

interjungens Bergroth which in the male is at least eight times as long as broad. The thorax of the present form is also less cylindrical, being relatively narrower and more declivent cephalad. The spines are also much stronger than appears to be usual in this genus. It is, in fact, somewhat intermediate in several respects between *Doldina* and *Ricolla*, the latter common in the tropics of continental America. However, the structure of the head and more elongate form indicate that it should be referred to the former genus.

Doldina cubana seems rather similar to *D. bicarinata* Stål of Brazil, but has a spine on the posterior apical angles of only the first five connexival segments and the first joint of the antenna is relatively shorter. As in that species the posterior lobe of the pronotum is armed behind with four long spines. The color differs in being reddish brown rather than sordid flavescent, but this is no doubt variable. It appears also to be related to *D. antiquensis* Barber (1923); however, the latter has only the first three abdominal segments armed with spines, aside from other differences.

MIRIDAE: PHILINAE.

Campylomma cardini, n. sp. (Fig. 5)

Rather broadly oval with a short rostrum, entirely pale and nearly concolorous above, minutely and inconspicuously pubescent, appearing practically bare at ordinary magnifications.

MALE.—Head width 0.66 mm., vertex 0.30 mm., length 0.19 mm. Rostrum short, reaching to middle of anterior coxae, apex embrowned, joint 2 longest. Antennae as long as head, pronotum, scutellum, and nearly reaching tip of clavus; first segment, length 0.19 mm.; second 0.66 mm.; third 0.42 mm.; fourth 0.26 mm.; clothed with minute pubescence, the thickened basal segment with a few short hairs also.

Pronotum, length 0.47 mm., width at base 0.87 mm. Above with pronotum and hemelytra finely punctate, rather thin and finely pubescent, many punctures with a minute hair, more noticeable on hemelytra; also a few longer hairs around edges. Legs minutely pubescent, the tibiae armed with rows of spines. Genital segment somewhat asymmetrical, a stout chitinous spine projecting from above near the apex, directed obliquely to the left.

Pale greenish testaceous above with blackish eyes, fading in dried specimens to light testaceous. Antennae, head, mesoscutum, and scutellum more yellowish. Hemelytra translucent; cuneus and corium concolorous; membrane slightly