apical half; under sides of the front and middle femora speckled with black, tibize with five spots and the posterior pair with seven black spots.

Arolia erect, linear and converging at the apices; genital claspers distinctive, large and prominent, the left clasper with a broad flattened incurved chitinous hook, right clasper having a right angled hook with twisted acuminate tip.

Holotype: J. July 12, 1917, Deming, New Mexico (H. H. Knight); Cornell University Collection.

Paratypes: 33 &d, taken with the types; 5 &d, July 11, 1917, Mesilla Park, New Mexico (H. H. Knight).

Collected on the tent trap light, only males being taken, indicating that the females are probably brachypterous. This species was taken in company with Argyrocoris scurrilis V. D., which was abundant, and Sericophanes triangularis Kngt. at a camp seven miles out from Deming.

Parthenicus juniperi Heid. (Psallus) Heidemann, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xiii, p. 49, 1905.

The writer has seen the type of this species and has later studied type material and finds it to belong in the genus *Parthenicus* Reuter. The arolia are free and converging at their apices which places the species in the subfamily Orthotylinæ, other characters obviously placing it in the genus *Parthenicus*.

## Dichrooscytus elegans var. viridicans new variety.

Very similar in structure to elegens, but bright green in color, the pubescence on the pronotum blackish and more conspicuous.

Q. Length 3.3 mm., width 1.4 mm. Bright green, the head, coxe and femora often turning pale to brownish; pronotum and scutellum sometimes more yellowish green; cuneus green with margins of the apical half reddish; membrane fuscous, cell veins sometimes reddish.

Holotype: 9, July 15, White Plains, New York (J. R. de la Torre-Bueno), Cornell University Collection.

Paratypes: Q, July 24, White Plains, New York, also other specimens taken on cedar by Mr. Torre-Bueno. Q, July 24, 1902, Lloyds Neck, Long Island, New York (Wm. T. Davis). 3 XX Franconia, New Hampshire (Mrs. A. T. Slosson).

The writer has taken Dichrooscytus elegans Uhler abundantly on white cedar (Thuja occidentalis L.) at Batavia, New York, and on red cedar (Juniperus virginiana) at Portage, New York, but did not take any forms that could be called viridicans. This