coloration, pale brown to widely dark, oval; dorsal surface finely and shallowly punctate, uniformly clothed with silky, recumbent pubescence. Head pale brown, much wider than long, with silky, recumbent pubescence; vertex carinate basally, slightly depressed near eyes; frons with 3 dark spots at anteromedian part and near base of each antenna; buccula and apex of tylus infuscate. Antenna pale brown; segment I almost entirely darkened except for yellowish extreme base and apex; apical 1/5-1/4 of segment II dark brown, incrassate; segments III and IV dark brown, with yellow bases, broader than basal part of segment II; lengths of segments I-IV (♂/♀): 0.15/ 0.15, 1.00/ 0.86, 0.33/ 0.32, 0.22/ 0.22. Rostrum pale brown, exceeding metacoxa; apical half of segment IV infuscate. Pronotum pale brown, sometimes widely darkened except along midline, finely and shallowly punctate, carinate laterally, uniformly clothed with silky, recumbent pubescence; calli almost impunctate; scutellum sometimes darkened anteriorly and/or laterally, finely and shallowly punctate, bearing silky, recumbent pubescence; thoracic pleurites widely pale brown or brown, clothed with silvery pubescence; punctures on propleuron fine and sparse. Hemelyta pale brown, partly darkened, strongly declivous (nearly at right angle) at cuneal fracture, finely and shallowly punctate, uniformly clothed with silvery, recumbent pubescence; median parts of corium and

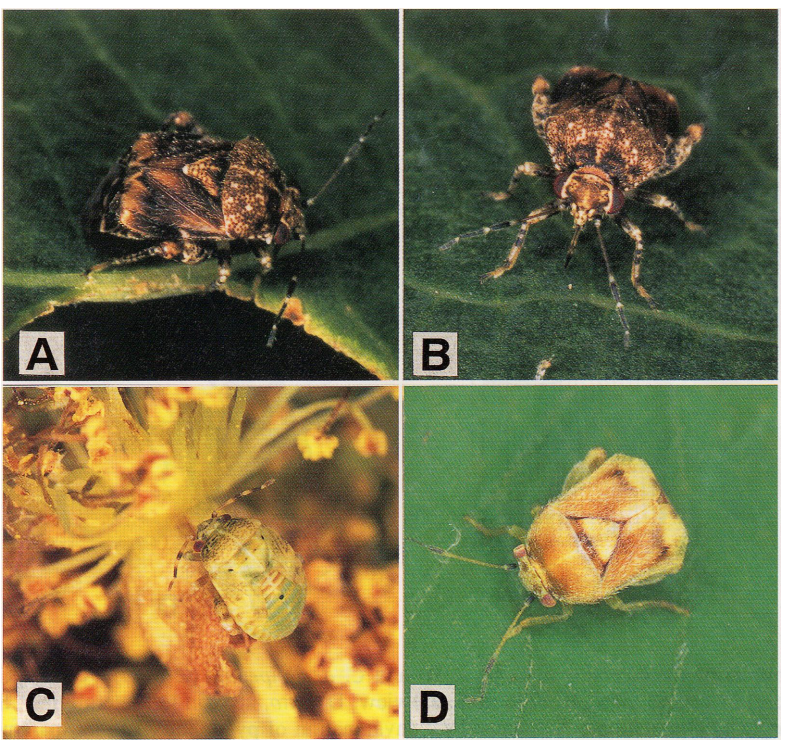

Fig. 1. Adult (A, B & D) and last-instar nymph (C) of *Coridromius bufo* (A-C) and *C. declivipennis* (D).