

NABIDÆ.

Nabis subcoleopratus Kirby. 29 July, '18.

Nabis ferus (Linné). 31 July, '19.

Nabis roseipennis (Reuter). 25 July, '18; 1 Aug., '19.

There is difference of opinion concerning what I take to be the short-winged female of this species. Some are inclined to consider that such specimens represent the *Nabis inscriptus* of Kirby, as redefined by Reuter,³ but the only distinctive character given by the latter author, applicable to the female, is the short first antennal segment, and I have yet to see a specimen exhibiting this feature; moreover, Reuter states that *inscriptus* is very similar to *brevis*, from which it is distinguished by its smaller head and less prominent eyes, and, it would seem, its shorter first antennal segment.

Nabis rufusculus (Reuter). 26 July, '19.

Certain of the commonest species of *Nabis* present perplexing difficulties in determination. It is hoped that the following key to the north-eastern species will aid in identification of specimens and serve to draw the attention of students to these interesting forms. Some time ago I was privileged to spend an evening with my friend H. G. Barber in the study of his collection and MS. notes on this group, and with his permission I have incorporated in this synopsis the pertinent results of that conference. Subsequent study has shown that Reuter's subgeneric criteria are of great value in understanding the group, and that the male genital characters, emphasized by Reuter, should not be neglected.

1. Body in large part shining black; head distinctly and obliquely narrowed behind eyes; front femora without spines; wing cell with hamus arising from origin of decurrent vein (Subgenus *Nabicula* Kirby); length 9-10.5 mm.....*subcoleopratus* Kirby.
Body wholly or in large part pallid or brown; head parallel or nearly so behind eye.....2.
2. Front femora with minute spines below; wing cell with hamus; connexivum more or less distinctly spotted; femora spotted, annulate at apex; tibiæ annulate (Subg. *Hoplistoscelis* Reuter); length 6.4-7 mm.....*sordidus* Reuter.
Front femora without spines; connexivum usually not spotted.....3.
3. Femora with a subapical dark ring; wing cell without hamus; hind lobe of pronotum distinctly punctate (Subgenus *Lasiomerus* Reuter); length 8-9.5 mm.....*annulatus* Reuter.
Femora without ring; wing cell with hamus; hind lobe of pronotum almost or quite impunctate.....4.
4. Form elongate; short-winged forms with hemelytra less than three times length of scutellum; first antennal segment generally about as long as head; hamus arising very near or at origin of decurrent vein; long-winged forms extremely rare (Subgenus *Dolichonabis* Reuter).....5.
Form broader, more or less ovate; short-winged forms usually with much longer hemelytra; first antennal segment generally shorter than head; hamus arising from decurrent vein; long-winged forms common as a rule (Subgenus *Nabis* Latreille).....6.

3. Bemerck. ueb. Nabiden, Mem. Soc. Ent. Belgique, Vol. 15, 1908, pp. 87-130.