

Described from two males and two females taken by me at Rifle, Colo., July 25th, 1900. About a week earlier I took four examples from the cedars about Manitou, Colo., which differ from the typical form above described in being smaller (4 mm.), in having the base only of the scutellum sanguineous, the nervures of the larger areole of the membrane pale, the base of the cuneus more deeply sanguineous and the antennae a little infuscated at apex. In some individuals the pronotum is washed with reddish. They have the same swollen striate face and probably are not distinct.

### ***Dichroscytus maculatus* n. sp.**

Allied to *elegans* but smaller and more strongly marked. Vertex but feebly carinated at base; clypeus and cheeks smaller and less convex than in *elegans*, the eyes when viewed from the side larger and more oblong, reaching almost to the line of the gula. Antennae longer, the second joint much elongated, one and one-half times the length of the third and fourth united; scutellum narrower and more convex; upper surface with a few pale appressed hairs more conspicuous on the elytra.

Color light greenish yellow more or less tinged with pink, leaving the head, antennae and rostrum paler; punctures on the pronotum strong, concolorous; eyes black. Elytra marked with an oval fuscous spot at the inner angle of the clavus and a narrow transverse fuscous vitta on the apex of the corium, a little widened toward the costa. Membrane slightly enfumed, with a fuscous cloud across the apex and over the apical one-half of the areoles, the nervures pale, those at the extreme basal angle blackish. In the reddish examples the abdomen and legs are more or less strongly suffused with the same color. Length 3 mm.

Described from two female and four male examples taken by me at Sevenoaks, near Clearwater, Florida, on May 1st, 1908. This pretty little species is near to *elegans* but it has a different aspect on account of its larger eyes and narrower form, and is well distinguished by the more convex scutellum, longer antennae, shorter clypeus and cheeks and the maculated elytra.

### ***Horcias dislocatus* Say.**

So far as I can make out all of our eastern forms of *Horcias* belong to one species for which I adopt the name first used by Say. The following fairly well distinguished varieties are represented in my collection:

*Var. dislocatus* Say. Pale rufo-sanguineous; first two antennal joints, eyes, narrow base of the vertex and apex of the head; two approximate spots on the base of the pronotum, the