

2. *T. discolor*, new sp.

Form of a narrow Nabis; fuscous or rufo-fuscous, with the hemelytra, sides of pronotum, base of coxæ and disk of venter pale testaceous. Head moderately wide, dull, dark fuscous or piceous including the eyes, base of antennæ, and base of the rostrum; vertex and face concurrently convex; eyes nearly globular, very prominent; antennæ somewhat longer than the body with the wing-covers, pale rufous, a little dusky towards the tip, the basal joint stout, a little bent, rather shorter than the pronotum, the second joint nearly as long as the clavus, the third much shorter, about as long as the basal and longer than the fourth; rostrum reaching to the middle coxæ, fuscous at base and piceous at tip. Pronotum campanulate, dull fuscous, with two indistinct yellow spots behind the head, scabrous, more coarsely punctate on the posterior lobe, anterior lobe sub-cylindrical, plane above, almost as long as the intermediate lobe, the latter tumid, transversely indented on the middle, the posterior lobe a little longer, somewhat flattened, broadly and deeply indented each side next the middle lobe, with the lateral margins more broadly reflexed, and postero-lateral angles produced; posterior margin arcuated. Legs long, pale dull rufous, darker on the knees and tarsi, paler at base of femora. Scutellum moderately flat, dull piceous, with a smooth tubercle at tip. Hemelytra minutely pubescent, pale testaceous, tinged a little with dusky upon the nervures and clavus, in pale specimens the discal and inner portions are rosy; membrane whitish, the nervure dusky. Prosternum and a broad vitta each side extending along the sides to the tip of venter fusco-rufous; the edge of the connexicum ivory yellow. The red vittæ of the venter are sometimes expanded so as to cover the sides and leave only the disk and margins testaceous.

Length to tip of hemelytra $5\frac{1}{2}$ —6, to end of venter $4\frac{1}{4}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Width of base of pronotum 1 — $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. ♀.

Old and thoroughly matured specimens have the dark parts of the pronotum and underside of the body black, and this causes the two yellow spots behind the head to appear very distinct. Only females have thus far been brought to notice.

One specimen from near St. Louis, taken in May; another from the vicinity of Boston, and a third is in the National Museum at Washington, which was captured near Garland, Colorado, on June 18th.

Div. PHYTCORARIA, Reuter.

MELINNA, new genus.

Oval, or oblong-oval; closely related to *Megacalum* Fieber, but having the head set closely into the thorax, and without the neck-like contraction behind the eyes. Head short, nearly vertical, a little sloping forwards, with the eyes vertical, globoso-ovate, occupying most of the side of the head, and curving upon the gula in the male, a little less prominent in the female. Tylus almost vertical, a little curved beneath; superior cheeks short, wide, blunt, tumid, inferior cheeks bluntly triangular. Vertex longitudinally impressed. Antennæ cylindrical, stout, the two apical joints scarcely thinner than the preceding one, basal joint a little thickened apically, the second as long as from the front of the eyes to the base of the pronotum, third and fourth united, not quite as long as the second, the fourth shorter than the third, acuminate at tip. Rostrum moderately stout, the basal joint thick, short, barely reaching upon