

Dichrooscytus elegans Uhler. Taken with the preceding forms but less abundantly and a little earlier.

Lygidea rebucula obscura Reut. Three examples were taken about the Lodge July 20 and 21. These differ in no respect from specimens taken in the state of New York.

Platylygus luridus Reut. Not uncommon on Jeffrey pines from July 8. These are larger than eastern specimens but do not otherwise differ.

Lygus pratensis Linn. The pale form with yellowish scutellum which is characteristic of the Californian fauna was common at all the lower levels and up to 8000 feet. Three examples of the dark eastern form were taken on July 23 at Half Moon Lake.

Lygus plagiatus Uhler. This form was common above 7500 feet but rarely was taken at lower levels.

Lygus campestris Linn. Common about Fallen Leaf Lake and up to 7800 feet at Half Moon Lake.

Xenoborus canadensis Van D.? One example which may represent a distinct species differs in being smaller and in having the basal joint of the antennae and the tylus concolorous.

Camptobrochis validus Reut. Four examples were taken about Fallen Leaf Lake and Grass Lake from June 23 to July 5.

Camptobrochis fulvescens Reut. Beaten from pine on the south slope of Mount Tallac on July 30. These specimens are glabrous and have much the aspect of *nitens* but the male genital characters are those of *fulvescens* and I prefer to so place them for the present.

***Deraeocoris ingens*, new species**

Large, deep black, polished; second antennal joint greatly thickened. Length 8 mm.

Aspect of *Capsus ater*, but much larger and more elongated, with antennae more clavate. Head as in *Camptobrochis*, prominent; hind margin of vertex and eyes nearly rectilinear. Vertex almost flat, basal margin subcarinate behind a shallow depression. Antennae stout, inserted before the eyes at a distance about equal to the thickness of first segment; this segment as long as the median width of vertex; second (3.5 mm.) longer than basal width of pronotum, at base more slender than first but regularly thickened to near its apex, where it is as thick as the antero-posterior diameter of the eye, its surface closely pubescent and armed with a few longer hairs; third and fourth segments short and slender but not setaceous, together equal to length of the anterior tarsi, third scarcely longer than fourth. Pronotum shaped much as in *Camptobrochis*