

the black lines of the venter are replaced by a broad continuous dark stripe, running the whole distance from the base to the tip. A marked feature in the structure of the female is the large size of the last ventral segment, which is broadly and deeply emarginated to admit the ovipositor. Each lobe of this is triangular, with the apex truncated, and on the tergal aspect the sides are very high, giving the segment the appearance of being hollowed out.

Specimens from the mountains of Georgia and North Carolina are sometimes very pale, with only a trace of rose-color in the cuneus, and with but faint indications of the brown markings of the upper and lower surfaces and bands of the thighs.

#### PAMEROCORIS, new genus.

Contour of the longer forms of *Anthocoris*, but with the pronotum and head closely imitating *Ozophora* and *Ligyrocoris* of the family *Lygæidæ*. Head horizontal, long-conical, constricted behind the eyes, compressed and tapering before the eyes; the eyes large, suborbicular, prominent, almost as wide as the vertical thickness of the head; the vertex convex between them, the carina connecting the base of the eyes obsolete; tylus oblique, a little arcuated, prominent, occupying the whole width of the tip of the head; superior cheeks flat, ligulate, running parallel to the tylus behind it, and almost reaching to its tip; the inferior cheeks very small, sunken, placed obliquely behind the end of the superior ones. Antennæ longer than the body with the hemelytra; the two first joints stout, the basal one a little longer than from the eye to the tip of the tylus, tapering at base; the second cylindrical, a very little shorter than the corium and cuneus together; third and fourth much more slender, filiform, each longer than the basal, the fourth a little longer than the third. Rostrum long and very slender, reaching to behind the posterior coxæ; basal joint a little longer than throat, a little stouter than the second; second joint longer than the basal; third still longer; fourth a little longer than the basal one. Pronotum campanulate, wide at base, narrow anteriorly, contracted in front, and with a narrow collum on the anterior margin; lateral margins sinuately carinate; anterior lobe convex, the callosities separated by a short, longitudinal groove; posterior lobe slanting toward the transverse impressed line; the posterior margin is concavely sinuated, and the postero-lateral angles produced, long and narrow. Prosternum a little depressed, the sides carinately elevated, converging to an acute angle between the anterior coxæ. Scutellum longer than wide, acute at tip, at base transversely elevated, and behind this there is a transverse impressed line. The sides are deeply sinuated and the edge slenderly carinate. Coxæ long, stout, compressed, the anterior ones longest and stoutest; femora compressed, slenderly channeled on the inner and outer faces, posterior pair longest; the tibiæ very slender; tarsi long, the basal joint longest, the intermediate one very short, the apical one shorter than the