

Acanthocephala terminalis Dall.

Metapodius terminalis Dallas, List of Hem., II, p. 432, 1852.

Metapodius instabilis Uhler, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. XIV, p. 98, 1871.

This is the smallest species of the genus and is the most constant in its characters. Normally it is very dark, almost black. The posterior femora in the male is only slightly larger than in the female.

The authors are unable to separate Uhler's *instabilis* from this species, and feel warranted in placing it in synonymy with *terminalis* Dall.

Specimens in the National Museum collection record its distribution from New York west through Illinois and Missouri and south to Texas.

Acanthocephala granulosa Dall.

Metapodius granulosa Dallas, List Hem., II, p. 430, 1852.

Diactor alata Herr.-Sch., Wanz. Ins., VI, p. 53, 1842.

Metapodius thomasi Uhler, Hayden's Surv. Mont., p. 339, 1872.

The wide dilatation of the posterior tibia which extends to the apex is characteristic of this and the following species. In *latipes* Drury, however, the dilatation is widened and broadly rounded at the apex, while in this species it is slightly and gradually narrowed. Typical specimens have their elytra of a distinct mahogany brown. The long, bright orange fourth antennal segment with the bright orange tibia of the first two pairs of legs are also characteristic. It is a large species and is known to occur in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, as well as throughout Central America.

Acanthocephala latipes Drury.

Cimex latipes Drury, Ill. Nat. Hist., III, p. 62, 1782.

Lygaeus compressipes Fabr., Syst. Rhyng., p. 209, 1803.

Acanthocephala albicollis Dall., List, III, p. 427, 1852.

The characters as mentioned in the key to the species will suffice to distinguish this species. It might also be remarked that the fourth antennal joint is extremely long, and the posterior-lateral angles of the thorax terminate in almost a spine.

Specimens are at hand from Panama and Costa Rica.