

NEW NORTH AMERICAN HOMOPTERA.—II.

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

Pediopsis tristis n. sp.

Cinereous varied with fuscous : apex of the front and basal angles of the scutellum black ; pronotal rugæ distinct. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.

MALE.—Face with coarse rugose punctures, arranged in oblique lines on the base of the front ; front black, cinereous at base and next the eyes, with a broad, curved, transverse white band, including the ocelli ; clypeus, loræ and cheeks whitish, the former sometimes tinged with pale green. Form of the pronotum about as in *insignis* ; cinereous clouded with fuscous on the apex and along the posterior margin, with an elongated black spot behind the inner angle of the eye ; rugæ composed of profound elongated punctures. Scutellum obliquely punctured on the disc ; cinereous, with a brownish central band, and black triangular spots within the basal angles. Elytra uniform greyish-brown, subhyaline ; nervures strong, evenly margined with fuscous. Wings pale smoky hyaline, nervures brown ; beneath whitish ; intermediate pectoral pieces with a large black spot, a smaller one just below the propleura, and on the latter a minute dot. Venter dull yellowish, obscured next the connexivum and toward the apex ; tergum more or less embrowned. Legs pale ; sides of the femora and tibiæ, and tips of the tarsi brown or blackish-brown. Plates ligulate, narrowed and somewhat recurved toward the apex ; black or piceous, fringed outwardly with long white hairs. Pygofers white, with a narrow black apical margin, meeting on the ventral aspect almost to their tips, leaving a slightly oblique orifice.

Described from three males collected by Prof. Herbert Osborn at Fairfax, Iowa, June 22nd and 24th, 1889, to whom I am indebted for specimens of this and a number of other interesting western forms.

This sombre coloured species is most closely allied to my *insignis*, from which it may be distinguished by its heavy margined elytral nervures, the large black spot on the apex of the front, and by the rough appearance of the pronotum, contrasting strongly with its peculiar velvety look in *insignis*. Unfortunately there are no females at hand from which to complete this specific diagnosis but there can be no risk in establishing the species on one sex only.

Pediopsis insignis is now known to me from Kansas, Iowa, Michigan,

New York and Ottawa, Ont. It appears to be subject to very little variation.

Thamnotettix lurida n. sp.

Form of *T. subænea*; pale yellow marked with fulvous; elytra deep fulvous, with a whitish commissural spot. Length 5 mm.

Vertex but little longer at the middle than next the eye; surface covered with deep oblique rugæ which emit the broad margins and medial line, and near the hind margin, on either side, is a minutely punctured area. Pronotum transversely wrinkled. Face fulvous; a large spot on the apex of the front and four or five lateral transverse arcs, pale yellow. Vertex and pronotum pale yellowish; the former with a transverse band connecting the ocelli; the latter, with the lateral angles and four more or less distinct longitudinal bands, fulvous. Scutellum pale, with the basal angles and two small spots between them fulvous. Elytra deep fulvous, opaque, especially on the clavus and base of the corium. A large commissural spot near the apex of the clavus, and some smaller, indistinct ones on the discal areoles of the corium whitish. Abdomen and all beneath deep fulvous ♀, or blackish ♂; the pleural pieces and connexivum edged with pale; legs and genitalia of the ♂ fulvous.

Described from two examples, a ♂ received from Prof. Osborn, labelled "Ames, Iowa, May 19th, 1881," and a ♀ from Mr. G. C. Davis labelled "Agricultural College, Mich., Oct. 24th, 1888."

This pretty little insect is very near my *T. subænea* from California, but it is broader and shorter; the vertex is not so long as in that species, and with the pronotum is distinctly wrinkled; the elytra are deeper coloured and almost opaque; the valve of the ♂ is produced medially in a short blunt tooth, and the plates are broader, especially toward their slightly divergent tips, and are less heavily fringed. In the ♀ the central tooth on the hind margin of the last ventral segment is narrower and more acute than in its ally.

T. subænea and *lurida* are characteristic of neither this genus nor *Athysanus*, to either of which they might be referred. Genus *Phlepsiis* could, perhaps, be modified so as to include them, as they want only the elytral reticulations of being very good Phlepsiids. From *Scaphoideus* they are debarred by their shorter antennal setæ and broader form. For a note on this genus see *Entomologica Americana*, Vol. VI., p. 52.