## New Species of Lopidea from Arizona (Hemip. Miridae).\*

By HARRY H. KNIGHT, Ithaca, New York.

(Plate X.)

The writer did considerable collecting in Arizona, while with the Cornell Biological Expedition, and in the present paper gives the results of his studies on the species of *Lopidea* taken in that region. This interesting genus presents a number of species having great similarity of coloration and general form but with very distinct genital structures, characters which must be used if we are to determine the species consistently.

Lopidea arizonae new species (Plate X, Fig. 1).

Suggestive of *marginata* but much larger and with bright red on the basal half of the pronotum; genital claspers distinctive of the species.

3. Length 7 mm., width 2.3 mm. Head white, the sutures, sides of tylus, heavy bar each side of the median line of the front and the base of the head black; rostrum blackish with pale on the first segment, eyes brownish to black; antennae black, second segment linear. Pronotum with the basal half bright red, shining, narrow basal margin fuscous, anterior margin white, calli black. Scutellum fuscous, pale median stripe on the apical half. Hemelytra dark red shaded with fuscous, more red bordering the embolium and on the inner half of the cuneus; embolium and outer margin of the cuncus ivory white; fine pale pubescence with short black bristles on the white embolium; membrane fuscous. Coxae and femora more or less pale and marked with fuscous and black; femora fuscous on the front margin with a row of black dots beneath and usually two rows on the upper side, tibiae and tarsi black. Venter marked transversely with alternating bands of fuscous, reddish and pale.

2. Very similar to the male in coloration, only more robust, the pale color more extended on the venter.

This species was taken by the writer on Robinia neomexicana in Post Creek canyon near Bonita, Arizona. It occurs apparently in several mountain ranges of Arizona at altitudes of 6000 to 7500 feet.

<sup>\*</sup> Contribution from the Department of Entomology of Cornell University.