A MISIDENTIFIED HADRONEMA (HEMIPTERA)

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Our most strongly marked species of Hadronema has long stood in my collection, and probably in others, as *robusta* Uhler. The type of that species, however, proves to be a Lopidea very near to the Texan *wileyæ* Knight, but with the expanded base of the dextral clasper less angulate. The misidentified species may be described as follows:

Hadronema uhleri Van Duzee, n. sp.

Black; pronotum, scutellum, femora and pleuræ bright red. Length, 4-5 mm.

Male. Head with eyes three-fourths as wide as pronotal base; vertex full but hardly tumid, basal carina strong. Segment I of antennæ as long as width of vertex; II nearly four times as long as I; III about three times as long as I; IV two-thirds of I. Pronotum transversely rugose; callosities large, surface depressed between and before them; anterior edge feebly emarginate; sides carinate, slightly sinuate, armed with a stout bristle anteriorly. Elytra nearly parallel. Dextral clasper with a blade-like apex bent at right angles to the stem, its apical margin oblique; sinistral terete, its acute curved apex lying just under the margin of genital segment.

Color black, dull; cheeks at base, loræ, a line next the inner margin of the eyes, collum and anterior margin of pronotum castaneous; posterior lobe of pronotum and lateral carinæ, scutellum, femora, coxæ and pleural pieces mostly, bright red; elytra with a slender hyaline costal line, the marginal vein black; vestiture of fine white scale-like hairs intermixed with longer testaceous ones.

Female stouter; vertex more swollen, pronotum less rugose, callosities concolorous; second antennal segment shorter, castaneous marks on head reduced, red of pronotum and femora brighter.

Described from numerous examples taken by me on white sage in San Diego County from April to June.

Holotype, male, No. 2559, and allotype, female, No. 2560, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., taken by E. P. Van Duzee, June 8 and 20, 1913, respectively, at **Alpine, San Diego County, California.**

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLECTING NOTES

BY A. C. DAVIS
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During the spring and summer of 1927 a number of very interesting Coleoptera were taken in various localities in southern California. I have thought it worth while to record these captures, and a number of new or little known facts regarding the habits of these species and the methods of collecting them.

Cactophagus validus Lec. is to be found sparingly under decomposing *Opuntia* at Newport Beach and Laguna from May until September, and probably later. Piles of cactus at the edges of cleared land usually yield specimens of this beetle. The adults are not very active, and usually drop when alarmed. The larva bores in the stalks of the cactus. Several larvæ and pupæ were dug out, and adults have since emerged from these. Associated with this species, but in the more thoroughly decomposed stalks, are three species of *Hololepta.*

Anoplium albofasciatum Linell was taken May 29, in Red Rock Canyon, about thirty-five miles northeast of Mojave. This species is nocturnal, and may be taken by searching the cholla cactus, *Opuntia bigelovii* Engelm., with a lantern. The spines of this cactus are so sharp and thickly set that small insects such as *Hippodamia convergens* are frequently impaled as they attempt to alight, but *Anoplium* seems to have no difficulty. This species is very sluggish, and must be pulled from among the spines with tweezers. Two or three pairs were seen in coitu. This, and a number of fresh exit holes, seem to indicate that the stalks of this cactus are the food plant of the beetle. A very large *Monilema* was taken by Mr. R. E. Barrett the same night on the base of one of the cactus stalks.

Thyce fossiger Csy. was taken in some numbers at Garden Grove, California, flying about the fruit trees at dusk. The punctuality with which these insects appear and disappear is truly remarkable. During the middle of June the appearance of the first *Thyce* can be timed to within three or four minutes or less. Not more than four minutes thereafter the flight is in full swing, and lasts about twenty to twenty-five minutes, when every individual disappears almost at once. The beetles fly very rapidly, and circle about the tops of the trees. The females are relatively scarce.