

largely ivory white alternated with brown, the costal broken by a dark line before the middle, a longer one before the stigma and a shorter one behind it; apex with about five brownish spots, the inner quadrangular, the three middle sometimes coalescing; clavus more finely mottled with the base and apex of the nervures white. Pectoral pieces dark brown or blackish, margined with pale. Legs and venter pale testaceous brown; the posterior tibiæ faintly dotted with brown; tarsi annulated with brown. Last ventral segment of the female broadly obtusely emarginate. Length about 5 mm.

Described from one pair taken on April 20th 1909, at Balclava, Jamaica, by Mr. A. E. Wright. I have named this species in honor of the late Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Director and Patron of the Museum of Comparative Zoology from which collection these specimens were kindly sent to me for study by the Curator, Mr. Samuel Henshaw. This species resembles *pulicarius* in the markings of the head and *tessellatus* in the variegated elytra. From the latter it differs by its still larger size the less arcuated hind margin of the pronotum, the brown borders of the clypeus, the more approximate pale vittæ on the scutellum and more broken maculation on the elytra.

Eupterix collina Flor.

This pretty tessellated species, marked with three conspicuous black spots on the vertex, is common in Europe but has not heretofore been recorded from this country. I have recently received an example taken by Mr. J. C. Bradley at Palo Alto, California, in September, and a good series taken at Fredonia, N. Y., November 9th 1911, by Mr. C. R. Crosby. It makes an interesting addition to our North American fauna.

ADDITIONAL CAPSIDAE.

Criocoris canadensis n. sp.

Most closely related to *tibialis* Fieb. Black: antennæ of the female fulvous with the first joint and base of the second black. Length 3 mm.

Head produced, conical; as long as its basal width when viewed vertically to its upper surface. Basal joint of the antennæ attaining the tip of the clypeus, much narrowed at base especially in the male. Second joint in the female much thinner; scarcely thickened toward the apex; as long as the pronotum; in the male strongly incrassated, wider than the basal and very slightly narrowed toward its apex; third two-thirds the length of the second; fourth shorter than the third. Whole surface covered with deciduous scale-like appressed white hairs which are easily lost; the upper surface with a few short black hairs.