

Mestobregma kiowa abounds throughout Colorado, and Prof. Scudder took it at Manitou, but it has never before been recorded from high altitudes. I took one adult female and two young nymphs, which, I think, belong to this species.

HEMIPTERA.

By O. HEIDEMANN.

In this small but interesting collection are represented five families, *i. e.*, Pentatomidæ, six species; Coreidæ, four species; Lygæidæ, eight species; one species of Capsidæ and one of Aradidæ, besides two species of Homoptera.

Podisus cynicus Say.

Twelve adults and one larva; males and females. Six of these specimens evidently belong to another species, probably *P. bracteatus* Fitch. This species is considered by some American authors as synonymous with *P. cynicus* Say. But the writer has lately had occasion to examine Fitch's type specimen, a female (U. S. Nat. Mus.), and to compare the same with specimens of *P. cynicus*, and there seems to him no doubt that *P. bracteatus* will have to stand as a separate species. The female genitalia are decidedly distinct in these two forms; there are also differences in the shape of the body, which in *P. bracteatus* is comparatively broader and shorter. However, more material from other localities will have to be examined, and especially the male characters, before a definite conclusion can be reached.

Murgantia histrionica Hahn.

One example, showing the general pattern and colors. This bug originally came from the subtropical region, but has invaded the Southern and nearly all the middle States of North America. In some localities it is propagating in great numbers on the leaves of cabbage plants.

Peribalus limbolarius Stal.

One specimen; common; found in the northwestern and Atlantic States.

Pentatoma (Lioderma) sayi Stal.

Five specimens; three males and two females. It occurs in the western United States and is quite abundant in some localities.

Pentatomu (Lioderma) uhleri Stal.

A single specimen. This seems to be a strictly western form. From the other species it can be easily differentiated by the more rounded body, and by the white or yellowish-white margins of the thorax and base of elytra. It is recorded also from Mexico.

Thyanta custator Fabricius var.

Seven specimens; three males and four females of the pale green variety, without the usual red band across the thorax, or

red markings on the sides. This species is very variable and is common throughout the United States and in Canada.

Thyanta rugulosa Say.

Five specimens, all females. A western species; the specimens vary sometimes in the length of the third and second antennal joints.

Alydus conspersus Montandon.

One specimen, a female. Inhabits the western and northern States, and can be distinguished from other species of the genus by the round, dark spots scattered over the thorax, elytra and membrane.

Alydus pluto Uhler.

One specimen, a female; often confounded with the black forms of *Alydus eurinus* Say, but it is deep black throughout, more robust and very hairy. A more northwestern species, also found in Canada.

Stachyocnemus apicalis Dallas.

One specimen. This species, although considered rare, has a wide geographical distribution. It was originally described from Florida, has also been found in the northwestern States, and has lately been taken by the writer in the District of Columbia.

Dorachosa illuminatus Distant.

One example of the variety *D. umbrosus* Dist., with the legs entirely black. This species has often been confused with a European species, *Microtoma carbonaria* Rossi, but *Dorachosa* is smaller and the thorax differently shaped. It was originally described from Mexico. The species is widely distributed. It occurs also in the eastern States, and has been taken in the District of Columbia underneath stones.

Harmostes reflexulus Stal.

One specimen, a male, of the pale variety that occurs mostly in the western States.

Emblethis arenarius Linnæus.

Three specimens. A European species, probably introduced; found all over the United States and in Canada.

Trapezonotus (Sphragisticus) nebulosus Fieber.

Three specimens. It is also a European species, quite common and widely distributed.

Nysius californicus Stal.

One example. Not uncommon. It has also been occasionally found in the eastern States.

Nysius angustatus Uhler.

Numerous specimens. This is a very common bug, and has been found in nearly all the States and in Canada.

Ischnorhynchus didymus Zetterstedt.

Three specimens. A common European insect; it has become quite common here also, and is found all over the United States and in Canada.

Lygæus turcicus Fabricius.

A fine set of specimens of the variety *L. reclinatus* Say, that shows the white markings on the membrane very distinctly. The species is very abundant.

Melanocoryphus fascetus Say.

Four specimens. The species is described by Say from Florida. It is subject to great variation in the red markings on the thorax and abdomen. The bug inhabits the southern States and the West, and seems to be very common in some localities. Specimens of this species have previously been found on the snow fields of Pike's Peak.

Lygus sp.

One example of a *Lygus*. It is too much distorted for specific determination.

Aradus sp.

A single specimen, a male. Probably a new species, but having only one specimen, and not knowing the other sex, it is not advisable to describe it.

Idiocerus lachrymalis Fitch.

Thamnotettix sp.

NEUROPTERA.

Limnephilus concolor Banks.

Three specimens, the only species of Neuroptera represented in the collection. The species has never before been reported from Colorado, though it probably occurs quite widely distributed through the northwestern States. It was described from the State of Washington. These specimens taken on snow were in very poor condition and very much resembled the rubbed specimens of unidentified Pyralids mentioned under the head of Lepidoptera.

In discussing the paper, Dr. Dyar referred to the extreme abundance of *Clisiocampa fragilis* on Pike's Peak almost up to the timber line. Mr. Cook remarked that the Myriapoda were especially good material for the study of geographical distribution, as their manner of life restricted their range very effectively. With the exception of a few large centipedes, one almost cosmopolitan species being mentioned in particular, hardly any myria-