

21. *Lopidea nigridea hirta*, new subspecies

Broader than *nigridea*, darker in color and more opaque and hairy with the antennæ thicker. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Surface opaque, dull, clothed with short, stiff, black hairs and a few minute white scale-like hairs intermixed; costa quite distinctly arcuated; sides of pronotum moderately sinuated; segment II of antennæ about equal to basal width of pronotum; base of vertex feebly impressed. Dextral male clasper longer and slenderer than in *nigridea*, its apical margin minutely but quite evenly crenulate, not at all produced and laciniate at its ventral angle.

Color, dark brownish sanguineous, becoming clearer red on the pronotum and costal margin of corium, the cuneus still lighter sanguineous; head marked as in typical form but less distinctly; callosities black.

Described from 29 examples representing both sexes, taken by me on San Miguel Island, Santa Barbara Co., Calif., May 20, 1919. The dark, opaque and hairy surface will best distinguish this subspecies.

*Holotype*, male, No. 780, and *allotype*, female, No. 781, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.; *paratypes* in collection of Academy.

*Type locality*, San Miguel Island, Santa Barbara County, Calif.

Under the name *nigridea* Uhler, I have placed a species commonly found on bushes in San Diego County and elsewhere in California, during May and June, which agrees exactly with Uhler's description except that segment II of the antennæ is as long as from the tip of scutellum to front of eyes, thus assuming a clerical error in the original description. In this species the dextral male clasper is broad, convex and strongly arched across the aperture of the genital segment, with its apex obliquely produced in a long acute spur which attains the dorsal line of the segment and is minutely serrated exteriorly; interior to the base of this spur is a shorter spine or tooth, sometimes minute.

22. *Ceratopsus apicatus*, new species

Closely allied to *fasciatus* Uhl., but with thicker antennæ, a pale band across apex of corium as well as one at apex of scutellum, a unicolorous membrane and darker legs. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 mm.

Male: Head slightly more porrect and vertex more convex than in *fasciatus*; antennæ stouter throughout; segment II as long as III and IV together. Scutellum proportionately narrower than in *fasciatus*. Rostrum attaining apex of intermediate coxæ; segment I attaining base of head. Apex of