

trum attaining the apex of the intermediate coxæ, the basal joint clavate, reaching over to the base of the anterior coxæ. Basal joint of the hind tarsi a little longer than the second; arolia free, divergent.

Type *Pycnocoris ursinus* n. sp.

146. *Pycnocoris ursinus* n. sp.

Color testaceous brown, becoming testaceous on the cuneus, abdomen and legs, the corium crossed by two broad fuscous bands, one just beyond the scutellum and the other at the apex, the former often obsolete. Head tinged with rufous in the region of the tylus, Antennæ closely clothed with short stiff hairs which become whitish on the apical two joints; dark rufous brown becoming clear rufous on the basal two thirds of the second joint, the basal one half of the third joint whitish. Rostrum pale reddish becoming black at apex. Pronotum very uniform in color, a little darker toward the base and castaneous anteriorly. Scutellum darker on the tumid portion. Elytra with the costal area pale testaceous, the whitish hairs becoming golden on the dark areas as they are on the dark tumid portion of the scutellum. Cuneus rufous or sometimes yellowish on the disk, the tip darker or sanguineous, the basal angle infuscated. Membrane infuscated, marked with a large whitish spot at the tip of the cuneus which may be extended to an incomplete transverse vitta, nervures dark sanguineous. Beneath more or less sanguineous becoming yellowish on and near the coxæ and at times on the venter. Meso- and Meta-pleura blackish. Legs rufo-testaceous, especially on the femora which are dotted with sanguineous, tips of the tarsi infuscated. Length 6-7 mm.

Described from eight female examples taken from the chaparral at La Jolla, San Diego and Alpine during March and April. When immature the insect is more greyish with the cuneus pale. This large heavily built insect is very different from anything known to me nor can I find any genus that will receive it. At first look it would almost certainly be placed near *Neurocolpus* but its true affinities seem to be with *Poeciloscytus*.

147. *Irbisia pacifica* Uhler. Not uncommon in damp situations on tall grass. May.
148. *Irbisia brachycerus* Uhler. This is perhaps the most abundant *Capsus* in cultivated districts in southern California. I found it common in Colorado and also have specimens from Utah and New Mexico. The legs are ordinarily rufo-fulvous but in some I cannot otherwise distinguish they are black. The legs are wanting in Dr. Uhler's type so we cannot tell which form is the typical one but it seems to me we might be justified in assuming that it was the more common red-legged form that he had before him. If we do this we can place Heidemann's *Capsus solani*, which does not seem to differ specifically, as the black legged form and as variety *solani* it would be equivalent to var. *tyrannus* Fabr. of *Capsus ater* Linn.