Allotype—Taken with the type.

Paratypes—Numerous specimens taken with the types. 14 ♂ ♀, Arizona (H. K. Morrison, 1883, Cornell Collection). ♂, July 13, Palmer Lake; 3 ♂, July 31, Ridgway; ♂, June 10, Fort Lupton, Colorado.

The writer found the species breeding on *Lepidium thurberi* which was growing around the adobe ruins of old Fort Graham, near Bonita, Arizona. A short distance away was found an extensive growth of the same plant as determined by the botanists on the expedition, which was abundantly infested by *Lygus elisus* V. D., but no specimens of *Lopidea lepidii* were to be found. It would seem from this that the species breeds only in favored spots.

The writer has seen specimens of both *media* and *lepidii* from Colorado where the species appear to overlap. In the eastern States there is only one species that could be taken for *media* Say, it having the inner hook on the right clasper very long and more slender than in *lepidii*, the same clasper having also near the tip a distinct dorsal projection with five or six serrate teeth at the top.

Lopidea minima new species (Plate X, Fig. 7).

Very small, reddish with fuscous and black, resembling *media* in coloration; genital claspers distinctive of the species.

♂. Length 3.8 mm., width 1.4 mm. Black, the basal half of the pronotum orange to red; hemelytra red, bordering the commissure, membrane and scutellum, fuscous.

Holotype—♂, July 23, 1917, Sabino Canyon, altitude 5500 feet, Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona (H. H. Knight); Cornell University Collection.

Paratypes—♂, topotypic. 2 ♂, Arizona (H. K. Morrison, 1883, Cornell Collection).

The writer took the species on *Coursetia microphylla* which is probably the food plant. At that date the species was not in season, the two specimens taken probably being stragglers of the brood.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

Male genital claspers of *Lopidea*. *A*, left clasper, dorsal aspect. *B*, right clasper, dorsal aspect. *C*, right clasper, posterior aspect.