Hemipterological Contributions.

By William H. Ashmead.

(No. 1.)

Family BERYTIDÆ.

HOPLINUS, Stal.

Hoplinus multispinus, n. sp.

Length .20 inch. Pale yellowish brown, tarsi and terminal antennal joint, black. Head armed with three spines, one median on a line with base of antennæ, prominent but blunt, and one on each side just back of antennæ. There is a prominent acute spine at base of scutellum, two short sharp spines at tip of abdomen, and one on each pleura, extending and slightly curving over at base of elytra. Prothorax long, narrowed before, more than twice the length of the width at base, punctured, with a slight median carina, the narrow transverse portion just before the middle impunctured. The legs are long and thin, the posterior femora reaching beyond the tip of the abdomen.

Hab.—Florida.

This interesting addition to our fauna, is the first of the genus to be recognized in our fauna.

The genus was erected by Prof. C. Stal to contain a Chilian species, *Neides spinosissimus* Signoret, described by Dr. V. Signoret in Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1864, and the above is, I believe, the only other species known.

Family CAPSIDÆ.

RHINOCLOA, Reuter.

Rhinocloa citri, n. sp.

Length .05 inch. Black, shining, sparsely covered with little clumps of silvery white hairs. Antennæ long, first joint longer than head, rather stout, second joint longest, black at the base and tip, yellowish in the middle, third not quite two-thirds the length of second, yellowish, somewhat brownish or infuscated towards the tip, fourth setaceous, yellow. The thorax is trapezoidal, somewhat convex, declining before. The tip of cuneus yellow. The abdomen and all the femora excepting at tips are black, tips and anterior and middle tibiæ and tarsi yellowish, posterior tibiæ blackish at base becoming a yellowish brown towards tip, tarsi yellowish. All claws black.

Hab.—Florida.

Described from many specimens. These little Capsids are very instrumental in destroying scale insects, as I have detected them destroying various species of *Aspidioti* and *Dactilopii* on my Orange trees.

The species is very closely related to *Rhinocloa forticomis* Reut., described from Texas; but the color of the legs and antennæ will readily separate them.