

abdomen in length; sides parallel, not widened at tip; of a deep smoky-brown colour, almost opaque. Nerves very strong and simple, the radial and two ulnar nerves run straight and undivided to the transverse nerve, which crosses the elytra a little beyond the tip of the clavus, forming three large cells on the base of the corium; the second ulnar is forked at the transverse nerve, the first ulnar is twice forked beyond the transverse, and between this and the radial is a short nerve from the transverse to the costa; these forming seven apical cells, of which the medial is small and triangular, and the next inner the largest and rectangular; the claval nerves unite beyond the middle, the resulting nerve joining the claval suture just before its apex.

Peltonotus histrionicus Stal. One example. Occurs also at Buffalo.

Cercopidae.

Lepyronia quadrangularis Say. Rare.

Aphrophora quadrinotata Say. Very abundant on the lowlands, but mostly immature; the imagines were just beginning to appear.

Aphrophora parallella Say. Common on pines.

Aphrophora saratogensis Fitch. Rather more abundant than the preceding, with which it occurred and which it greatly resembles; it is, however, readily distinguished by the more obtuse head, clearer markings, and concolorous punctures.

Clastoptera obtusa Say. Very common on the blueberry.

Clastoptera protus Fitch. With the last.

Bythoscopidae.

Idiocerus pallidus Fitch. Abundant on willows, birches, etc.

Idiocerus suturalis Fitch. On low poplar bushes near the river; even more abundant than the preceding.

Idiocerus lachrymalis Fitch. Numbers of this, our largest species, occurred on birch and other trees.

Idiocerus alternatus Fitch. Scarce. It is with slight misgivings that I place this insect here, although I believe future study will justify the reference.

Agallia novellus Say. As abundant at Muskoka as in New York; on grass and weeds.