

represented by but a few specimens each, they are extremely difficult to understand. And this misunderstanding is frequently strengthened by the fact that in a single locality races are likely to be found quite pure and uniform.

The way was paved to a proper understanding of the group by Stal in the "Enumeratio," where he separated from the old genus *Corizus* a number of subgenera, leaving under the original name only certain old species grouped around *crassicornis*. These subgenera were exceedingly well founded, since in a study of many species, other co-ordinated characters may be discovered which were not used by Stal. These groups are as well founded as the generally recognized and nearly related *Maccavethus*, *Brachycarenum* and *Corizomorpha*, and are much more readily separable than many other genera of the Coreidæ. For my own convenience I call them "genera." Apart from other considerations, however, a careful study of these groups of Stal is the only path towards bringing order out of the utter confusion in the arrangement of the species in most American collections.

I have already before me something more than a thousand specimens of this group. Many of these specimens have previously been studied by Dr. Uhler and Mr. Heidemann. I have made a preliminary arrangement of all this material, and shall be glad now to undertake the determination of other collections, adding to such collections forms lacking to them in return for any duplicates retained.

Genus CORIZUS, Fall.

But one species belonging to this genus, as limited by Stal, has ever been described for North America—*novaboracensis*, recognized by Fitch and described by Signoret. In American collections pale forms of this are commonly referred to *hyalinus*, which belongs in a different genus. *Novaboracensis* is one of the most distinct species in the American fauna, and is represented by various forms, especially towards the West. *Pallidus* is a very common pale form found from Colorado to Nevada, but it agrees in all essential characters with *novaboracensis*, and intergrades it throughout its range. Some of the commoner forms of this species may be temporarily separated as follows :