

the middle, thence truncate to the tip, where there is a short retrorse spine. Tibia same width as palæ and $\frac{1}{2}$ as long.

Length 5 mm.— $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Boone Co. and St. Louis Co., Mo. July and November.

This species appears to resemble *Corixa* (*Arctocorisa* ?) *acuminata* Uhl., but the structure of the male palæ, which are quite unlike those of any other species in the group, together with the shape of the head in the male, the minute strigil, and the short lenticular pronotum, sharply sets it off from other species. The presence of a frontal fovea in the female is also extraordinary, and together with the points mentioned above seems to warrant separating the species from its congeners in a new genus, for which the name *RAMPHOCORIXA* is proposed, and of which the following may stand as a diagnosis :

RAMPHOCORIXA, n. gen.—Allied to *Arctocorisa* Wallen., from which it differs in the form of the male palæ, strigil and shape of head. Differs from *Glanocorisa* Thoms. in the absence of bristles among the palar pegs. Pronotum lenticular rastrate. Head of male sharply acuminate, with fovea acorn-shaped, ♂ palæ dorsally, deeply cleft, much longer than tibia, terminated by a long serrated spine; femur with a large stridular area of minute spines. Strigil minute. Fifth, sixth and seventh tergites divided in the male. Asymmetry of male dextral. Female palæ cultrate with a short retrorse terminal spine; face of ♀ foveate.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

Fig. 1.—Egg of *Ramphocorixa balanodis*, $\times 34$. The dorsal cup is affixed to the carapace of the crayfish.

Fig. 2.—First instar, ventral aspect, $\times 82$. A = the pala or first tarsus, $\times 240$.

Fig. 3.—Third instar, dorsal aspect, $\times 24$, showing the beginning of the wing-pads. The setæ of the legs and body are omitted.

Fig. 4.—Fifth instar, dorsal aspect, $\times 10$. The wing-pads have grown beyond the thorax and are covered with downy hair. Cilia of abdomen and legs omitted.

Fig. 5.—Frontal aspect, head of male, $\times 20$.

Fig. 6.—Pala of male, $\times 51$, viewed from inner upper angle. F = femur; T = tibia; P = Pala or tarsus; A = row of pegs; B = stridular area; Q = diagrammatic section of pala marked X.

Fig. 7.—Pala of female, $\times 68$.

Fig. 8.—Antenna $\times 68$.