

Cabinet of Natural History." While my time was all too limited, especially with the Harris collection, I made a careful examination of certain of the species, and in the present paper and in the one published in the October number of this journal I give some of the more interesting results of my studies.

At the end of this paper I add a list of the type species in the several genera of the Hemiptera thus far established by me. Many of these types have already been placed, either inferentially or directly, but all are repeated here for convenience of reference.

*Anotia Bonnetii*, Kirby.

In the Harris collection preserved in the museum of the Boston Society of Natural History, is an example of this insect which agrees entirely with my own determination of the species. It very closely resembles *Amalopota Fitchi*, but is paler, the elytra are more hyaline and have a different venation (see CAN. ENT., XXV, p. 280, Nov., 1893), the head is narrower before the eyes and more produced superiorly, and the antennæ are narrower and more terete. Judging from the form of the antennæ I would say that the specimen standing under this name in the Fitch collection is probably *Amalopota Fitchi*. I still think it best to retain the genus *Amalopota*, although it is scarcely more distinct from *Anotia* than is *Hynnus* from *Otiocerus*.

*Lamenia vulgaris*, Fitch.

An examination of the type preserved in the Fitch collection in the State Museum at Albany shows this to be the large form found on oaks throughout the Northern States. In this the male plates are very large, with their inner edges slightly parted at base, then feebly sinuated to their rounded apex, which is armed with a long inwardly curved tooth, as in the allied species. In my description of *L. Californica* (CAN. ENT., XXIII, p. 169, Aug., 1891), I applied the name *vulgaris* to another and a smaller species, which, perhaps, is not distinct from *obscura*, Ball. In most northern specimens of this smaller species there is a reëntrant angle on the inner edge of the male plates, but its depth is subject to variation, and a sufficient series might show a gradation into *obscura*, in which this angle is wanting.

*Ceresa bubalus*, Fabr.

Under this name in the Fitch collection is an example of *Ceresa borealis*, Fairm., as the species is determined by me in my studies in North American Membracidæ. The varieties "a" and "b" of Fitch are my *Ceresa albescens*.