

LIST OF HEMIPTERA TAKEN BY W. J. PALMER, ABOUT  
QUINZE LAKE, P. QUE., IN 1907.

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

(Continued from page 116.)

## TETTIGONIDÆ.

*Oncometopia costalis*, Fabr.—Apparently common.*Tettigonia gothica*, Sign.—Taken at Temagami.*Dicrocephala coccinea*, Forst.—A most beautiful species, which seems to have been abundant at all places where Mr. Palmer collected.*Draeculacephala mollipes*, Say.—Taken at Quinze Lake only.*Draeculacephala novaboracensis*, Fitch.—Quinze Lake. Apparently common.*Gypona Quebecensis*, Prov.—Common at all stations.

## JASSIDÆ.

*Platymetopius acutus*, Say.—Taken in numbers at Temiskamingue.*Platymetopius latus*, Baker.—With the last, and at Bear Island in Lake Temagami and about Quinze Lake. This species, which I have taken in New York, Ohio, Colorado and Utah, has been a difficult form to place. The larger and paler specimens from Utah have been determined for me as Baker's *latus*, and in all essential characters they seem to agree fairly well with the description of that species. From these paler forms they run by almost insensible gradations in form and colour toward the smaller and darker *acutus*. In all, however, the vertex is longer, the oblique veins of the costa are more regularly placed, and the face is either entirely pale or but slightly infuscated exteriorly, with the basal angular pale line never entirely obsolete. I believe these should be separated from *acutus*, but whether they are the true *latus* of Baker is perhaps questionable. This species, *acutus*, Say, and *frontalis*, Van D., are common and widely distributed. The closely-allied *cuprescens*, Osborn, I have taken at Phœnicia, Colden and Gowanda, N. Y., always on springy spots among the hills.*Platymetopius obscurus*, Osborn.—Barrier Lake. Two examples. This is an interesting addition to the Canadian fauna. It was described by Prof. Osborn from material taken in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It has the infuscated face found in *fuscifrons*, but most closely resembles *acutus*, than which it is smaller, stouter and has a shorter vertex. Of this cosmopolitan genus fifteen species have thus far been recorded from

America, north of Mexico. Provancher's *Platymetopius acutus* is the species here identified as *latus*, while his *magdalensis* is the *acutus* of Say. *Platymetopius ornatus*, Baker, has been placed in genus *Dicyphonia* by Dr. Ball.

*Deltocephalus Sayi*, Fitch.—Apparently common.

*Deltocephalus abdominalis*, Fabr.—Five examples were taken at Temiskamingue, Quinze Lake and Barrier River. This species may be roughly distinguished from the green examples of *debilis* by their having the base of the front abruptly black.

*Deltocephalus affinis*, Baker.—Temiskamingue and Barrier Lake. In compliance with the now generally accepted synonymy of this species, I have applied this name to the species formerly determined by me as *Melscheimeri*, Fh.

*Deltocephalus Melscheimeri*, Fitch.—Nigger Point, Quinze Lake. One example. This is a smaller and more slender species than the preceding, and much less abundant.

*Deltocephalus inimicus*, Say.—Common at all places where Mr. Palmer collected.

*Athysanus instabilis*, Van D.—Temiskamingue and Quinze Lake. Three examples. These specimens are typical *instabilis*, which Osborn and Ball identify with the European *striatulus*, Fall., in which they are very likely correct, but as my material does not agree with any descriptions of that species accessible to me, I prefer for the present to place it under a name of which I am certain, leaving it to future study to settle the synonymy.

*Athysanus*, sp.—Two examples, representing both sexes, were taken with the preceding. This is a smaller and more slender species, which may be best distinguished by the pale gray elytra with the areoles but obscurely bordered with darker, by the conspicuously white or pale yellow margins to the black abdomen, by its having the pygofers of the female whitish, with their base and the oviduct black, and by the mostly pale legs. This is the species listed as *striatulus* in my list of the Hemiptera taken by Mr. Palmer at Lake Temagami.

*Phlepsius apertus*, Van D.—Three examples from about Quinze Lake. An interesting species that finds its home in the far north.

*Phlepsius fulvidorsum*, Fitch.—Two specimens taken with the last.

*Scaphoideus immistus*, Say.—Taken at White Rapids and about Quinze Lake.

*Thamnotettix eburata*, Van D.—Temagami. One example. In 1906 Mr. Palmer took a good series at the same locality.

*Thamnotettix*, sp.—Nigger Point, Quinze Lake. Two examples.

*Thamnotettix inornata*, Van D.—Temiskamingue and Quinze Lake.

*Thamnotettix flavovirens*, Gill. and Baker.—Temiskamingue P. O. and Barrier Lake. Five examples. This pretty little green species was described from Colorado, and I have in my collection a specimen from Vancouver Island. So far as I know this is its first recorded occurrence in the east.

*Chlorotettix unicolor*, Fitch.—Taken at all stations where Mr. Palmer collected, and apparently common.

*Balclutha*, sp.—Temiskamingue. One example. I have taken this species at Hamburg, N. Y.

*Cicadula punctifrons*, Fall.—Nigger Point, Quinze Lake. One example.

*Cicadula variata*, Fall.—One specimen from Temiskamingue.

*Cicadula arcuata*, G. & B.—Three examples taken at Temiskamingue and Quinze Lake. Last year I listed this as *Cicadula lepida*, Van D.

*Cicadula 6-notata*, Fall.—Barrier River. Two specimens.

*Cicadula lineatifrons*, Stal.—Three examples of what I believe to be this species were taken at Barrier River and Quinze Lake. These are larger than *6-notata*, with the vertex more produced. All of them have two black points on the vertex near the hind margin, very faint in one individual; and in two the basal angles of the scutellum are black, otherwise they agree closely with Stal's description. There is a transverse line on the vertex anteriorly and another on the edge of the head, both interrupted in the middle, and the commissural nervure is fuscous, broadly interrupted with white.

#### TYPHLOCYBIDÆ.

*Empoasca obtusa*, Walsh.—Barrier River. One example.

*Empoasca unicolor*, Gill.—Taken in numbers at all places where collecting was done. This is one of our most abundant and generally distributed species in the Northern States and Canada.

*Empoasca splendida*, Gill.—Two examples that certainly belong here were taken at Temiskamingue P. O. by Mr. Palmer.

*Empoasca atrolabes*, Gill.—Numbers of this species were taken with the preceding and at Barrier River. This species and *splendida* seem to

run together by insensible gradations, not only in colour, but in the form of the last ventral segment of the female, and it would not be surprising if eventually they would have to be united, as suggested by their describer.

*Typhlocyba bifasciata*, Gill and Bak.—Temiskamingue and Barrier Lake.

PSYLLIDÆ.

*Psylla carpinii*, Fitch.—Not uncommon at various localities.

*Psylla*, sp.—Three examples of a smaller species were taken at Temiskamingue.

SOME COLEOPTERA AFFECTING THE HONEY LOCUST.

BY C. O. HOUGHTON, NEWARK, DEL., ENTOMOLOGIST, AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

On a farm near Newcastle, Delaware, there is quite a strip of honey locust (*Gleditschia triacanthos*, Linn.), hedge, which I have visited two or three times during the past two years. This hedge appears to have been injured by fire at some time, and certain sections of it are now entirely dead. Other sections are very thrifty, while between the dead and living sections may be found parts that are partly dead and partly alive.

My first visit to the hedge was on June 12th, 1906, and my attention was drawn to it owing to the large number of specimens of *Agrilus fallax*, Say, which I found upon it. Whether or not they were feeding upon the leaves I did not determine, but it seems probable that they were. At any rate, they were present in large numbers, and several were seen pairing. About fifty specimens were taken in a short time—the first of this species that I had ever seen.

Owing to the presence of such large numbers of this species on the hedge that day, I thought it probable that these beetles were breeding in its dead or dying wood, and I resolved to return to the place the next spring to collect some of this and attempt to breed *A. fallax* therefrom.

A few branches which were broken off at that time and brought home were found to contain Buprestid larvæ. One of these which I examined measured 5 mm. in length by 1.75 mm. in breadth, at the greatest width; another 6.5 mm. by 1.75 mm. The brief notes which I made on the larvæ at that time are as follows: "White; mandibles brown, tipped with black."

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