Abdomen dark brown, posterior margin of the segments narrowly yellow; genital plate with a brown band across the middle of the upper side; the tongs-like processes (zangen) viewed from the sides, not two-thirds the height of the posterior margin of the genital plate; apex black, broad, flat.

♀. Yellow. *Mesonotum*: central portion with two brown longitudinal lines on side. *Legs* yellow; *thighs* more or less broadly dark brown at the base. All the other characters as in the ♂. Length, 1 line (barely).

Belongs to the same section as *T. galii*, through the short, straight radius, but distinct from all other species known to me in the form of the bifurcation of the cubitus.

The only specimens I have seen were taken by the late J. C. Dale, Esq. (after whom I have named the species) in October, 1868, in the Isle of Wight, on thrift (*Statice armeria*), and also in November, 1871, below dead plants—I suppose also of thrift.

Lee: 17*th May*, 1877.

REMARKS ON SOME BRITISH *HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA*.

BY O. M. REUTER.

(*Continued from page* 14).

NYSIUS BRUNNEUS (Catal., 19, 3, and Saund., Synops., 142, 1).—I cannot find any essential difference between this species and *N. helveticus*, H.-Sch. (*N. maculatus*, Fieb. (Catal. 19, 2), is considered by Mr. Saunders, *l. c.*, p. 143, to be only a dark variety of the very variable *N. thymi*, Wolff. I have not seen any specimen of *N. maculatus*.)

[*Nysius maculatus*, Fieb., may possibly prove not to be distinct from *N. thymi*, Wolff; this has yet to be decided, the smaller size, shorter and darker antennæ, and black thighs of the former, are perceptible differences. Fieber pronounced the English examples sent to him to be his species.—J. W. D.]

TERATOCORIS DORSALIS (Catal., 26, 1) is *T. antennatus*, Boh. (as Saunders in Synops., 260, 1). This species varies much in colour, being more or less marked with black; the ♀ is sometimes almost unicolorous green. I have examined the types of Boheman.

PHYTOCORIS DUBIUS (Catal., 27, 3) is recorded by Mr. Saunders (Synops., 264, 3) as identical with *Ph. populi*, L., but to my mind it is a distinct species, differing from *Ph. populi* in being somewhat smaller, and in having the first joint of the antennæ a little shorter and mottled, not longitudinally streaked with black, as *also* in the *pale*

varieties of *Ph. populi*, the vertex broader between the eyes, which in the ♀ are less prominent, and the pronotum more shining. But this species was previously described by Kirschbaum (Rhynch. Wiesb., 122, 2) under the name of *Ph. dimidiatus*, which is therefore to be retained.

PHYTOCORIS MARMORATUS (Catal., 28, 6) is cited by Mr. Saunders (Synops., 265, 4) as a dark variety of *Ph. tiliæ*, L., and I think he is right. In describing the species belonging to this genus, and also to many other genera, Messrs. Douglas and Scott have had regard mostly to the colour and the markings, which, however, in this genus are extraordinarily variable. On the contrary, they mention scarcely a single character, taken from the structure of the body; and concerning this last I have not found any difference between *Ph. tiliæ* and *Ph. marmoratus*. On the other hand, I have seen the first species showing a series of transitions from pale, very little marked varieties, to dark with black spots more or less enlarged. *Ph. marmoratus* is the extreme form in this particular.

PHYTOCORIS DIMIDIATUS (Catal., 28, 7) is not the species described by Kirschbaum under this name, but *Ph. longipennis*, Flor, under which name it also is described by Saunders (Synops., 264, 2). It differs from the true *dimidiatus*, Kirschb., in having the joints of the antennæ a little longer, the vertex more narrow (the vertex of the ♂ is almost twice as narrow as the large prominent eye), the pronotum not shining, and the colour generally much paler. The extreme apex of the cuneus is pale red.

PHYTOCORIS CRASSIPES (Catal., 28, 8) is not the species of Flor (Rh. Livl., ii, 606, 8), which latter is *Ph. pini*, Kirschb. (Rh. Wiesb., 123, 3). The species of Douglas and Scott has the first joint of the antennæ distinctly longer, and Mr. Saunders has had the kindness to name it *Ph. Reuteri* (Synops., 265, 5). Concerning *Ph. crassipes*, Flor expressly says:—"Glied 1 kaum *etwas kürzer* als das Pronotum, verhältnissmässig dicker als bei den nahe verwandten Arten." In *Ph. crassipes*, Flor (*rectius pini*, Kirschb.), the *apex* of the clypeus reaches to the middle of the first joint of the antennæ, but in *Ph. crassipes*, D. and S. (*Reuteri*, Saund.), it reaches only to about the first third of this joint.

PHYTOCORIS FLORALIS (Catal., 28, 9) and PH. ULMI (Catal., 28, 10).—According to my idea, *Ph. floralis* must be named *Ph. ulmi*, L. This species is much more common in the country of Linné; it is also

described by Fallén under this name, and accepted by Thomson (Opusc. Ent., iv, 418, 1). *Ph. ulmi*, D. and S., *l. c.*, is, on the contrary, very scarce in Sweden, and lives specially on dry hills, among *Calluna* and *Galium*, and on brambles, etc.; it seems to me, therefore, not correct to name it *Ph. ulmi*, but it must be called *Ph. varipes*, Boh. (Ent. ant. södra Sverige, p. 107).

(To be continued.)

APTEROUS MALES IN THE *COCCIDÆ*.

BY JULES LICHTENSTEIN (OF MONTPELLIER).

Dr. Le Baron, in his First Report for the State of Illinois in America, page 88, says:

"Nature, in the universality of her providence, takes them (the motionless female Cocci) in her charge, and ministers to their necessities, and no unloved or unfruitful virgin is permitted to languish in the halls of the *Coccidæ*."

This was said of the *Pine-leaf scale-louse*, and Riley, in the Insects of Missouri, Fifth Report, 1873, p. 73, gives also a very full and interesting account of another Scale-louse, "*Mytilaspis pomicorticis*," in which the natural history and complete biology of the aerian *Coccidæ* are well elucidated. Since then, Prof. Signoret in his monograph has described a quantity of males, among which I had the good luck of finding some new ones, but all *winged*.

Now there is a very common large Coccidian (noxious in our country), which lives underground, sucking the roots of grain-plants, such as *Avena*, *Triticum*, *Hordeum*, &c., known long ago, and it most likely is that already described (if it can be called a description) by Fabricius, under the name *Coccus phalaridis*, which "*habitat ad graminium radices;*" and after that it was more accurately examined by Boyer de Fonscolombe (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1834); Bärensprung, Journ. Zool. and Palæont. 1848; Targioni Tozzetti, 1867; and Signoret, 1874; although the last seems not to have had in view the same species, but an allied one (*Aclerda*).

Of course the females only are noticed by all these authors, as "a large mealy-bug, exuding a white cotton-like secretion, which forms a bag around and behind in which the eggs are deposited."

It is rather a large insect for the family to which it belongs; its length is about 6 millimetres by 2½ to 3 wide, of an oval form, with 6-jointed antennæ and well-formed legs, *which the animal preserves until death.*

One specimen, without locality, from Mr. Lawson's collection.

Allied to *A. depressus*, from which the different coloration, the almost entire lateral margins of the thorax, the abbreviated lateral carinæ, the longer anterior margin of the thorax, and the longer antennæ, at once distinguish it.

From *A. corticalis*, the comparative lengths of the joints of the antennæ easily separate it.

Wandle Road, Upper Tooting:
12*th July*, 1877.

REMARKS ON SOME BRITISH *HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA*.

BY O. M. REUTER.

(Continued from page 34).

LITOSOMA VIRIDINERVIS (Catal., 31, 1) is cited by Mr. Saunders (Synops., 291, 3) as synonymous with the species described by him under the name of *Orthotylus prasinus*, Fall. I am convinced that this is so, Mr. Saunders having seen the typical specimens of Messrs. Douglas and Scott, and I having received one specimen (♀) from Mr. Saunders; but in examining this, I have found that the species of the British authors is neither *Capsus viridinervis*, Kirschbaum, nor *Phytocoris prasinus*, Fallén. It differs from *O. viridinervis*, Kirschb., in having the vertex (at least in the ♀) not marginate posteriorly, and the antennæ with the first joint three-fourths as long as the second; also, the elytra are brighter green. *O. viridinervis*, Kirschb., is, however, described by the following characters: "Scheitel mit flacher Quervertiefung vor dem etwas erhabenen Hinterrand," and "Fühlerglied 2 etwa 4-mal, 3 etwa doppelt, 4 kaum so lang als 1;" and in the synopsis of the species (p. 77), Kirschbaum says: "Fühlerglied 2 fast doppelt so gross, 4 mindestens halb so gross als 3."* But the aforesaid British species differs from this, and also from *O. prasinus*, Fall., in having the "apical joint (of the antennæ) not nearly half so long as the third" (*vide* Saunders, *l. c.*). *Phytocoris prasinus*, Fall., of which I possess a typical specimen, has, however, the fourth joint about half as long as the third. Under the name of *O. diaphanus*, Kirschb., I have received from Dr. Puton and Dr. Frey-Gessner a species, which is in the structure of antennæ very similar to *O. prasinus*, Saund., *nec* Fall. (*viridinervis*, D. & S.), but this is much more finely, and whitish, pubescent. The British species is probably to be regarded as new, and I propose for it the name *Orthotylus Scotti*.

* I found, near Forres, a species which seems to me to be the true *viridinervis*, Kirschb.—O. M. R.

LITOSOMA DIAPHANA (Cat., 31, 2). Under this name I have received specimens from Messrs. Saunders and Douglas. But that sent by Mr. Douglas (a male) is not similar to that from Mr. Saunders, the former being clothed above with fine whitish hairs, and with black ones densely intermixed, and having the apical joint of the antennæ only (nearly) a third part as long as the third joint; whereas, the true *Capsus diaphanus* of Kirschbaum (Rh. Wiesb., 145, 15), is clothed with whitish hairs only, and seems also otherwise to be different. Also the specimen sent by Mr. Saunders (a ♀) differs from the specimens which Drs. Puton and Frey-Gessner have sent me, especially in the fourth joint of the antennæ being "half as long, or nearly half as long, as the third" (*vide* Saund., Syn., p. 290). *Capsus diaphanus* of Kirschbaum has, however, the same joint, not nearly half so long as the third, even as *O. prasinus*, Saund., *nec* Fall. Kirschbaum says, in the description of *C. diaphanus* (p. 146): "Glied 2 beim ♂ 4-mal, beim ♀ über 3-mal, 3 etwa 3-mal so lang, 4 etwa länger als 1;" and in the synopsis (p. 78): "Fühler wenig kürzer als der Körper, Fühlerglied 2 nur anderthalbmal so gross, 4 *weniger* als halb so gross als 3." These characters accord with the specimens obtained from France (Puton), Switzerland (Frey-Gessner), and also from Spain, but not with the *O. diaphanus* of Mr. Saunders.

The allied species could be arranged according to the following scheme. I beg Hemipterists in Britain to direct their attention to these green species with somewhat transparent elytra and green cell-nerves, and to collect a great many specimens, the distinction of the species being recognised with certainty only after comparison of many examples of both sexes:

1 (10). Upper-side of the body clothed only with pale hairs.

2 (7). Upper-side clothed with rather longish, not adpressed, ochreous hairs.

3 (6). Apical joint of antennæ about half as long as the third.

4 (5). First joint of antennæ as long as the head, fourth joint scarcely longer than the first, and more than half as long as the third, this being about half as long as the second; vertex posteriorly rather sharply marginate; genital segment of ♂ not wider than the others. ♂ ♀. (On *Ulmus*).

1. *viridinervis*, Kirschb., *nec* D. & S.

5 (4). First joint of antennæ not so long as the head, fourth joint distinctly longer than the first, and half as long as the third, this being (at least in ♂) about one-third shorter than the

second; vertex very indistinctly marginate (♂ ♀); genital segment of ♂ wider and longer than the others. ♂ ♀. (On *Corylus*.) 2. *prasinus*, Fall., *nec* Saund., *nec* D. & S.

6 (3). Apical joint of antennæ not nearly half as long as the third; first joint shorter than the head, fourth joint not longer than the first, and not nearly half as long as the third; vertex posteriorly somewhat sharply marginate. ♀. (On plum-trees?)

3. *Scotti*, n. sp. (*viridinervis*, D. & S., *prasinus*, Saund.).

7 (2). Upper-side finely covered with whitish or pale yellowish hairs; first joint of antennæ much shorter than the head, third joint about three-quarters as long as the second.

8 (9). Antennæ longer and finer, apical joint not nearly half so long as the third, and as long as the first; vertex (at least of ♂) marginate; upper-side very finely whitish-pubescent. ♂ ♀. (On *Salices*?)

4. *diaphanus*, Kirschb., *nec* Saund., *nec* D. & S.

9 (8). Antennæ shorter and stouter, apical joint only nearly half as long as the head, and a little longer than the first; vertex marginate. ♀. (On ?)

5. *n. sp.*? (*diaphanus*, Saund., *nec* Kirschb., *nec* D. & S.).

10 (1). Upper-side of the body clothed with fine whitish and black hairs, densely intermixed; apical joint of antennæ as long as the first and only a little more than a third part as long as the third, this being more than three-fourths of the second, or only little shorter; first joint shorter than the head. ♂. (On ?)

6. *n. sp.*? (*diaphanus*, D. & S., *nec* Kirschb., *nec* Saund.).

(To be continued).

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF *HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA* FROM WEST AFRICA, IN THE COLLECTION OF F. J. HORNIMAN, Esq.

BY W. L. DISTANT.

TESSERATOMA ÆTHIOPS.

Above ochraceous, clouded, somewhat shining, thickly and finely punctured. Head with margin narrowly edged with black. Thorax with the lateral margins rounded, reflexed, narrowly edged with black. Apex of scutellum somewhat narrowed. Membrane of the elytra brassy, wings dull violet. Back of the abdomen deep reddish-orange, with the margins chocolate, narrowly edged with black.

it: that is, instead of a Muscid, with a silvery head or abdomen, I had before me a small, dull greyish male *Hilara*. At the same time, however, I perceived on the gauze of my forceps, not far from the fly, a flake of opaque, white, film-like substance, oval, about 2 mm. long, and so light, that the faintest breath of air could lift it. The appearance of this film was not unlike that of the opaque, white tissue spun by some spiders; but for its much lesser weight, it might also be compared to the petal of a small white flower. I caught several specimens in succession, with the same result. It became evident to me that the silvery reflection, as well as the apparent larger size of the fly, when on the wing, were due to these bits of white tissue, which they waved like flags behind them.

What is the purpose of this performance? How do the flies hold these flags: with the legs, pressed against the abdomen, or with the forceps of the hypopygium? Where do they obtain these flakes? Is it, perhaps, a portion of their cocoon? Is it a habit peculiar to this species, or, has it been simply overlooked before, and is of more common occurrence? Such are the questions which naturally suggest themselves in presence of this phenomenon.

I repeated the observation on several other days, but had no opportunity for further investigations.

Prof. Loew, whom I recently visited in Guben, had the kindness to name the species for me. It is the *Hilara alpina*, Loew, of his collection, a name which seems to prove that the species is peculiar to the alpine region, and not one of the common European *Hilaræ*. He told me at the same time that, several years ago, Prof. Zeller had communicated to him a somewhat similar observation.

Prof. Zeller, to whom I wrote on the subject, kindly informed me that he observed the same phenomenon on the 14th of August, 1873, between the villages Latsch and Stuls, above Bergün, Canton Grisons, at an altitude of about 1600 metres; and his observation seems to agree with mine in every respect, except that he first perceived the flies gyrating *in a shady place*.

Frankfort-on-Main,
October, 1877.

REMARKS ON SOME BRITISH *HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA*.

BY O. M. REUTER.

(Continued from page 62).

LITOSOMA VIRESCENS (Cat., 31, 6) is cited by Mr. Saunders (Synops., 293, 11) as being the male of *concolor*. Mr. Douglas has

kindly sent me a typical specimen of *virescens*, and I have also received from Mr. Saunders specimens belonging to the species described by him as *Orthotylus concolor*. Both these species are identical. But in examining the specimens, I have found also that *L. virescens*, Doug. and Scott, and *Orth. concolor*, Saund., are synonymous with the true *Capsus chloropterus*, Kirschb. To this species are also to be referred many specimens, sent by Mr. Douglas, under the name of *Litos. concolor*. It is clear that all these specimens belong to *O. chloropterus*, Kirschb. (*nec* Doug. & Scott), and not to *concolor*, Kirschb., for Prof. Kirschbaum says in the description of the former (Rh. Wiesb., pp. 156 & 157): "viridis, hemelytris *saturatius*, parum nitidus," "capite (♂) supra *obsolete longitudinaliter sulcato*," "rostello *perbrevi*," "pronoti lateribus *pæne marginatis*," "membrana *infuscata*, nervo *griseo, circa cellulam minorem dilute luteo*," "tibiarum spinis *nigris*," and further: "Schnabelscheide sehr kurz, nicht bis zu den Mittelhüften reichend" (the rostrum does not reach to the apex of mesosternum), "*gesättigt grünen, wie übertünchten Halbdecken.*" All these characters accord with *Litos. virescens*, Doug. & Scott, and *Orth. concolor*, Saund. (*nec* Kirschb.), and there is no doubt that *Orthotylus chloropterus*, Kirschb., is the right name for these species. I have also received the same species from Dr. Puton, under the name of *chloropterus*.

Litosoma concolor (Cat., 31, 7). According to specimens, sent from Messrs. Douglas and Scott to M. Sahlberg and myself, Messrs. Douglas and Scott have described under this name two very allied, but yet distinct, species: *Orthotylus chloropterus* (♂) and the true *O. concolor*, Kirschb. The latter differs from the former by the following characters, taken from the diagnosis and description by Prof. Kirschbaum (Rh. Wiesb., pp. 155 and 156): "*dilute* viridis," "antennis, pectore, *tibiarum spinis*, tarsisque sordide *dilute lutescentibus*," "membrana dilute fusco-hyalina, nervo *sordide lutescente*, inter cellulas viridi," "Fühler, Glied 1 ungefahr halb so lang als der Kopf," "die Halbdecken * * etwas durch scheinend." It has, further, the rostrum longer, reaching to the base of the second pair of coxæ.

Litosoma prasina (Cat., 32, 13). Mr. Saunders writes to me: "*Hyps. prasinus*, Doug. and Scott, = *Orthotylus flavosparsus*, C. Sahlb. The specimens are old and broken, but the green cell of the membrane is still clearly visible."

Litosoma chloroptera (Cat., 32, 14) and *Orthotylus chloro-*

pterus, Saund. (Syn., 294, 12), is a very distinct species and is easily to be known by the head, which is very wide across the vertex, and in the ♀ scarcely more than one-fifth to one-sixth narrower than the hinder margin of the pronotum. As a synonym, is cited (*l. c.*) *Litosoma bicolor*, Doug. and Scott, and this must be regarded as the right name of the species. It differs further from the true *chloropterus*, Kirschb., by the grey-brown colour of head, thorax, scutellum, clavus, and inner apical angle of corium of the ♂; the rostrum reaching a little beyond the apex of mesosternum, and the spinose hairs of the tibiæ are brown or testaceous, as in *concolor*, not black. It is probably identical with the *Pachylops chloropterus*, Fieber (Eur. Hem., p. 285), of which I have not seen a typical specimen, and it is possible that Prof. Kirschbaum sent the species to Fieber, under the name of *Capsus chloropterus*, in company with which species it also lives; but it is certainly not the same as Prof. Kirschbaum has described in Rhynch. Wiesb.; and the description may have a greater authority than a mistake afterwards made, whether by Kirschbaum himself or by Fieber. Prof. Kirschbaum says of both *chloropterus* and *concolor*: "Kopf ⅔ so breit als den Vorderrücken am Grunde," a character not agreeing with the species described by Messrs. Douglas and Scott, under the name of *chloropterus*, but very well with the *virescens* and *concolor* of the British authors.

Litosoma Douglasi (Cat., 32, 15) is synonymous with *Capsus adenocarpi*, Perris (Nouvelles excursions dans les grandes Landes, p. 85), which is an older name. Dr. Puton has kindly sent me the typical specimens of this latter species last summer (1876). I have found many specimens of all the above-mentioned species (except *bicolor*) in Scotland.

Orthotylus Saundersi, Reut. (Synops., 293, 9). As a synonym of this species is cited *Tinicephalus obsoletus*, Doug. & Scott. In my "Revisio critica Capsinarum," I have written under *O. luridus* (II, p. 137): "Ab hoc (viz., *Tiniceph. obsoleto*), qui ad *Orthotylum* nec ad *Tinicephalum* referendus, corpore latiore etc. distinguendus. * * Nomen *Tinicephali obsoleti*, Fieb., in *Orthotylum Saundersi*, Reut., mutandum." This determination of *T. obsoletus* is based on a male, sent by Mr. Douglas, and which wants the hamus of the wing. Mr. Saunders has also published in the Ent. Mo. Mag., xi, p. 234: "*Tinicephalus obsoletus*, Doug. and Scott. This species, following Fieber's views, must be removed from this genus, the only (British) exponent

of which is *hortulanus*, Mey., for the wing-cell has no hook, the character of the division in which *Tinicephalus* occurs. * * I should have called it a *Litosoma*, but if it is to enter that genus, its name will have to be changed, as an *obsoletus* already exists therein." Last summer I took a great many specimens of *T. obsoletus*, in Scotland, but, on examining them, I found that they all have a hook in the wing-cell, and that, therefore, they could not be referred to *Orthotylus*. In communicating this to Mr. Saunders, I obtained an answer: "I was just going to write to you about this when I got your letter. I have specimens with and without the hamus, clearly identical otherwise, so that I conclude that the hamus is not a distinctive character. Those I have without the hamus are all ♂, but I have ♂ with it; does not the var. with the hamus = your *Macrocoleus Reiberi*, which I have from Dr. Puton?" Mr. Saunders had also the goodness to send me a specimen of "the ♂ without the hamus," and having carefully examined "the ♂ with the hamus," and "the ♂ without the same," I have found that the former is the species described by Fieber as *Tinicephalus obsoletus* (which, however, could not be referred to the genus *Tinicephalus!*); it is the same that I have re-named *Macrocoleus Reiberi* (Pet. Nouv. Entom., i, No. 135, p. 540), having before made a mistake in determining it as a *Tinicephalus*. "The ♂ without hamus" differs, however, in some other respects from the typical *Tinicephalus obsoletus*, which it at all events is extremely like. I give the following characters:—

"♂ with hamus." (*Tinicephalus obsoletus*):	"♂ without hamus." (*Orthotylus Saundersi*):
Second joint of antennæ distinctly longer than the width of the posterior margin of pronotum; third joint distinctly longer than the width of the head; fourth joint not half as long as the third.	Second joint of antennæ not longer or scarcely longer than the width of the posterior margin of pronotum; third joint not longer than the width of the head; fourth joint half as long as the third.

I think, therefore, that the two are distinct, and I still believe that the hamus among the *Capsi* is a very distinctive character of generic value. The xyphus in *Tinicephalus obsoletus* is convex, in *Orthotylus Saundersi* even, as also it is in *O. adenocarpi*, although not finely marginated, as in this latter. *O. Saundersi* differs much from all the other allied species of this genus in the colour and the marking of the membrane, being similar to *Tinicephalus obsoletus*. Perhaps, however, it is necessary to compare a greater number of specimens to

be able to decide the question concerning *Tinicephalus obsoletus* and *Ortholytus Saundersi*. Is it possible that the latter ("the ♂ without hamus") is a hybrid form of the true *Tinicephalus obsoletus* and some species of *Orthotylus* (as *adenocarpi* or *concolor*)? Last summer I found these species living together in great quantities on *Sarothamnus* and *Ulex* in Scotland (Perth, Edinburgh, Forres).

Synopsis of the last mentioned species :—

1 (2.) Species greenish-grey, membrane, with the cells and a]-shaped mark below the apex of the cuneus darker .....O. SAUNDERSI, Reut.

2 (1.) Species green.

3 (4.) Head very wide, nearly as wide as the base of the thorax...
O. BICOLOR, D. and S. (*chloropterus*, D. and S., and Saund.).

4 (3.) Head not nearly as wide as the base of the thorax.

5 (8.) Third and fourth joints of antennæ together longer than the second; third joint almost as long as the second.

6 (7.) Rostrum thick, not reaching to the apex of mesosternum. Colour bright, darker green. Cell-nerve grey. Spinose hairs of tibiæ black...
O. CHLOROPTERUS, Kirschb. (♂ *virescens*, D. and S., *concolor*, D. and S., pars, Saund.).

7 (6.) Rostrum not thick, reaching to the intermediate coxæ. Colour paler green. Cell-nerve yellow...
O. CONCOLOR, Kirschb. (*concolor*, D. and S., pars).

8 (5.) Third and fourth joints of antennæ together not so long as the second. Third joint of antennæ about half as long as the second. Cell-nerves yellow ..... O. ADENOCARPI, Perr. (*Douglasi*, Saund.).

TYTTHUS INSIGNIS (Cat., 33, 1). Under this species is cited as synonymous: *Tytthus flaveolus*, Reut.; but in the Ent. Mo. Mag., xiii, p. 113, Mr. Saunders says: "*Chlamydatus pygmæus* = *Tytthus insignis*, Doug. and Scott," and in his letter to me: "I have a specimen of *flaveolus*, very distinct." I have also, in Finland, found specimens of *Chlamydatus pygmæus*, Zett., having the pronotum nearly entirely flavous (var. *b.* in "Rev. crit. Caps.," p. 128), and these specimens, which could not be mistaken for *flaveolus*, accord very well with the description of *Tytthus insignis*, Doug. and Scott. In my "Rev. crit. Capsin.," p. 126, I have, on the authority of Messrs. Douglas and Scott, described *Chlamydatus flaveolus*, under the name of *insignis*, which must be changed to the former.

(*To be continued.*)