and Hamburg, N. Y., June 14, 1902. Like dorsalis, it is a willow feeder.

25. Orthotylus serus, new species

Closely related to marginatus Uhler, differing in having a pale median vitta from front of pronotum to tip of scutellum, the inner limit of the pale costal vitta straight, and in the form of the male claspers. Length 6 mm.

Vertex distinctly flattened before the obtuse basal carina, this flattening in marginatus very feeble; clypeus little prominent with feeble impression at its base; eyes, viewed from the side, reaching well toward the gula, in marginatus distinctly smaller. Pronotum as in marginatus, its length three-fifths its basal width; the callosities connected by an elevated area anteriorly which is scarcely apparent in marginatus; the posterior lobe nearly smooth, distinctly shagreened in marginatus. Rostrum attaining the hind coxæ, in marginatus not surpassing the intermediate. Dextral male clasper forming two squarish denticulate lobes, the ventral produced for about twice its width, with a truncate apex, its upper angle subacutely prominent; basal lobe squarish, broader than long and oblique at apex; sinistral clasper triangularly enlarged at tip with its apex obliquely truncate and its upper angle subacute; no basal appendage discernable.

Color, black and yellowish testaceous; above black, lateral and posterior margins of the vertex, broad median vitta from front edge of pronotum to tip of scutellum, and broad costal vitta on the elytra pale, the latter with a straight inner margin and enclosing toward its apex an obscure smoky cloud; cuneus fulvo-testaceous with a large fuscous cloud against its inner margin; membrane deep smoky with dark nervures and a pale spot at apex of cuneus, sometimes much reduced. Whole upper surface clothed with long pale decumbent hairs. Beneath black with a broad pale vitta, extended along the sternum to tip of venter in female; genital pieces largely pale; legs dusky testaceous with the tarsi embrowned; rostrum pale, black at tip; antennæ black.

Described from three male and ten female examples taken by me as follows: Hamburg, N. Y., July 1, 1911; Gowanda, N. Y., August 2, 1907; Colden, N. Y., July 7, 1901; Salamanca, N. Y., July 24, 1911. It lives on thorn bushes (Cratægus, species).

Holotype, male, and allotype, female, in collection of the author; paratypes in his collection and in that of the California Academy of Sciences.

Type locality, Hamburg, N. Y.

Genus Strophopoda, new genus

Aspect of a small Plagiognathus, but with an obtuse facial angle; allied to Chlamydatus with a narrower head and a distinct suture at base of tylus.