

## OBSERVATIONS ON SOME NORTHERN DERBIDÆ.

BY E. P. VAN DUZEE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

*(Continued from page 159.)*

*Otiocerus Wolfi*, Kirby. A pale specimen of this frail little form was beaten by me from a beech tree September 3, 1888, at Lancaster, N. Y., and Mr. Uhler has kindly sent me a fully colored individual, presumably from Md., taken on the 6th of August. The antennæ in this species are very short, with a single appendage.

*Otiocerus Signoreti*, Fitch. I am indebted to Mr. W. J. Palmer, jr., for an example of this species, captured at Lancaster, September 14, 1888. It agrees with *Wolfi* in having but one appendage to the rather small antennæ. The white wings are faintly tinted with red and beautifully veined with the same color.

*Amalopota*, new genus.\*

Form very slight. Head rather short, horizontal above, almost vertical before, with superior and frontal keels about as in *Anotia*; apex obtuse. Eyes of medium size, emarginate below. Ocelli two, distinct, placed below and very near the inferior angles of the eyes. Antennæ about as long as the head, situated at the base of the clypeus in a socket formed by a sharp, slightly elevated ring; basal joint very short and annular; second joint diverse in the two sexes; in the male, much flattened, with the sides almost parallel; in the female, shorter and slightly flattened; in both sexes papillated, with a subterminal emargination, from which springs a bristle. Clypeus triangularly ovate, convex. Rostrum long, reaching to about the middle of the venter; terminal joint very short. Prothorax linear above, produced in an acute angle between the eyes; on the sides, suddenly expanded to a broad, thin scale. Humeral scales large and prominent. Legs slender, unarmed, of medium length; the posterior femoræ somewhat thickened; posterior tarsi three jointed; basal joint longer than the second and third united. Elytra long and narrow, widest at the inner apical angle; apex broadly rounded, a little retreating posteriorly; the costal area expanded near the base into a broadly rounded, slightly recurved lobe; a slight constriction of the costa just before the apex, with a thickening of the veins there, produces the appearance of an imperfect stigma. Venation simple,† almost as in

\* From:—*αμυαλος* feeble, and *πoτn* flight.

† For convenience of comparison I have used Mr. Westwood's nomenclature of the venation.

*Anotia* ; costal area rather broad ; mediastinal vein forked at the basal third ; costal branch sending about two veinlets to the costa in the stigmatal region, and united by a cross vein to the outer fork of the inner branch, which is straight and twice forked just before the apex. Post-costal vein joining the mediastinal near the base and running straight to the apex of the elytra, parallel to the inner branch of the mediastinal vein; the long, straight cell thus formed is crossed by two veinlets, one at the apical third, the other near the apex. A cross vein joins the post-costal with the median vein near the middle of the elytra, beyond which the former sends five branches to the inner apical margin, the basal two of which are themselves forked near their apex, and united by a zigzag submarginal vein that reaches the claval suture ; at this submarginal vein terminate the anal and the two branches of the median vein. The apical forks of the post-costal vein are united by slender cross veins, which with this submarginal vein form a series of about twelve apical and marginal areoles from the semi-stigma to the clavus. Wing:—Mediastinal vein simple, near the costa, which it touches at about the middle ; post-costal vein bifid before the apex, and united by a cross vein to the mediastinal and median veins, the latter of which is also bifid. Abdomen short and broad, with a dorsal carina ; showing five segments above and four beneath.

The vertex and front are so compressed into the superior and frontal keels that they might not improperly be described as wanting. These keels, as in *Anotia*, are united on the front and divergent posteriorly on the vertex, the included space being cut out to receive the pronotum. The mesonotum is convex and lozenge-shaped, the length scarcely greater than the width, which greatly exceeds that of the head ; with three dorsal carinæ. Four anterior coxæ long and slender, placed obliquely ; posterior short and thick. Base of the femoræ approximate. The genital pieces scarcely differ from those of *Otiocerus*.

This genus differs from *Anotia*, to which it is perhaps most nearly related, by the presence of ocelli, the greater length of the rostrum, the smaller number of veins in the stigmatal region, etc. ; from *Patara* by the presence of ocelli, the greater length of the rostrum, the shape of the head and thorax, and the venation ; from *Mysidia* and *Derbe* (Westw.), it differs in the single frontal carina, in the shape and venation of the wings and the form of the eyes, but agrees with the latter genus in the

presence of the costal constriction (although less pronounced), and the length of the rostrum. The only genus described by Stal to which it need be compared is *Hulcita*, from which it is sufficiently differentiated by the presence of ocelli, the form of the vertex, antennæ, etc.

*Amalapotia Uhleri* n. sp. Pale sanguineous. Elytra transparent, with the basal third and a broad band before the apex fuscous, the latter marked with sanguineous toward the costa. Whole insect, when fresh, covered with a white bloom, most conspicuous on the face and abdomen. Length—To tip of abdomen 3 m.m., to tip of elytra 8 m.m.; expanse of wing 15 m.m. Head—Keels of the front and vertex, viewed from the side, gently and regularly arcuated; vertex narrow, almost entirely cut out between the keels to receive the pronotum, which extends forward nearly to the middle of the eyes; extension of the frontal keels before the eye a little less than the width of the eye in the female, about half the width of the eye in the male. Rostrum extending to the third ventral segment, the last joint scarcely longer than wide. Antennæ of the female reaching to the tip of the head; second joint somewhat compressed, a little widened at the apex, which is obliquely and concavely truncated for the reception of the seta; in the male this second joint is a little longer and wider than in the female, and is much compressed, with the margins slightly thickened and the surface more distinctly papillated; a minute notch, almost at the end, bears a bristle a little longer than the width of the joint. In fresh examples, the *Ocelli* are liable to be obscured by the white bloom on the cheeks.

Thorax—Prothorax widened to an almost quadrangular scale behind the eye; central carina of the mesonotum inconspicuous; lateral carinæ almost obsolete. Elytra, when closed, extending about two-thirds of their length beyond the abdomen; basal lobe-like tooth minutely denticulate on its edge.

General color sanguineous. Head, thorax and antennæ fulvous, the latter suffused with pale sanguineous within the margin in the male; this color also invades the frontal keel, especially in the female. Keels of the vertex crested with white. Eyes dark brown. Clypeus pale fulvous. Rostrum white, tip black. Legs clear whitish, the posterior femoræ more or less invaded with sanguineous. Coxæ fading and white toward their tips. Abdomen in the male sanguineous, the basal ventral segments paler; in the female deep sanguineous, or even brownish-purple, darker

along the crest ; posterior edge of the ventral segments and genital pieces pale, the valves above fulvous.

Elytra transparent ; basal third smoky-brown, omitting the humerus and costal region ; a broad brown band occupies the apical third of the costa, and narrows to about one-half this width at the internal apical angle ; this band includes a clear spot on its costal base, and omits about six of the apical areoles. In the female, this costal, clear spot is much larger than in the male, and coalesces with the clear, apical areoles. The veins are sanguineous within the limits of the brown, apical band, and in the stigmatal region are broadly bordered with the same color ; this color also appears in the veins of the basal brown patch in deeply colored examples. Wings clear, with a smoky tip, and a larger, slightly suffused, area at the base.

Described from five individuals—a pair taken *in coitu* Sept. 3rd, 1888, two females taken the same day, and another female taken by W. J. Palmer, Jr., of this city, a week later, all at Lancaster, N. Y. Three of these were beaten from maples, and two from uncertain trees—probably maple or beech.

I take pleasure in dedicating this beautiful little species to our leading American Hemipterist, Mr. P. R. Uhler, whose disinterested and unflinching kindness has been an inspiration and help to me in my studies of these insects.

---

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

---

##### GRAPTA J-ALBUM.

*Dear Sir :* Having heard that the larvæ and food-plant of *Grapta j-album* were unknown, I thought that I should do well in informing you, since you could best make known my little discovery, that I have bred the butterfly from young larvæ, which fed on silver birch (*Betula papyrifera*). Not knowing what they were, I neglected to make a long or careful description of them ; nevertheless, I hope the following observations may be of some value :—The larvæ were black, with two dorsal, two sub-dorsal and two super-stigmatal rows of white spots and smudges, three or four on each segment,\* with one dorsal and two sub-dorsal rows of shining black, branching spines ; two super-stigmatal rows tipped with red, and two sub-

---

\* There were also other smaller white spots scattered over the body.