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SYNONYMY OF THE PROVANCHER COLLECTION OF HEMIPTERA.

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Through the kindness of Rev. A. Huard, of Quebec, I recently had an opportunity to examine the Provancher collection of Hemiptera now deposited in the Museum of Public Instruction in the Parliament Buildings in that city. This collection has been well cared for and is in excellent state of preservation. The main part of the collection seems to represent the exact material used by the Abbé in the preparation of the Hemiptera volume of his Petite Faune Entomologique du Canada, practically all the species included in that volume being in the collection in the same order as in the book; the few additional species being in most cases placed between the regular rows of the arrangement. Usually there is but one or at most two specimens of each species and the labels seem to be in Provancher's own handwriting. There are no "types" so indicated nor could I find any trace of the types of his species published in 1872 in Vol. IV of the NATURALISTE CANADIEN, and I am convinced that he incorporated this material with his general collection at the time he published the Petite Faune, or so much of it as he then possessed, and consequently that it will be impossible definitely to locate all of his earlier species. The Petite Faune collection however contains Provancher's determination of most of his 1872 species and so far as these specimens agree with his first descriptions they must be taken as representing the nearest approximation to types of his earlier species now in existence.

When starting for Quebec I took with me a good series from my own collection for comparison, covering all the species of which I felt in doubt, and by this means I was enabled to locate nearly all of the species in the Petite Faune and most of those of 1872.

In the following notes I have thought it best to give my determination of each of the Petite Faune species, indicating all uncertain forms where I had no material with me for direct comparison and so was obliged to depend upon my memory for the determination. Under each species I give first the page in the Petite Faune, followed by the name as there

printed. Where the determination is correct this word follows the name and after it is the name now used for the species where it differs from that employed by Provancher.

- 20. Thyreocoris unicolor P. B., correct.
- 21. Thyreocoris pulicarius Germ., correct.
- 21. Homæmus æneifrons Say, correct.
- 22. Eurygaster alternatus Say, correct.
- 27. Canthophorus cinctus P. B., correct. Sehirus cinctus P. B.
- 28. Pangæus bilineatus Say, correct.
- 29. Podisus cynicus Say, correct. Apateticus cynicus Say.
- 30. Podisus modestus Dall. Under this name is one Podisus sereiventris Uhl. pinned to the label and one modestus at the side.
 - 31. Podisus spinosus Dall., correct. Podisus maculiventris Say.
- 32. Perillus circumcinctus Stal, correct. Perilloides circumcinctus Stal.
 - 33. Perillus exaptus Say, correct. Perilloides exaptus Say.
 - 34. Rhacognathus americanus Stal., not in the collection.
- 35. Brochymena annulata Fabr. is 4 pustulata Fabr. (Under the name 4-pustulata Fabr. is one example of myops Stal.)
 - 36. Euschistus fissilis Uhler, correct.
 - 36. Euschistus tristigmus Say, correct.
- 38. Aelia americana Dall., is Neottiglossa undata Say; a dark specimen but not as dark as the western trilineata Kirby.
- 39. Neottiglossa undata Say, correct; a pale example. (In the collection is a western specimen of Thyanta antiguensis Westw., labelled Neottiglossa sulcifrons.)
 - 40. Hymenarcys nervosa Say, correct.
 - 40. Canus delius Say, correct.
 - 41. Lioderma ligata Say is Pentatoma persimilis Horvath.
 - 42. Thyana custator Fabr., correct.
 - 43. Mormidea lugens Fabr., correct.
 - 44. Cosmopepla carnifex Fabr., correct.
- 46. Banasa calva Say; under this name is a pale example of dimidiata Say.
 - 46. Banasa dimidiata Say, correct.
 - 46. Banasa euchlora Stal, not in the collection.
- 48. Acanthosoma cruciata Say. On this label is an example of Elasmostethus atricornis Van D., and by it one of E. cruciata Say.

In this collection are the following erroneous determinations: Thyanta custator labelled Trichopepla atricornis Stal.; Euschistus servus Say labelled E. impictiventris Stal.; E. fissilis Uhler labelled E. variolarius P. B.; Apateticus bracteatus Fh. labelled Podisus grandis Dallas; and Perilloides exaptus Say labelled Perillus splendens Uhler.

- 53. Anasa tristis De G., correct.
- 55. Chelinidea vittigera Uhler. Under this name is one example of vittigera Uhler and one of tabulata Burm. Judging from the description the former must have been the one stated to have been taken in Quebec.
 - 55. Alydus eurinus Say, correct.
 - 56. Alydus 5-spinosus Say, correct.
- 56. Alydus pluto Uhler. Under this name are two females of eurinus Say.
- 57. Tetrarhinus quebecensis Prov., is Protenor belfragei Hagl. In the collection it stands under the correct name showing that Provancher must have corrected his own determination later.
 - 58. Capys muticus Say, correct. Neides muticus Say.
 - 58. Jalysus spinosus Say, correct.
- 60. Corizus punctiventris Dall, correct. Stictopleurus crassicornis Linn.
 - 60. Corizus lateralis Say, is nigristernum Sign. as usually determined.
- 61. Harmostes fraterculus Say. On this label is an example of Ortholomus longiceps Stal.

The following are incorrectly determined; Ceraleptus sp. determined as Orsillus scolopax Say; Metapodius terminalis Dall. as Anisoscelis corculus Say; Metapodius femorata Fabr. as Anisoscelis declivis Say; and Harmostes reflexulus, pink form, as H. serratus Fabr.

- 69. Lygæus bistriangularis Say, correct.
- 70. Lygæus turcicus Fabr. is L. kalmii Stal.
- 70. Nysius grænlandicus Zett, is N. thymii Zett.
- 71. Helonotus abbreviatus Uhl., correct. Phlegyas abbreviatus Uhl.
- 72. Cymus tabidus Stal is Cymus discors Horv.
- 73. Œdancala crassimana Fabr. is O. dorsalis Say.
- 74. Ischnorhynchus didymus Zett., correct. I. resedæ Panz.
- 75. Oxycarenus disconotus Say, correct. Crophius disconotus Say.
- 75. Ischnodemus falicus Say is Peritrechus fraternus Uhler.
- 76. Blissus leucopterus Say, correct.
- 77. Emblethis arenarius Linn. is E. vicarius Horv.
- 77. Plociomerus nodosus Say is Scolopostethus sp., probably diffidens Horv.

- 78. Carpilis ferruginea Stal, correct.
- 79. Ligyrocoris constrictus Say, correct. Perigenes constrictus Say.
- 80. Heraus insignis Uhl. is not in the collection.
- 81. Eremotoris ferus Say, correct.
- 82. Trapezonotus nebulosus Fall., correct.
- 82. Pamera bilobata Say is Ligyrocoris contractus Say.
- 84. Pterometus canadensis n. sp. This is the species lately described as Pseudocnemodus brunneri by Mr. Barber and must be known as Pseudocnemodus canadensis Prov. The following are incorrectly determined: Oncopeltus fasciatus Dallas determined as Lygaus gutta H. S.; and Dysdercus mimus Say as Lygaus pulchellus H. S. Geocoris limbatus Stal is correctly named. Under the name Cnemodus mavortius is an example of the larger dark form which I now consider to be distinct.
 - 85. Geocoris bullatus Say, correct.
- 89. Anthocoris musculus Say. This is A. borealis Dallas which is probably a synonym of musculus Say.
- 90. Tetraphleps canadensis n. sp., correct. Lyctocoris canadensis Prov.
 - 91. Triphleps insidiosus Say, correct.
 - 102. Collaria meilleuri Prov., correct.
 - 103. Collaria oculata Reut., correct.
 - 103. Miris instabilis Uhler, correct. Stenodema instabilis Uhler.
 - 104. Trigonotylus ruficornis Fall., correct.
 - 104. Trigonotylus pulcher Reut., correct.
 - 104. Leptopterna dolobrata Linn., correct. Miris dolobrata Linn.
- 106. Resthenia insignis Say. Under this name is the black form with the pronotal collar only fulvous. It pertains to Reuter's genus Platytylellus.

NOTE—Under the name Resthenia nigricollis is a large black Lopidea, and under the name Resthenia maculicollis stands Lopidea confluent Say. There is also an Orthotylus congrex Uhler under the name Lomatopleura caesar Reut., but this placing must have been an accident.

- 106. Lopidea confluens Say, correct.
- 108. Phytocoris scrupeus Say is P. lasiomerus Reut.
- 108. Phytocoris pallicornis Reut. is P. tibialis Reut.
- 109. Phytocoris eximius Reut., correct.
- 110. Phytocoris inops Uhler, correct.
- 111. Neurocolpus nubilus Say, correct.
- but a large dark coloured *Phylocoris* of the *eximius* group, perhaps still

undescribed. I have taken the same form about Buffalo and Mr. Moore has sent me specimens taken by him at St. Hilaire, Que.

- 113. Calocoris rapidus Say, correct. Adelphocoris rapidus Say.
- 114. Calocoris bipunctatus Fabr., correct.
- Uhler and must hereafter be known as *Closterocoris amæna* Prov. Its occurrence at Ottawa, if really taken there, was probably accidental. Its range seems to be restricted to the Pacific region.
 - 116. Camptobrochis grandis. Uhler, correct.
 - 116. Camptobrochis nebulosus Uhler, correct.
 - 118. Coccobaphes sanguinarius Uhler, correct.
 - 119. Lygus pratensis Linn. is L. convexicollis Reut.
 - 120. Lygus flavonotatus Prov. is L. pratensis Linn., var. lineolaris P.B.
 - 120. Lygus belfragei Reut, is the red variety of L. pratensis Linn.
- 121. Lygus invitus Say. Pinned on this label is a Lygus tenellus Van D., and next to it is a L. invitus Say.
 - 121. Lygus contaminatus Fall. is L. pabulinus Linn.
 - 122. Pacilocapsus lineatus Fabr., correct.
- 123. Pacilocapsus affinis Reut., correct. Horcias dislocatus affinis Reut.
- 123. Pacilocapsus marginalis Reut. I did not find this in the collection, but the determination is undoubtedly correct.
- 123. Pacilocapsus goniphorus Say, correct. Horcias dislocatus goniphorus Say. With this specimen is pinned an example of var. nigrita Reut. of the same species.
- 124. Orthops scutellatus Uhler is Tropidosteptes amanus Reut., var. palmeri Reut.
- 125. Systratiotus venaticus Uhler, correct. Paciloscytus venaticus Uhler.
- 127. Pamerocoris brunneus Prov. On this label is pinned an example of Plagiognathus politus Uhler, but as it does not agree at all well with Provancher's description of 1872 I am inclined to think that the type specimen was lost and the present one substituted by error.
- 127. Paciloscytus sericeus Uhler. On this label is an Orthotylus flavosparsus Fall.
- 128. Paciloscytus basalis Reut. On this label is a Sthenarops malinus. Neither this nor the preceding specimens agree with the descriptions in the Petite Faune and may have been placed there by mistake.

- 129. Capsus ater Fieb., correct. Authority should have been Linnaus
- 130. Monolocoris filicis Linn., correct.
- 131. Pilophorus bifasciatus Fabr. is P. clavatus Linn.
- 132. Stiphrosoma stygica Say, correct.
- 133. Trichia punctulata Reut. This specimen is in poor condition but is undoubtedly a Tropidosteptes, perhaps pettiti or palmeri. With it stands a pale example of Lygus pratensis Linn.
 - 134. Stenarops chloris Uhler is Tropidosteptes commissuralis Reut.
 - 134. Stenarops malinus Uhler is a large pale Lygus pratensis Linn.
 - 135. Labops hesperius Uhler, correct.
- 136. Orthocephalus s.sltator Hahn. A Capsid new to me but certainly not the European saltator Hahn.
- 137. Chlamydatus luctuosus n. sp. On this label is a broken specimen of Dicyphus agilis, but it does not agree with the description entirely and may be an error.
- 138. Orthotylus dorsalis Prov. is O. congrex Uhler. This specimen agrees in all respects with Provancher's description of 1872 and the name must take precedence over Uhler's published in 1887.
 - 140. Dicyphus californicus Stal, correct.
 - 141. Idolocoris famelicus Uhler is Macrolophus separatus Uhler.
 - 141. Idolocoris agilis Uhler is correct.
 - 143. Hyaliodes vitripennis Say, correct.
- 144. Malacocoris provancheri Burque is a good species of Diaphnidia near pellucida Uhler.
- 146. Parthenicus psalliodes Reut. On this label is a very poor specimen of Ilnacora stalii Reut.
 - 147. Globiceps flavomaculatus Fabr. is Mimoceps gracilis Uhler.
 - 148. Oncotylus decolor Fall., correct. Lopus decolor Fall.;
 - 148. Oncotylus pulchellus Reut. is Orthotylus flavosparsus Fall.
- 149. Oncotylus punctipes Reut. Probably correctly determined. Our American species differs from Reuter's description only in wanting the black pubescence on the antennæ and venter and in having the areoles scarcely darker than the rest of the membrane.
 - 150. Macrocoleus coagulatus Uhler, probably correct.
- 150. Amblytylus 6-guttatus, n. sp. A distinct and beautiful species belonging to genus Macrotylus I took it at Ottawa.
- 152. Psallus delicatus Uhler is a form of Plagiognathus obscurus Uhler.

- 153. Plagiognathus fuscosus Prov. Under this name is placed the ordinary form of *P. obscurus* Uhler, but it is not the fuscosus nor the dorsalis of the NAT. CAN, 1872, as quoted by Provancher. The former is very close to if not identical with *P. politus* Uhler.
- 154. Plagiognathus rubricans, n. sp. A good species pertaining to genus Rhinocapsus Uhler. It differs from vanduzeei Uhler in being larger and in having the second antennal joint entirely black. Mrs. Slosson has recently taken this species at Lake Toxaway, N. C.
- 155. Agilliastes associatus Uhler, correct. Note.—Among the Capsids in this collection is a Garganus fusiformis Say named Megocalum signatum Dist., and a Ceratocapsus pumilus determined as Ceratocapsus lutescens Reut
- 155. Agalliastes verbasci H. S., correct. Chlamydatus is now used for this genus.
 - 158. Corythuca ciliata Say is a variety of arcuata Say.
 - 158. Corythuca juglandis Fitch is a typical arcuata Say.
- 159. Leptostyla oblonga Say. This seems to be a Leptobyrsa, probably explanata, but unfortunately I had no specimen for comparison.
 - 159. Gargaphia tiliæ Walsh, correct.
 - 160. Pysatochila plexa Say, correct.
 - 160. Leptophya mutica Say, correct.
 - 162. Phymata wolfii Stal is erosa pennsylvanica Handl.
 - 165. Aradus robustus Uhler is 4 lineatus Say.
 - 165. Aradus aequalis Say is robustus Uhler.
- 166. Aradus acutus Say. On this label was a species still undetermined in my collection but quite distinct from acutus Say.
- 166. Aradus 4-lineatus Say. The species under this name was new to me and was quite distinct from either 4-lineatus or robustus.
- 167. Aradus similis Say. This seemed to be tuberculifer Kirby as nearly as I can tell without comparing specimens directly.
 - 167. Aradus rectus Say, correct. A. lugubris Fallen.
- 167. Brachyrhynchus granulatus Say. New to me but not granulatus as determined in my collection.
 - 168. Brachyrhynchus lobates Say is the granulatus of my collection.
 - 169. Aneurus politus Say is septentrionalis Walker.
 - 169. Aneurus inconstans Uhler, correct.
 - 170. Cimex lectularius Linn., correct.
 175. Coriscus subcoleoptratus Kirby, correct.
 - 175. Coriscus propinquus Reut, is the young of the preceding species.
 - 175. Coriscus vicarius Reut. is the larval form of Alydus eurinus Say.

- Reduviolus is now used for this genus. Note.—In the collection is an Acholla mutispinosa De G. labelled Sinea coronata Stal, and a Diplocodus exsanguis Stal. labelled Acholla tabida Stal.
 - 176. Coriscus ferus Linn., correct.
 - 180. Sinea diadema Fabr., correct.
 - 181. Diplodus luridus Stal. is Diplocodus luridus Stal., female.
- 181. Darbanus georgiæ Prov. is a worn female specimen of Diploco-dus luridus Stal.
- 182. Darbanus palliatus, n. sp. is the male of Diplocodus luridus Stal.
 - 182. Evagoras marginata, n. sp., is Zelus cervicalis Stal.
 - 183. Melanolestes picipes, H. S., correct.
- 183. Melanolestes abdominalis, H. S., correct. Leconte is authority for this species.
- 184. Opsicatus personatus Linn., correct. An immature specimen is his Reduvius albosignatus as suggested by him. The name Reduvius is now used for Opsicatus.
- 186. Emesa longipes De Geer. Under this name is a Ploiariola, probably errabunda Say.
- 186. Cerascopus errabundus Say. The insect on this label seems to be a Barce but I could not locate the species without material for comparison.
 - 189. Salda ligata Say, probably correct.
 - 190. Salda obscura Prov. is littoralis Linn.
- 190. Salda major Prov. is deplanata Uhler which name it must supercede as it has priority by one year.
 - 191. Salda littoralis Linn. is interstitialis Say.
- 191. Salda lugubris Say. Apparently repleta Uhler but I could not be certain without specimens for comparison.
- 192. Sciodopterus bouchervillei Prov. is coriacea Uhler which name it must supercede having priority.
 - 193. Limnobates lineata Say, correct.
 - 195. Gerris rufoscutellatus Latr., correct.
 - 195. Gerris remigis Say, correct.
 - 195. Gerris marginatus Say, correct.
- 196. Gerris canaliculatus Say. This may be buenoi Kirk. It is smaller than marginatus and stouter than canaliculatus usually is but I

could not be certain of the determination without specimens for direct comparison.

- 197. Belostoma grisea Say, correct. Benacus grisea Say.
- 198. Zaitha fluminea Say, correct. Belostoma fluminea Say.
- 199. Ranatra fusca, P. B. is R. americana Montd.
- 200. Notonecta irrorata Uhler, correct.
 - 201. Notonecta undulata Say, correct.
- 202. Corisa, spp. My own material in this genus is still unworked and I did not attempt to locate the Provancher species.
- 204. Prionosoma villosum, n. sp. does not differ in any respect from podopoides Uhler.
- 204. Euschistus jugalis, n. sp. I could not find this in the collection but from the description I am now strongly inclined to consider it the form of servus with acute humeri although it might be conspersus. Uhler.
 - 205. Platygaster pacificus, n. sp., correct.
 - 211. Cicada pruinosa Say, correct.
 - 212. Cicada septendecim Linn., correct. Tibicina septendecim Linn.
- 213. Cicada canadensis, n. sp. This is rimosa Say more strongly marked with orange on the base of the elytra and wings than usual. It have an exactly similar specimen which I cannot distinguish from rimosa. It belongs to genus Okanagama Dist. and not to Tibicen, and is not noveboracensis Emmons as I had conjectured.
 - 214. Cicada rimosa Say. The ordinary dark form of this species.
 - 217. Amphiscepa coqueberti Kirby is Otiocerus degeeri Kirby.
- 218. Hysteropterum semivitreum, n: sp. This species was a surprise to me and I had taken nothing at all allied to it for comparison. It seems to belong to the Californian group of Issids and is very close to Dictyobia permutata Uhler. It may be an accidental introduction from the west.
 - 219. Scolops sulcipes Say, correct.
- 220. Helicoptera septentrionalis, n. sp. This is the Elidiptera I have been determining as septentrionalis Prov.
 - 221. Helicoptera vestita, n. sp., is Elidiptera opaca Say.
- 222. Cixius stigmatus Say. This is the C. stigmatus of my table published in CAN. ENT., XXXVIII, p. 408, Dec., 1906.
 - 223. Oliarus quinquelineatus Say, correct.
 - 223. Oliarus cinnamomeus, n. sp., eorrect.
 - 224. Delphax unipunctata Prov. is Stenocranus dorsalis Fitch.
- 225. Delphax furcata Prov. This seems to be a good species of Liburnia.

- 229. Enchenopa binotata Say, correct.
- 229. Enchenopa latipes Say, correct. Campylenchia latipes Say.
- 230. Archasia canadensis, n. sp., is A. belfragei Stal.
- 231. Janthe expansa Germ, correct. Antianthe expansa Germ.
- 232. Entylia sinuata Germ. is male of E. bactriana Germ.
- 232. Entylia carinata Germ. is female of E. bactriana Germ,
- 233. Entylia concava Germ. is E. concisa Walk.
- 234. Ceresa diceros Say, correct.
- 235. Ceresa bubalus Fabr. On the label is C. taurina, Fh. and by it a male of C. bubalus Fabr.
- 235. Ceresa brevicornis Fitch. On this label is a female C. basalis Walk., and next it is a female bubalus Fabr.
- 235. Ceresa semicrema Say. Under this name is a dark male and female of Ceresa basalis Walk.
 - 237. Stictocephala inermis Fabr., correct.
 - 237. Stictocephala festina Say is lutea Walk.
- 238. Cyrtosia vau Say is probably correct. This specimen has no cloud at apex of the elytra and is larger and darker than usual.
 - 239. Crytosia trilineata Say, correct.
- 239. Cyrtosia fenestrata Fitch. Under this name is a dark male of vau Say.
 - 240. Cyrtosia ornata, n. sp., is the male of C. cinereus Emmons.
 - 241. Thelia univittata Harr. is godingi Van D.
 - 242. Thelia bimaculata Fabr., correct.
 - 243. Telamona scalaris Fairm., correct. Heliria scalaris Fairm.
 - 243. Telamona tristis Fitch, correct.
 - 244. Telamona unicolor Fitch, correct.
 - 144. Telamona fasciata Fitch, correct. Male of unicolor Fh.
 - 244. Telamona reclivata Fitch, correct.
 - 245. Publilia concava Say, correct.
 - 246. Carynota mera Say, correct.
 - 246. Carynota picta, n. sp., is C. porphyrea Fairm.
- 247. Ophiderma marmorata Say is Carynota stupida Walk. (muskokensis Godg.).
- 248. Ophiderma inornata Say is flava Godg., a little clouded with reddish.
 - 248. Tragopa brunnea Prov. is Acutalis semicrema Say.
 - 250. Platycotis 4-vittata Say, correct.

251. Platycotis nigromaculata, n. sp., is P. sagittata Germ.

[Under the name Telamona querci Fh. is a species I cannot distinguish from obsoleta Ball (from memory only) but it is certainly not querci.]

- 253. Bruchomorpha oculata Newm., correct.
- 254. Embolonia tricarinata, n. gen. et. sp., is the macropterous form of Bruchomorpha oculata Newm.
 - 255. Aphrophora parallela Say, correct.
 - 256. Aphrophora 4-notata Say, correct.
 - 256. Aphrophora quadrangularis Say, correct. Lepyronia id.
 - 257. Philanus spumarius Linn., correct.
 - 258. Philanus lineatus Linn., correct.
 - 258. Philanus albiceps Prov., is spumarius var. leucocephala Linn.
 - 259. Clastoptera obtusa Say, correct.
 - 260. Clastoptera proteus Fitch is obtusa var. tristis Van D.
- 260. Clastoptera saint cyri Prov. is the variety of proteus later named subspecies flava by Ball.
- 263. Tettigonia viridis Fabr. This is the European viridis Linn. As there seems to be no reason to question Provancher's statement that this specimen was taken in Quebec we must add the species to our list of North American Hemiptera.
 - 263. Tettigonia tripunctata Sign is Kolla tripunctata Fitch.
 - 265. Proconia undata Fabr., correct.
 - 265. Proconia costalis Fabr., correct.
- 266. Diedrocephala mollipes Say is Dræculacephala noveboracensis Fitch.
 - 267. Diedrocephala coccinea Forst., correct.
 - 267. Diedrocephala hieroglyphica Say is Tettigoniella gothica Sign.
 - 268. Helochara communis Fitch, correct.
 - 268. Acopsis viridis Linn. is Dræculacephala mollipes Say.
- 269. Gypona quebecensis Prov. Under this name is straight cana Burm. It is not the species formerly sent to me by Provancher as quebecensis which was smaller and of a deeper green color.
 - 269. Gypona hullensis, n. sp., is pectoralis Spangb.
- 270. Eucanthus orbitalis Fitch. Dr. Ball now places this as a synonym of E. acuminatus Fabr.
- 270. Penthimia picta Prov. The specimen is missing from this label but there can be no question that it is the male of americana Fitch.
 - 275. Platymetopius acutus Say, correct.

- 275. Platymetopius magdalensis, n. sp. This is the species later described by Prof. Osborn as obscurus.
 - 276. Scaphoideus immistus Say, correct.
 - 277. Scaphoideus auronitens, n. sp., correct.
 - 278. Deltocephalus curtisii Fh., correct. Athysanus curtisii Fh.
 - 278. Deltocephalus inimicus Say, correct.
- 279. Deltocephalus citronellus Prov. The insect on this label is a Thamnotettix probably still undescribed. It is not the form described in the NAT. CAN., p. 378.
 - 279. Deltocephalus minkii Fieb., correct.
 - 280. Deltocephalus sayi Fitch, correct.
- 280. Selenocephalus placidus, n. sp. This is an Acucephalus new to me. It has a dark shade under the sharp lunately rounded anterior margin of the vertex and the apex of the elytra are coarsely alternated with fuscous points which are not properly indicated in Provancher's description. It may be one of the European species already recognized from this country.
- . 281. Athysanus obsoletus Kirsch, is now known as relativus Gill. & Baker.
- 282. Athysanus plutonius Uhler. This has more recently been separated out as a distinct species under the name uhleri Ball.
 - 282. Acocephalus circumflexus, n. sp., is the male of albifrons Linn.
- 283. Thamnotettix citronellus Prov. Under this name is a very pale specimen of eburata Van D., but it does not answer to the description in the NAT. CAN., p. 378, and cannot be that insect.
 - 284. Thamnotettix clitellarius Say, correct.
 - 284. Thamnotettix subcupræus Prov., correct.
 - 284. Thamnotettix melanogaster Prov., correct.
- 285. Thamnotettix decipiens, n. sp. The only specimen on this label is much paler than this species is generally found in the east.
 - 285. Thamnotettix seminudus Say, correct. Eutettix seminuda Say.
 - 286. Jassus unicolor Fh., correct. Chlorotettix unicolor Fh.
 - 286. Allygus irroratus Say, correct. Phlepsius irroratus Say.
 - 287. Cicadula 6-notata Fall., correct.
 - 288. Bythoscopus clitellarius Fitch is Idiocerus provancheri Van D.
 - 289. Bythoscopus fenestratus Fh. is a pale form of Oncopsis nigrinasi Fh.
 - 289. Bythoscopus variegatus Fh., correct. Oncopsis variegatus Fh.
 - 290. Bythoscopus pruni n. sp., correct. Oncopsis pruni Prov.
 - .291. Idiocerus pallidus Fitch, correct.

- 292. Idiocerus verticis Say. I was not able to locate this nearer than to place it in the alternatus group. It is not the western verticis.
 - 292. Idiocerus duzeei, n. sp., correct.
 - 292. Idiocerus subbifasciatus Say is lachrymalis Fitch.
 - 293. Idiocerus alternatus Fitch, correct.
 - 293. Idiocerus novellus Say, correct. Agallia novella Say.
 - 294. Pediopsis viridis Fitch, correct.
 - 295. Pediopsis basalis Van D., correct.
- 295. Pediopsis insignis Van D., correct. Now known as trimaculata Fitch. This genus must be known as Macropsis.
- 295. Pediopsis flavescens Prov. A small female of Oncopsis nigrinasi Fh.
 - 296. Agallia sanguinolenta Prov., correct.
 - 296. Agallia 4-punctata Prov., correct.
- 298. Erythroneura mali, n. sp., is Dicraneura communis and must be known as Dicraneura mali Prov.
 - 298. Erythroneura vitis Harris, correct.
 - 299. Erythroneura vitifex Fitch, correct.
 - 299. Erythroneura, vulnerata Fitch, correct.
- 299. Erythroneura rosæ Linn., correct. These are now placed in Typhlocyba.
- 300. Typhlocyba jocosa Prov. A reddish form of Balclutha punctata Thunb.
- 301. Typhlocyba punctata Thunb. is the common green form of that species.
 - 335. Cymus angustatus Stal., correct.
 - 336. Aradus abbas Bergr., correct.
 - 336. Coriscus flavo-marginatus Scholz., correct.
- 337. Delphax bifasciatus, n. sp., is Stobaera tricarinata Say, a little faded.
 - 338. Ceresa subulata Say is constans Walk.
 - 338. Helochara bifida Say, correct. Kolla bifida Say.
- 339. Deltocephalus chlamydatus, n. sp. is an Athysanus later described as infuscata by Gillette and Baker.
- 339. Deltocephalus superbus, n. sp., is a Xestocephalus later described by me as fulvocapitatus.
 - 340. Erythroneura obliqua Say, correct. Typhlocyba obliqua Say.
- 340. Typhlocyba unica, n. sp., is an Empoasca later described as splendida by Gillette.