

In the Atlantic region this insect lives upon willow bushes, and is sometimes rather common in September. It is next to the smallest species of the genus thus far discovered in North America, and will no doubt prove to be extensively distributed on this continent when it becomes more sufficiently known.

2. *P. amœnus*, new sp.

Piceous, opaque, highly polished beneath; aspect of *P. bifasciatus* Fab., but with a narrower pronotum which differs but very little in the two sexes; with the second joint of antennæ more strongly and abruptly clavate on the apical one-third. Head long and broad, including the eyes about as wide as the base of the pronotum, face obsoletely shagreened, transversely wrinkled, vertex with an impressed longitudinal line running from the middle of occipital ridge, and each side of this a shorter diagonal impression connected inwardly with a depressed point. Rostrum pale rufopiceous, darker at base, reaching to the middle coxæ ♀, but a little longer in the male; antennæ long, reddish yellow to beyond the middle of the second joint, that joint longer than the head and pronotum united, the last two joints slender whitish, the apical one a little dusky near the tip. Pronotum blackish-piceous, more or less dull, sub-cylindrical, trapezoidal comparatively narrow, obsoletely scabrous and wrinkled, but sinuated on the sides posteriorly, which is caused by the great prominence of the postero-lateral angles; middle line impressed, proceeding from an indentation in front; posterior-margin distinctly concave, and in front of this the surface convexly elevated; pleural flaps transversely wrinkled. Sternum and pleural pieces highly polished, coxæ piceous, anterior wide in the middle, posterior pair broadly white at tip; femora and tibiæ piceous, the former usually paler at base. Hemelytra cinnamon fulvous, piceous across the apical third and including the cuneus, corium with a slender silvery band extending half-way across the middle, a band of the same color forming the basal boundary of the piceous part, and at the inner corner of the cuneus a silvery dot; membrane dusky with a darker spot at base. Scutellum black, tumid, polished, minutely scabrous, the tip much depressed. Venter piceous black, highly polished, a little rufescent when recently excluded.

Length to tip of membrane  $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; to tip of venter  $3\frac{3}{4}$ — $4\frac{1}{4}$  mm. Width of base of pronotum  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

This species closely resembles the *P. bifasciatus* Fab., Mantissa Ins. II, 305, 264; of which *P. cinnamopterus* Kirschb., is a synonym.

Our knowledge of the distribution of this species is as yet very inadequate. It sometimes abounds on Pine trees in late June and July in Maryland. When fully matured some specimens have a faint bronze tinge upon the surface of the pronotum, which is not apparent in others. Possibly this peculiarity is due to the influence of the heat generated in their bodies at the period of mating.

3. *P. Walshii*, new sp.

This form has been held back for a long time in the hope that other specimens may be secured to enable a wider comparison with the European species.

It is in reality much smaller than the *P. clavatus* Linn., to which it