

its basal part, mesocorium with a single oblique transverse ridge behind the middle, endocorium without distinct transverse ridges, membrane scarcely reticulate. Abdomen (♀) one-third broader than the pronotum, with the apical angles of the segments very slightly obtusely prominent, those of the fifth segment more distinctly so and those of the sixth segment strongly prominent owing to the lateral margin being deeply arcuately indented between the apex of this segment and the base of the genital lobes; sixth ventral segment in the middle scarcely longer than the fifth and than the two genital segments combined, its apical angles reaching the transverse level of the apex of the second genital segment which is half the length of the first, apical margin of dorsal genital segment notched in the middle, genital lobes convergent, approximated anteriorly, their inner margin strongly rounded, the outer margin slightly rounded with a short tooth-like process in the basal half. Length, ♀ 8 mm.

Colorado (Leadville, 10,000—11,000 ft.: H.F. Wickham).—Coll. Schouteden. A plain-looking species, but not closely allied to any described North American form.

3. *Aradus curticolis*, n. sp.—Broadly ovate (♂), finely and thickly granulated, jet-black, membrane brown, third antennal joint of dirty whitish color, anterior and intermediate tibiae paler in the middle. Head a little longer than broad, vertex with two longitudinal impressions which are slightly divergent forwards, eyes very prominent, substylated and directed a little upwards, intra-ocular tubercle scarcely perceptible, antenniferous spines slightly divergent, reaching beyond the middle of the first antennal joint, without a tooth on their outer margin, rostrum reaching fore coxae, antennae almost fusiform, incrassated in the middle and equally tapering toward base and apex, as long as head and pronotum together, first joint rather narrower, second joint as long as the breadth of the head (with the eyes) and considerably longer than the last two joints combined, cylindrically incrassate from apex to beyond middle, then moderately narrowed toward base, third joint cylindrical, narrower than apex of second and not much more than one-third its length, suddenly narrowed at base, fourth joint narrower and conspicuously shorter than third. Pronotum with entire, not crenulated lateral margins, distinctly shorter than head and three times broader than long, a little narrower than the hemelytra between their dilated subbasal part, its greatest width before the middle from which point the lateral margins are very strongly convergent to the apical angles and moderately roundedly convergent toward the base, the two median ridges parallel, reaching apical margin, the following pair at the base more distant from the median ridges than these from each other, a little convergent anteriorly, not reaching anterior margin,