Marginal lines black, present on all wings. Fringes paler than above Thorax, abdomen and legs ashen, with dark scales sprinkled heavily on femora and fore legs, and on abdomen toward tip.

The type, a female, has long been a unique in the collection of Mr. W. H. Broadwell, who has kindly allowed me to retain it, and bears the label, Palmerlee, Arizona. The single male co-type is from the collection of Dr. Barnes, submitted to me by Mr. J. A. Grossbeck, and was taken at Redington, Arizona, January 1, 1910.

(To be continued.)

ON MERRAGATA LACUNIFERA BERG.

BY J. R. DE LA TORRE BUENO, WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK.

In 1879, in his "Hemiptera Argentina," Carlos Berg described a new Lygæid genus, Lipogomphus, placing it near geocoris, which contained a new species, lacuniferus,2 so called because of the white corial lacuna bounded by the thickened brown veins. This was founded on three specimens of an unknown bug taken in Buenos Aires by himself, in company with the Argentine Entomologist, Enrique Lynch. Subsequent study caused him in 18843 to place his new genus near Hebrus Curtis (now sometimes Naogeus Laporte). No further reference appears to have been made to this species, except its enumeration by Lethierry and Sévérin,4 till 1898, when Champion5 referred the genus to Merragata Buchanan White, whose type, Merragata hebroides F. B. White, is from Mexico.

To my good friend, Rev. Longinos Navas, the learned Spanish Jesuit, I owe the possession of four examples of this very interesting form, which were secured at Montevideo, Uruguay-a second locality for the species. These specimens agree very well with the original description, although, being carded and slightly mutilated, the discrepancy in the number of joints in the hind tarsi, which Champion points out, could not be determined without further mutilating them. The number and proportion of the rostal joints in the individuals before me does not agree with the

^{1.} P. 286.

^{2.} P. 287.

^{3.} Add. et Em. Hem. Arg., pp. 116-117. 4. 1896, Catalogue Général des Hémiptères, III, 52.

^{5.} Biologia Centrali Americana Het. II, 193 (Aug., 1898). January, 1912