

of the scutellum and more obscurely on the sides of the pronotum and tergum. Two spots on the base of the vertex, three longitudinal lines on the pronotum, the lateral broader and abbreviated before, the basal margin of the clavus, and about eighteen spots on the elytra, white; the latter coalescing in places, and forming about four transverse bands; the two transverse veinlets bounding the postnodal areole brown; nervures fulvous, rather strong. Wings faintly enfumed, highly iridescent, nervures brown. Anterior edge of the vertex with six black points, the two median approximate; base of the front with a black concentric line, crossing the temples and interrupted at the middle and below each ocellus. Claws and antennal setæ brown. Tibial spines deeper fulvous. Face with an obsolete pale median line.

The male is a little more deeply coloured than the female, and has the two inner transverse nervures beyond the apex of the clavus brown, and the wings are more deeply fuliginous.

Described from one male and two female examples taken at Philadelphia, Pa., by Mr. C. W. Johnson. This is, perhaps, the most delicately beautiful little Jassid as yet described from our fauna, and it affords me pleasure to dedicate it to Mr. Johnson, who has brought to notice many interesting forms of the *Jassidæ* from Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

This is the smallest species of *Eutettix* yet described. It has nearly the colour and markings of *Paramesus vittellinus*, and the size and form of *P. Twiningi*, and might readily be mistaken for a member of that genus, but the elytral neuration and most of its characters are those of *Eutettix*.

3. *EUTETTIX CLARIVIDA*, n. sp.

Form nearly of *Eutettix seminuda*. Pale greenish-yellow, anterior edge of the vertex with a distant pair of large black spots and two brown points at the apex. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 mm.

Vertex hardly $\frac{1}{4}$ longer on the middle than next the eye, just $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the pronotum; marked with an impressed median line on the base, either side of which is the usual impressed area near the outer angle of the disc, and anteriorly is the transverse subapical depression common to this species of this genus. Front $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than wide, clypeus scarcely expanded apically; cheeks as in *seminuda*. Valve of the male broad-triangular, about the length of the last ventral segment; plates about twice the length of the valve, their outer edges distinctly arquated near