types: 10 \circ 5 \circ , taken with types on persimmon (Diospyros virginiana) where the species was evidently breeding. Paratypes deposited in Cornell University collection and Iowa State College collection.

In my key to the species of *Plagiognathus* in the "Hemiptera of Connecticut," carinatus runs to repetitus Knight, from which it may be separated by the double row of prominent black spots on anterior face of hind femora, also by the larger size. Some specimens of carinatus have antennal segment II more vellowish than black, and such individuals will run to punctatipes Knight, in my key to the species of Plagiognathus. These species may then be separated by the relative length of antennal segments as compared with the head. In the male of carinatus the length of antennal segment II is equal to the width of head across eves plus the width of vertex, while in the male of *punctatipes* the length of segment II is distinctly less than width of head plus width of vertex. In the female carinatus the length of antennal segment II is greater than width of head across eyes plus the dorsal width of an eye, while in the female punctatipes the length of segment II is less than width of head plus dorsal width of an eye.

Plagiognathus dispar Knight.

This species was originally described as a variety of *punctatipes* Knight, but more recent examination of the genital characters under the high power binocular microscope reveals a distinct difference in structure of the left genital clasper. In *punctatipes* the dorsal projection of the left clasper takes the form of an incurved acuminate claw, while in *dispar* the dorsal angle of left clasper is distinctly impressed and with anterior margin carinate much as in *carinatus*.

Plagiognathus inopinus n. sp.

This species runs to *punctatipes* and *dispar* in my key to the species of *Plagiognathus* in the "Hemiptera of Connecticut," but differs from both in that antennal segment II is equal to (\mathfrak{P}) , or greater than (\mathfrak{F}) width of pronotum at base.

d. Length 4 mm., width 1.4 mm. Head: width .77 mm., vertex .34 mm. Rostrum, length 1.6 mm., reaching upon middle of posterior coxae, yellow, basal and apical segments becoming fuscous. Antennae: segment I, length .26 mm.,