

My examples correspond with Say's short description, except that the tip of the thorax extends to, and in some cases beyond, the apical areole. According to the characters given by Say, it must belong here and not to *Cyrtosia*, where it is placed by Dr. Fitch.

Smilia camelus Fab. Two examples beaten from oaks

Cyrtosia vau Say. Not infrequent on trees.

FULGORIDÆ.

Sub-family *Cixiidae*.

Cixius stigmatus Say. Not common.

Cixius pini Fitch. Occasional on various low bushes ; rarely on pine.

Near Buffalo I have taken it only on vaccinium.

Oliarus quinquelineatus Say. More abundant than the preceding forms.

Sub-family *Delphacidae*.

This family was well represented, but I have not studied the material taken.

Sub-family *Achelidae*.

Two undetermined species of this family occurred in single examples.

Sub-family *Derbidae*.

Otiocerus Coquerbertii Kirby. Not uncommon on maple and beech trees.

Otiocerus Degeerii Kirby. Beaten from oak and beech trees. Another small and probably undescribed form occurred, which I had the misfortune to lose while in the field.

Anotia sp. One example taken among bushes on the bank of the river at Bracebridge. It is, perhaps, a variety of *Bonneti* Kirby.

Lamenia vulgaris Fitch. Abundant and of large size.

Sub-family *Issidae*.

Bruchomorpha ovalata Newm. Abundant in damp grassy localities, especially on the lowlands. One example has the elytra fully developed. They are long and narrow, somewhat surpassing the