

covered or nearly so. Elytra parallel, narrow, apex of the abdomen but little surpassing the base of the cuneus in the male, hardly attaining its apex in the female. Rostrum and hind tibiæ unusually long, the former attaining the base of the hind coxæ.

Redescribed from two females, one taken by me at Denver, Colo., July 12, 1900, the other, also from Colorado, was sent to me by Prof. Carl F. Baker with the label *Diommatus angulatus* Uhler; they, however, differ from Uhler's description in several points. The clypeus is paler in one of my specimens and not darker in the other, the hind lobe of the pronotum is distinctly paler and the clavus is deep fuscous and not pale yellowish as described by Uhler. There is, however, just such a pale area on the base of the corium adjoining the claval suture. The apex of the cuneus is also but little darkened. These discrepancies can all be accounted for by the ordinary variations found in this genus except the pale clavus, a character found in no species of this genus known to me. It is not unlikely that Dr. Uhler thoughtlessly mistook the cuneate pale mark on the base of the corium for a pale clavus. Unfortunately I have no males of this form.

An examination of one of Uhler's types, kindly sent to me for study by Prof. Gillette, confirms in every respect my determination as given above.

24. *Orthotylus angulatus brunneus*, new subspecies.

This form is very close to that described above as *angulatus* except that the pale mark on the base of the corium is reduced to a line along the claval suture, and the costal margin is narrowly pale.

Male genitalia small; dextral hook ovate at apex; the sinistral lying along the margin of the sinistral notch, its apex curved upward and acute.

Founded on numerous examples taken on willows at many localities in San Diego County, Calif., from April to June. It is possible that an examination of the male genitalia of *angulatus* will show this to be a distinct species, but that is not likely to be the case.