

*Brepholoxa*, Van Duzee.

*Heidemanni*, Van Duz.

Subfamily ARMINÆ.

(= *Asopidæ*, L. & S.)

*Perilloides*, Schouteden.

(N. gen. for *Perillus bioculatus*, Fabr.)

*Podisus*, H. S.

(Dr. Bergroth does not accept Schouteden's change of this genus to *Apateticus*, Dall.

*maculiventris*, Say.

(Noted by L. & S. as *spinus*, Dallas.)

*mucronatus*, Uhler.

*placidus*, Uhler.

(Omitted by L. & S.)

Subfamily ACANTHOSOMATINÆ.

(= *Acanthosomidæ*, L. & S.)

*Elasmostethus*, Fieb., Stal.

(= *Acanthosoma*, for certain American forms.)

*Atricornis*, Van Duz. (*Acanthosoma*.)

*Cooleyi*, Van Duz. (*Acanthosoma*.)

Kershaw and Kirkaldy, in their metamorphosis paper have added to our knowledge of Hemipterous life-histories, but that wealth of references which ordinarily characterizes the work of the junior author is regrettably absent. They treat of a Scutellerine and a Coreid, the former *Chrysocoris Stollii*, Wolf, and the latter *Riptartus linearis*, Linné. The female of the first-mentioned lays about a dozen eggs on leaves, mainly belonging to several species of *Glochidion*, on the fruit of which the bug feeds in all stages, although it accepts other fruits. This adaptability to other food than the normal is not uncommon among the Hemiptera, as my observations on *Nezara hilaris*, *Brochymena quadripustulata* and *Acanthocerus galeator* have shown me, for the nymphs of these three species, while in nature feeding on golden-rod, trees and other wild vegetation, all thrive and came to maturity on plants of the cultivated bean. The authors describe the manner in which the eggs are deposited, and note the changes of colour and markings caused by the advancing development of the embryo, a process which can be very readily observed in the white ova of various water-bugs. The nymphs hatch in four days. Unfortunately the number of nymphal instars was not positively ascertained, but I am