

New York and Ottawa, Ont. It appears to be subject to very little variation.

*Thamnotettix lurida* n. sp.

Form of *T. subænea*; pale yellow marked with fulvous; elytra deep fulvous, with a whitish commissural spot. Length 5 mm.

Vertex but little longer at the middle than next the eye; surface covered with deep oblique rugæ which emit the broad margins and medial line, and near the hind margin, on either side, is a minutely punctured area. Pronotum transversely wrinkled. Face fulvous; a large spot on the apex of the front and four or five lateral transverse arcs, pale yellow. Vertex and pronotum pale yellowish; the former with a transverse band connecting the ocelli; the latter, with the lateral angles and four more or less distinct longitudinal bands, fulvous. Scutellum pale, with the basal angles and two small spots between them fulvous. Elytra deep fulvous, opaque, especially on the clavus and base of the corium. A large commissural spot near the apex of the clavus, and some smaller, indistinct ones on the discal areoles of the corium whitish. Abdomen and all beneath deep fulvous ♀, or blackish ♂; the pleural pieces and connexivum edged with pale; legs and genitalia of the ♂ fulvous.

Described from two examples, a ♂ received from Prof. Osborn, labelled "Ames, Iowa, May 19th, 1881," and a ♀ from Mr. G. C. Davis labelled "Agricultural College, Mich., Oct. 24th, 1888."

This pretty little insect is very near my *T. subænea* from California, but it is broader and shorter; the vertex is not so long as in that species, and with the pronotum is distinctly wrinkled; the elytra are deeper coloured and almost opaque; the valve of the ♂ is produced medially in a short blunt tooth, and the plates are broader, especially toward their slightly divergent tips, and are less heavily fringed. In the ♀ the central tooth on the hind margin of the last ventral segment is narrower and more acute than in its ally.

*T. subænea* and *lurida* are characteristic of neither this genus nor *Athysanus*, to either of which they might be referred. Genus *Phlepsius* could, perhaps, be modified so as to include them, as they want only the elytral reticulations of being very good Phlepsids. From *Scaphoideus* they are debarred by their shorter antennal setæ and broader form. For a note on this genus see *Entomologica Americana*, Vol. VI., p. 52.