

NOTES ON A FEW HEMIPTERA FROM THE SAN
BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA.¹

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On September 20, 1923, it was my privilege to go with Dr. F. R. Cole and his parents, as their guest for a week, to their summer home in Mill Creek Cañon, San Bernardino Mountains, 16 miles east of Redlands. From their cottage, at 3,800 feet elevation, we collected up to Cedar Cañon at 4,000 feet, and up Home Creek Cañon to over 5,000, near Glen Martin. The Fall rains had begun and it is quite possible that some of the insects were getting ready for hibernation on the plants on which they are now recorded. On this account I have endeavored to note every case where young were taken with the adults. The following food records are, I believe, mostly new.

Heterogaster behrensii Uhler. Found with young in great abundance on nettle at 3,800 ft.

Lygus nubilus Van D. Common on juniper trees but described from elder. Possibly wintering on the juniper as were the alder chermids, *Psyllia alni americana* Crawford.

Phytocoris formosus Van D. The food plant of this is a species of *Cordylanthus*.

Pilophorus discretus Van D. Taken in large numbers with young on wormwood. Described in 1918 from Colton and Alpine, Calif.

Hyalochloria bella Van D. On yerba santa, *Eriodictyon californicum*.

Macrotylodes apicalis Van D. On manzanita, *Arctostaphylos pringleyi*, at 5,000 ft.

Uhleriella coquilletti Van D. On sycamore trees.

Scaphoideus blandus Ball. On pine.

Phlepsius occidentalis Baker. On live oak.

Thamnotettix pasadena Ball. Numbers taken on manzanita, *Arctostaphylos pringleyi*, near Glen Martin at 4,500 feet elevation.

Eutettix subaenea Van D. Not uncommon on juniper at 4,500 feet.

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Neocoelidia candida Ball. On *Gutierrezia*.

Neocoelidia lineata Baker. Beaten in numbers from pine trees at 4,000 feet.

Ticida cingulata Uhler. Several beaten from *Adenostoma*. These are the true *cingulata* of Uhler and prove to be quite distinct from my *Loxophora transversa*, which must therefore be restored to specific distinction under the name *Ticida transversa* (Van D.). My species is larger and browner with more rounded thoracic lobes, different head characters, etc. It inhabits southern Utah and Arizona while *cingulata* is, perhaps, confined to California.

Timodema miracula Ball. Taken with young on yerba santa, *Eriodictyon californicum*.

Catonia cara Van D. Beaten in numbers from juniper along the trail to Glen Martin, at 4,500 feet elevation.

On the Distribution of *Feralia deceptiva* McD. (Lepid., Phalaenidae).—*Feralia deceptiva* McD. 1920, McDunnough, Can. Ent., LII, 162, pl. IV, f. 2, ♂ genit., *Feralia*. ♀ *columbiana* Sm. partim. ("cotype" nec type). 1903, Smith, Can. Ent., XXXV, 9, *Feralia*.

Smith's "cotype" is in the Barnes Collection and is labeled "Calgary, N. W. Ter." It appears to be an old specimen and was probably collected at the date when this label represented much of the Canadian Northwest. A second and similar specimen with the same label is in the Barnes Collection ex Coll. Jacob Doll. The Alberta record is probably correct, but subject to question. McDunnough described the species from Vancouver. Victoria and Vancouver specimens are also in the Barnes Collection.

Mr. Engelhardt recently submitted a specimen from Mt. Rainier, Washington, which agrees well with topotypical material. This appears to be the first authentic United States record.

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