

nigrita, much narrowed anteriorly, where it is a little wider than the base of the vertex; surface convex in both diameters, strongly punctured; callosities large, highly polished, impunctate, scarcely elevated and poorly defined; sides nearly straight or slightly concave. Scutellum more finely punctured. Elytra coarsely punctured, long, narrowed from the middle. Membrane long and narrow, nervure dividing the areoles obsolete or nearly so. Prosternal xyphus depressed with a carinate margin. Basal joint of hind tarsi stouter, as long as second and third together. Arolia as in *Camptobrochis*, wanting or very minute and connate with the claws, between which are two slender parallel setae. Male uncus formed about as in *Camptobrochis nitens* with a sharp curved hook at distal end which almost attains the line of the proximal extremity.

Color a uniform deep coal-black, brilliant; membrane a dead blackish-fuscous, scarcely lighter next the point of the cuneus; base of vertex and knees touched with fulvous. Second antennal joint nearly to its apex and the tarsi piceous, verging toward castaneous. Osteolar margin white.

Described from nine examples representing both sexes, all beaten from Jeffrey pines along the south slope of Mount Tallac above Glen Alpine Creek during late July. This is one of our largest capsids, and it seems strange that it should have remained unknown for so long unless it be restricted to the Jeffrey pine, which has a range in the Sierras and northwardly where little work on Hemiptera has been done. Dr. Poppius has recently sunk *Camptobrochis* as a synonym of *Deraeocoris*, but I think it better to restrict the latter genus to those species having a clavate second antennal joint.

***Deraeocoris fraternus*, new species**

This form seems to differ from *ingens* principally in being smaller (6 mm.) and in having the basal one-half of the second antennal joint and the legs pale or even bright rufus, with the apex of the tibiae darker and the tarsi black. Generally there is a pale annulus beyond the middle of the tibiae and the margins of the pleural pieces are whitish, usually broadly so.

Described from ten examples representing both sexes taken with the preceding. I would consider this but a color variety of *ingens* were it not for its much smaller size and the constancy of its characters.

***Largidea grossa*, new species**

Form nearly that of *marginata*, but larger; dull rufus-brown, whole upper surface closely and coarsely punctured. Length to tip of membrane 6 mm.