

The figures of the male genital claspers are all drawn to the same scale.

Lopidea heidemanni new species. (Fig. 1.)

In general appearance, most closely resembling *media*, but larger and usually with more fuscous; certain color phases of the female sometimes difficult to distinguish from the females of *media*.

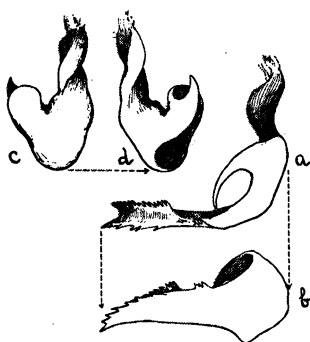


FIG. 1.

Fig. 1.—*Lopidea heidemanni*, male genital claspers—*a* right clasper, dorsal aspect.
b right clasper, caudal aspect.
c left clasper, ventral aspect.
d left clasper, dorsal aspect.

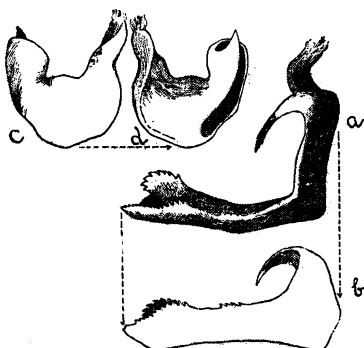


FIG. 2.

Fig. 2.—*Lopidea salicis*, male genital claspers—*a* right clasper, dorsal aspect.
b right clasper, caudal aspect.
c left clasper, ventral aspect.
d left clasper, dorsal aspect.

♂. Length 6.7 mm., width, 2.14 mm. Dark red, having more fuscous on the pronotum and scutellum than in *media*; larger and more elongate than *media*, the hemelytra always showing a strong tendency to shrivel and wrinkle longitudinally. The species may always be distinguished by the form of the male genital claspers (fig. 1); the right clasper showing a close relationship to *cuneata* and *salicis*.

♀. Length, 6.2 mm.; width, 2.08 mm. Slightly more robust than the male, otherwise very similar; the costal margins of the hemelytra frequently pale as in *media*; in certain color phases, dull orange red with fuscous.

Near Batavia, New York, the species was found breeding on elm (*Ulmus*), the nymphs feeding and maturing on the tender terminal growth, usually of young trees. At Four Mile, New York, nymphs were taken on Yarrow (*Achillea mille-*