

This European species has recently been reported from Quebec and Nova Scotia. Its characters are discussed by Barber in one of his valuable papers on the Lygaeidae,¹ where he makes the comment, "The species has not yet been found within the United States, but it should occur in the mountainous parts of New England and New York." Boreal forms are likely to occur anywhere in Maine, becoming restricted to mountainous regions as their range extends southward.

TINGIDÆ.

Corythucha marmorata (Uhler). 31 July, '19.

Corythucha juglandis (Fitch). 10 Aug., '19.

***Corythucha pyriformis*, sp. nov.**

Membranous portions very clear hyaline, the surface shining; disc of pronotum brown; dorsal veinlets of hood very slightly marked with brown; paranota with a single distinct dark brown spot before middle; median carina with a very indistinct brown spot; lateral carinae and apex of angulate process white with a brownish tinge. Hemelytra with distinct dark brown basal and apical bands, the latter equal in width to one-third entire length of hemelytron, enclosing three or four large, almost entirely hyaline areoles, the apical row of areoles largely hyaline from apex of wing inwardly. Antennae, legs except tarsi, and edges of plates forming rostral groove yellow.

Hood slightly higher than median carina and somewhat longer, its height one-half its length, its width not quite one-third width of entire pronotum (14-16); hood pyriform, slightly constricted, sides convergent anteriorly and but slightly concave as viewed from above, anterior lobe thus not distinctly marked off; dorsal areoles very large; hood as seen in profile very slightly rounded above except at ends, moderately arcuate as a whole. Median carina slightly shorter than hood (24-26), slightly and angulately arched, with two rows of areoles at middle, its height less than one-third its length (7-24). Lateral carinae moderately developed, with three or four areoles, terminating far from base of hood. Paranota large, unusually expanded anteriorly and together widest well before middle. Costal margin of hemelytra nearly straight; marginal spines of paranota and hemelytra few and rudimentary; discal elevations of moderate size, with sharp dorsal edge, not strongly inflated; costal area largely triseriate; hemelytra broadly rounded at apex. Antennae with numerous setae. Length ♂ 4.08 mm.; width 2.34 mm.

Holotype ♂, Peaks Island, Maine, 31 July, '19, (G. A. Moore), in my collection. Paratype ♂, Franconia, New Hampshire (Mrs. A. T. Slosson), in Mrs. Slosson's collection.

This species is closely related to *pruni* Osborn and Drake, although by following Gibson's key² strictly it runs to *hoodiana* Osborn and Drake. From the former it may be distinguished by the structure of paranota and hood, the slight development of marginal spines, and broader form. The latter, known only from Oregon, is described as larger (length 4.3 mm.), with strongly constricted hood.

Melanorhopala clavaia Stal. 26 Aug., '19.

1. Concerning Lygaeidae.—No. 2, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., Vol. 26, 1918, p. 53.
2. The Genus *Corythucha* Stal. Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., Vol. 44, 1918, p. 74.