

elevated and free apically, the longitudinal line extremely fine, very slightly curved, forming a right angle with the canal.

This genus is distinguished from *Anthocoris* Fallén especially by the explanate lateral margins of the pronotum, more distinctly punctate hemielytra, and the apical prominence of the metasternal canals.

North American species of this palaearctic genus are here recorded for the first time, although Mrs. A. T. Slosson in her tenth Mount Washington list includes "*Tetraphleps*, n. sp." Finding an example of this genus among Mr. Moore's material, I wrote Mrs. Slosson in regard to the matter, and I am indebted to her kindness for the privilege of examining the specimen (determined as above by Heidemann) which served as a basis for the Mt. Washington record. This proves to be distinct from the Peaks' Island specimen. Mr. Van Duzee has kindly sent for study an Ontario example, identical with the Peaks' Island individual, which he had independently recognized as undescribed. Both species are distinct from the old world forms, and are characterized herewith.

***Tetraphleps americana*, sp. nov.**

Dark piceous; head, pronotum, and scutellum concolorous; second antennal segment more or less distinctly paler at middle. Hemielytra light brown, variegated; apex of clavus, corium and embolium inwardly, most of cuneus, and the sutures and veins darker; membrane smoky brown, basal and two lateral spots, and vittae following veins white; membranal suture polished, broadly black from apex of clavus to origin of outer vein. Ventral surface and legs dark piceous; apices of femora, thoracic sterna, pleura, and epipleura (of hemielytra) paler. Rostrum piceous or black.

Dorsal surface shining, with conspicuous slightly curled pale pubescence and a few long, erect black setae on head, pronotum, and scutellum. Head elongate (23-20 including eyes, excluding collar); vertex longitudinally rather convex, eyes moderately prominent, the transverse diameter of an eye not quite equal to one-half width between eyes (5-11); length of anteocular portion slightly more than twice the length of an eye. Juga strongly constricted before insertion of antennae, compressed and prominent at apex; anterior and of tylus rounded, apex of head thus bi-emarginate. Rostrum extending well beyond front coxae, second segment becoming slenderer before middle, more than twice length of third (30-14). Antennae with fine pale pubescence and rather numerous long erect setae, longer than head and pronotum together (52-45); first segment reaching middle of expanded portion of juga; second segment in length equal to width of head including eyes, enlarged in apical third; third almost cylindrical; fourth fusiform, thicker than second at apex; third and fourth equal in length, together longer than second (26-20). Pronotum obsoletely rugulose, with sparse, minute, but sharply distinct punctation posteriorly; length on median line two-fifths width at base; posterior margin broadly rounded at middle; lateral margins straight, strongly convergent, slightly rounded anteriorly; explanate portions very narrow, scarcely reflexed, reduced to a fine carina behind middle, extending anteriorly but little beyond level of base of collar. Scutellum polished, slightly tumid at base, transversely depressed just behind middle, transversely rugulose at apex. Hemielytra slightly narrower than abdomen at base of cuneus (♀), apex of latter acute; length of membrane be-