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the dryer fields outside the woods and was delighted at finding four examples of an undescribed *Spherobius* quite new to my collection although if my memory is not at fault I have seen one specimen in some collection sent to me for names. Here also I took large numbers of my *Criocoris canadensis* and on the dryer knolls found *Oncotylus punctipes* Reut. in great numbers and *Mimoceps gracilis* on the sedges.

On July 2nd I went to Chelsea for a day as the guest of Mr. Gibson, where I found conditions quite different. My first surprise was to find Stenotus binotatus Fabr. in great abundance in the grassy openings in the woods. Another common species was a Strongylocoris of which I had seen a few specimens but which I have not yet been able to determine. Laccocera vittipennis VanD, was abundant here as it is everywhere in the more ctoney regions of Canada and New England. Philaronia bilineata Sav was taken here in company with the ubiquitous Philanus lineatus Linn., a species which seems to be spreading slowly westward and I fear in time may prove a real pest. It has long been common in northern New England and New York but has only recently reached Buffalo, where it is still rare. Along the Gatineau River I secured a fine series of Oncopsis variabilis Fh. and a few sobrius, jenestratus and pruni. Pacilocapsus dislocatus was common here and presented one or two fairly distinct varieties which I had never before seen.

On the 4th I did a little work in a swampy wooded pasture by the trolley track beyond Rockcliffe Park and was lucky enough to obtain from the willows there four examples of a Lygus near pratensis which is entirely new to me unless it prove to be a very dark form of rubicundus Fallen. Macropsis viridis Fh. was very common here and was pairing as was also canadensis VanD. I was surprised to find that the black males of these two species were absolutely indistinguishable and I believe canadensis will prove to be but a dimorphic form of the female viridis. I might add here that unfortunately we must change the generic names in this family so Pediopsis becomes Macropsis, the old Bythoscopus becomes Oncopsis and our Macropsis must hereafter be Bythoscopus.

On July 5th I went on to Quebec for the purpose of studying the Provancher collection of Hemiptera now in the Museum of Public Instruction there. Rev. V. A. Huard very courteously gave me free access to the collection and did everything possible to assist me in my work. A report on my study of this collection will probably appear in an early number of the *Canadian Entomologist*.

Returning, I stopped off at Montreal for a day's visit with Mr. G. A. Moore, who showed me his excellent collection of local