

HOMOPTERA.

FULGORIDÆ.

Cixius stigmatus, Say.—Taken in numbers at Nigger Point, Quinze Lake, Temiskamingue, and about Lake Temagami.

Liburnia pellucida, Fabr.—One macropterous male taken at Quinze Lake.

Liburnia sp.—Three brachypterous females from Quinze Lake.

MEMBRACIDÆ.

Ceresa basalis, Walker.—This species was taken in large numbers, and shows a wide range in colour variation. The pale females are almost entirely green or fulvous when dry, while the darker males are deep piceous black marked, with pale only on the anterior margins of the head, base of the elytra, tibiæ and tarsi. The pale colour first shows on the summit of the metapodium, and the last black colouring to disappear is the line below the suprahumeral horns and the banding on the femora. *Ceresa turbida*, Goding, is certainly a synonym of this, his material being of the paler form found in the Northern States. I have received this same species from the Saskatchewan, and from the Selkirk Mountains in British Columbia.

Ceresa Palmeri, n. sp.—Closely allied to *borealis* and *constans*. Smaller, more slender, and less strongly coloured than *constans*. Clypeus broad, with the tylus strongly produced. Front of the pronotum rather low, vertical, convex before, with a prominent median carina; sides rectilinear, abruptly curved outward above to the horizontal acute subterete and black-tipped horns. These suprahumeral horns are strongly recurved, their posterior and inferior surfaces are concave and marked with a brown line above and below, on either side of the latter of which is a pale carina; triangular superior surface between the horns concave, a little convex along the median carina; posteriorly the pronotum is but feebly elevated, the apex is very slender, exceeds the abdomen, and is tipped with black. Colour pale fulvous, fading to pale greenish-yellow on the head and beneath; the horns and posterior carina ferruginous brown shading to piceous posteriorly; sides mottled with pale; elytra long, subhyaline, a little smoky along the apical margin. Tip of the rostrum, tarsal claws and tibial spines black.

Last ventral segment of the female rather long, angularly cleft nearly one-half of its length; the sides of this sinus convexly arcuated as far as the rounded outer angles. Plates of the male long and rather slender,