

*C. punctatus* Sign. The greatly produced and acutely pointed last abdominal segment of the female serves as a character to set this off from other species. However, in this respect the females of *bohemanii* Sign. approach *punctatus*, and I am unable to separate the males of these two species. *C. punctatus* is limited to the southwest, while *bohemanii* occurs over the entire eastern half of the United States. While for the time being it is wise to keep these two forms distinct and as separate species, yet the author surmises that one may be a locality form of the other, and at some future time with increased evidence it may be best to consider one a variety of the other.

*C. bohemanii* Sign. is probably the most common species found in the East and Central States. Typical specimens are extremely dark in colour. The last abdominal segment of the female is produced more than any other species except *punctatus* Sign.

*C. scutatus* Stal. is the largest species in North America, and occurs from British Columbia south into Mexico. Its generally large size and bluntly pointed scutellum will serve to distinguish the species. In colour it varies considerably. Typical specimens are dark with connexivum heavily marked.

*C. indentatus* Hambl. is a comparatively small form that can only be separated from *scutatus* Stal. by its size and the fact that its sternum is black while that of *scutatus* is normally light-coloured. Both are western species.

*C. side* Fabr. is very variable in size and general colour, but is readily separable from the other species by dorsal transverse, black bands or markings on the third, fourth and fifth abdominal segments. This characteristic colour marking is always present, although in some specimens examined it has become less prominent or faded. Numerous specimens exhibit much reddish coloration. Some authors would undoubtedly establish numerous varieties based upon variations of colour and size, but the writer is prone to believe that such differences come from climatic and food conditions. A close study of the external anatomy of these so-called forms reveals no structural differences. I do not agree to the advisability of considering *pictipes* Stal. a distinct variety. It is also a cosmopolitan species.

*C. lateralis* Say occurs over the entire United States and southward. There are no outstanding features that will readily serve to separate this from other species. The process of elimination in the determination of species will apply to advantage. If specimens in question cannot be placed in other species they are usually called *lateralis*. The acutely pointed scutellum and lack of markings on the connexivum are generally used as diagnostic characters. It is very variable in size and colour, some specimens being quite dark or reddish and others entirely pale yellow. I am unable to separate Uhler's *validus* from *lateralis*, except in size and the slight colour markings on the connexivum. However, I have seen innumerable gradations in size from an extra large, so-called *validus* to a minute *lateralis*, and have been unable to separate them by structural differences. Also even some nearly typical *lateralis* will exhibit slight indications of colour markings on the connexivum. For the time being I consider it advisable to consider *validus* as a variety of *lateralis* until more biological evidence is at hand.

*C. crassicornis* Linn. and *viridicatus* Uhl. These two species form a group quite distinct from all other species, and can be most easily recognized by the