that the incrassate form cannot be taken as a basis for generic distinction. Reuter (1909, Bemerk. u. neark. Caps., p. 72) refers to *caesar,* having before him a male specimen from Texas sent by Mr. Heidemann, and a female specimen which may or may not have been *caesar* (1876). In the same note the author remarks that the second antennal segment of the male is "thinner" than in the female, again showing that he had two species under consideration. The male considered above, being the same as *major* n. sp. from Texas, does have more slender antennae than either *caesar* or *reuteri.* The writer finds that the sexes of a given species of *Lopidea* do not differ in the antennal characters.

The writer has seen the more important collections of Miridae from the United States and, after a careful survey of the *Lopidea* material, he feels quite safe in saying that if the type of *Lomatopleura caesar* came from Pennsylvania, as stated in the original description, then it can be only one of two species, that which the writer figures as *caesar* (Pl. XIII, fig. 4) or the species *reuteri.* These two species are indeed very similar in general appearance, having prominent incrassate antennae, and are the only forms coming from Pennsylvania that could be taken for *caesar.* Reuter (1909) determined at least two species as *caesar* and it is not to be wondered at when one sees how closely together certain species run, the only apparent difference being found in the male genitalia. After a careful study of considerable material with reference to the color characters and distribution of the species, the writer has figured what he believes must be *caesar* Reuter (1876).

Lopidea minor new species. (Pl. XIII, fig. 6).

Smaller and more reddish than *nigridea* but larger than *minima.*

♂. Length 4.5 mm., width 1.6 mm. Fuscous, the exterior half of the corium, the cuneus, sides of the body and head, reddish, the embolium paler; prominent dark brownish pubescence; genital claspers distinctive of the species, showing a close relationship to *davisi* which species is much larger.

Holotype: ♂, "Colorado"; Cornell University Collection.