

NEW SMYNTHURIDÆ FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By NATHAN BANKS.

The spring-tails of the family Smynthuridæ are the most interesting forms of the order Collembola. They exhibit considerable diversity in structure and habits, and the species are mostly well marked. Several years ago I reported on the forms found on Long Island, N. Y. Since coming to Washington I have been on the lookout for them, and have taken a number of species, most of which were already known. Three, however, are different from any forms yet known from this country, and their descriptions are presented below :

Dicyrtoma frontalis n. sp.

Head pale yellowish, a broad brown (nearly black) band connecting antennæ and then extending back to the hind margin of the head, above a median black dot; in front across face is a broad brown band, the nasus below it being brighter yellow than the rest of the head; the thorax is pale, black-spotted on sides; abdomen above dark purplish brown, and tubercle more reddish, and showing two pale spots above; basal joint of antennæ dark brown, rest paler brown; legs pale, rather brown on tips of joints; spring pale. Second joint of antennæ long and slender, shorter than breadth of head, third about as long as the second, apparently divided into three subequal portions, last joint short, pointed; abdomen short, high, sloping suddenly behind, above beyond the middle is a distinct rounded tubercle each side, and a slight one in the median line behind; furcula long, the dentes two and one-half times as long as the mucrones, with a few bristles below; mucrones finely serrate below, tip curved downward; a few hairs on head, a few very short ones on posterior slope of abdomen, longer ones on anal tubercle. Length, 1.2 mm.

Washington, D. C., January; under leaves in woods. Readily known by markings of the head.

Smynthurus facialis n. sp.

Head pale brown, with a transverse ivory white band, broadest in the middle and slightly pointed below, extending back below base of antennæ to the abdomen; vertex with pale spots, a row of them connecting the bases of the antennæ; each ocellus surrounded with white; basal joint of the antennæ brown, with a white spot above, second joint brown at base, rest pale. Legs banded, femur with a dark band near the tip, three on tibia. Abdomen above white, the basal part with many small ivory white spots, arranged more or less in three rows, the middle one including a brown line; dorsum beyond the middle with irregular white, brown, and a few larger black spots; anal tubercle above white, with a median black stripe; spring pale purplish; venter pale on apical part, darker on base.

Basal joint of antenna longer than broad, second joint twice as long as first, third one and one-half times as long as the second, fourth as long as the rest together, divided into 18 or 20 subjoints. Abdomen rather long; behind is a prominence each side; dorsum clothed with rather long hairs; furcula of moderate length, the dentes about four times as long as broad at base, with hairs beneath, mucrones about one-third the length of the dentes, finely serrate below. Length, 2. mm.

Washington, D. C., under dead leaves, January. Separated from *S. sylvestris* by the markings of head and antennæ, and dorsum of abdomen.

Smynthurus trilineatus, n. sp.

Pale; head and basal half of abdominal dorsum with three brown stripes, the lateral one passing through eye and base of antenna down upon the face, behind on abdomen they converge toward the middle; the middle stripe, which is narrower and with more even margins, on the head does not extend much beyond bases of antennæ, behind reaching as far as lateral stripes; just beyond the ends of these stripes and across the middle of dorsum is a blackish band, behind which are two large submedian black spots, narrowly connected to a smaller median one behind on the anal tubercle, a few less striking ones on the sides; legs pale; spring pale; antennæ brown. Basal joint of antenna short; the second fully twice as long; third one and three-fourths times as long as the second; fourth as long as rest together, with about 18 annulations; dentes about three and one-half times as long as wide at base, with hairs below; mucrones fully one-third the length of the dentes, finely serrate below. Length, 1.6 mm.

Washington, D. C. Hopping over moss and dead leaves in May.

—Mr. Heidemann read the following paper :

REMARKS ON *Ligyrocoris constrictus* SAY AND DESCRIPTION OF *PERIGENES FALLAX*, A NEW SPECIES.

By O. HEIDEMANN.

Some time ago in working on the group *Myodocharia* of the Family *Lygæidæ* I found that my material of *Ligyrocoris constrictus* Say, from Washington, D. C., Florida and Texas, contained two different forms which I had formerly determined as belonging to one species. The mutual resemblance of the two forms is very striking. Anyone might easily be deceived, and it seems that this has often been the case, as the writer learned later through his correspondence on the subject.