borders of woods and streams, within a radius of twenty miles from this city. I have marked with an asterisk such species as I have taken in Ontario, mostly at Ridgeway; but without doubt most of the species found here could be found on the Canadian side of the river.

* *Brachytropis calcarata* Fall., May to Aug. In damp situations.

* *Trigonotylus ruficornis* Fall., June and July. Not common.

* *Miris instabilis* Uhl., *M. affinis* Reut., May to Aug. Common in dry fields. The dark fuscous form is rare here. Some beautiful green examples taken at Ridgeway, Ont., May, 1886.

* *Leptopterna dolobrata* Linn., May to Aug. In dry fields. Probably our most abundant Hemipter. It attains full development about June 1st, and frequently appears in immense swarms in favorable localities.

* *Trachelomiris oculatus* Reut., June to Aug. Rare.

* *Trachelomiris Meilleurii* Prov., *Nabidea coracina* Uhl., June to Aug. Common in open rich fields.

Resthenia insitiva Say. One example of the form with black scutellum, taken July 4th, 1879.

Lopidea media Say, July, common. A few examples of the yellow variety, named *C. robiniæ* by Mr. Uhler, taken in July, 1885.

Phytocoris eximus Reut., July and Aug.

Phytocoris tibialis Reut., July and Aug. A handsome species, occurring in considerable numbers among rank weeds, near water.

Phytocoris pallidicornis Reut. One example taken at Colden, N. Y., July, 1885.

Phytocoris scrupens Say, June and July. Very variable. The most abundant form here is the pale or ochreous variety, generally taken on the Staphylea. One example of the typical form described by Say was presented to me by Mr. Ph. Fischer, who took it near this city, and with it another variety which may prove to be a distinct species; it has the pronotum black, with the narrow edge, and three longitudinal vittæ ochreous, and differs slightly in other respects from the ordinary forms of *scrupens*.

Phytocoris colon Say. Three examples taken in Aug., 1886. This species was described by Mr. Say in 1831, but seems to have been overlooked by later Entomologists until 1884, when M.