

A NEW SPECIES OF CORIXIDÆ.

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Palmacorixa buenoi, new species.

With the general facies of *P. gillettei* Abbott, from which it differs in the coarser texture of the tegmina, the character of the lineations and in the palæ of the male and the first femora of the female. The discovery of a second species of this genus necessitates a revision of the generic diagnosis given with the original description (Ent. News, XXIII, 337). The genus may be characterized as follows: Elongate, tegmina tapered posteriorly, with vermiculate markings. Male palæ thin, plate-like, pegs variable. Large stridular area on femur. Metathoracic wings aborted in both sexes. Male asymmetry and strigil dextral; fifth tergite entire, sixth divided.

Description: Similar to *P. gillettei* in size and appearance, in the flattened short pronotum, and large head, with prominent posterior angles. Dark yellow to smoky brown, and much darker than *gillettei*. The tegminal lineations are complete, more or less inosculated and confused, but without a marked tendency to longitudinal seriation. Lineations of clavus complete—i.e., not effaced on the inner anterior area as in *gillettei*. Head smoky brown; its length $1\frac{3}{4}$ in the width in the male, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in the female; interorbital width twice in the head length in the male, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in the female. Male fovea more prominent than in *gillettei*, reaching the middle of the eye and clothed with delicate depressed hairs. Pronotum flattened, margined, lenticular in outline, evenly rounded posteriorly, dull and minutely rastrate, with 7-8 approximately parallel lineations, which are more or less broken. the lineations about as wide as the yellow interspaces. Posterior margin brown. Claval lineations delicate, vermiculate and inosculate, covering the whole clavus, fused externally to form a more or less definite oblique line parallel to the corio-claval suture. Clavus rather infuscated and clouded across the middle third. Markings of corium similar to those of clavus, running without interruption over the membrane; inosculated, but scarcely interrupted, sometimes fused into one or two rather indefinite longitudinal lines, which do not extend beyond the embolium. Surface of clavus and corium rather dull and rough, the clavus usually