

1925, Tucson, Arizona (R. B. Streets). ♂ Sept. 7, 1925, alt. 3500 ft., Rincon Mts., Arizona (A. A. Nichol).

The genus is named in honor of Mr. Andrew A. Nichol who has favored the writer with numerous species of Miridae collected in Arizona.

Pronotocrepis new genus.

Claws straight, curved only at tips, pseudarolia prominent, connate with the claw, narrow, slightly expanded and free at tip within the sharp curve near apex of the claw; a pair of bristle-like arolia arise between bases of claws. Claws and pseudarolia much as in *Orectoderes* but the peculiar explanate form of pronotum requires the formation of a new tribe which may be known as *Pronotocrepini*.

Pronotum with lateral margins explanate, straight, broadly and strongly reflexed, basal angles broadly rounded, basal margin sinuate on middle, anterior margin flat with no indication of a collar, fitting closely upon collum and behind the eyes; disk irregularly rugose, sparsely set with short black hairs which arise from shallow punctures; calli moderate, slightly convex, delimited by an impressed line except on outer angles; propleura broadly and deeply sulcate below the explanate lateral margins of disk, coxal cleft extending far up to near anterior angles; xyphus sulcate, lateral margins bluntly carinate. Scutellum moderately convex, mesoscutum somewhat exposed.

Head longer than wide, triangularly produced, slightly inclined: tylus arcuate, scarcely indented at base, merging with the broad evenly convex frons; vertex ecarinate, but with row of short black bristles where vertex merges with collum; eyes suboval, position oblique; gula and genae long, a short suture extending down from base of lora. Rostrum reaching upon third ventral segment, first segment extending to middle of xyphus. Antennae with second segment strongly clavate, first segment only moderately thick, its length not equal to width of vertex, third segment slender. Embolar margins arcuate, cuneal fracture deep, cuneus strongly deflexed; membrane fully developed, large areole normal, smaller areole inconspicuous. Legs moderately thick, tibiae with six rows of black spines which in length do not equal thickness of segment. Dorsum, body, and legs, sparsely set with short black hairs, more recumbent on hemelytra. Genitalia with chitinous tip of aedaeus prominent, turned transversely to the left side, resting within the bend of the rather slender left clasper. Genotype: *Pronotocrepis clavicornis* n. sp.

Pronotocrepis clavicornis n. sp.

♂. Length 5.8 mm., width 3 mm. Head: width 1.18 mm., vertex .62 mm.; a few scattering black bristles on genae as well as frons, red, frons more yellowish, base of vertex pale, apical half of tylus becoming fuscous. Rostrum, length 2.9 mm., reaching upon third ventral segment, reddish brown, becoming fuscous on apical half. Antennae: segment I, length .50 mm., thickness .16 mm., more slender at base, set with short black hairs,, reddish brown; II, 2.16 mm., strongly clavate, greatest thickness .21 mm., tapering to more slender at base (.105 mm. thick), dark brownish red, thickly set with short, recumbent, stiff pubescent hairs; III, slender, (broken). Pronotum: length 1 mm., width at base 2 mm.; form described under the genus.