

elevations on each side of the umbone, the inner costae shorter; color bronze (or blue?); 5 mm.; (So. Arizona)

basalis Jacoby

4. Punctures of pronotum, especially at sides, substrigose; form moderately convex; color green, blue, violet, or bronze; 4 mm. *puncticollis* Say
Punctures of pronotum well separated and round; color bronze; 3.25 mm. (Brownsville, Tex.) *texana* Schaeffer
5. Lateral margin of pronotum strongly rounded to base; pronotum widest at basal 3d 6
Lateral margin of pronotum not rounded to base; pronotum widest at base 7
6. Form more oval and convex; pronotum moderately narrower at apex than base; head finely punctate; sides of metasternum coarsely, densely punctate; color shining, blackish-bronze; size 4.25 mm. (Eastern U. S.) .. *convexa* Say
Form more elongate and more depressed; pronotum much narrower at apex than at base; head coarsely punctate; metasternum sides not or but very faintly punctate; color greenish, blue, violet, or blackish bronze; size 4 mm. (Eastern States) *tristis* Oliv.
7. Clypeus strongly constricted by antennal bases; form elongate, not strongly convex; color variable as above. Size 3.75 mm. (Middle and So. Eastern States) .. *clypealis* Horn
Clypeus not constricted; form robust, elytra angularly convex; color blue or blue with violet sheen; size 5 mm. (So. Arizona) *parkeri* White n. sp.

A REMARKABLE IMMIGRANT LEPTOPODID IN CALIFORNIA.

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The Hemipterous family Leptopodidae has thus far been recorded only from the old world. *Leptopus marmoratus* was described as early as 1778 by Goeze while *Patapius spinosus* was first described as *Acanthia spinosa* by Rossi in 1790. Leptopodids have since proven to be widespread and not uncommon in the warmer parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The family is allied

to the Saldidae but, as summarized by Horváth,¹ the ocelli are located close together on a tubercle between the eyes, the last two antennal segments are very slender, the rostrum is short, curved, the first segment as long as the head, and at least the basal segment armed with long spines, the abdominal stigmata are situated on the dorsal surface, and the anterior femora, at least, are attenuated apically and bear long spines.

On April 10, 1941, Dr. S. F. Bailey collected the first specimen of Leptopodidae ever to be recorded from the Western Hemisphere. The specimen was brought into the laboratory alive during the routine examination of tree protectors surrounding the trunks of young almond trees while searching for peach twig borer pupae. The orchard is located near Arbuckle, Colusa County, in a dry and isolated section of California. Arbuckle is on the west side of the Sacramento Valley separated from the coast by the formidable mountains of the Coast Range. It is isolated from main rail- or highway traffic. Nursery stock has not been introduced into this region for many years although about seventy-five miles distant at Chico, there is a field station of the Bureau of Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture. The tree protectors consisted of thin sheets of fibrous material which had evidently been cut from palm trunks. They were purchased from an orchard supply house in Riverside which, in turn, had imported them from Mexico. Two subsequent trips to Arbuckle failed to reveal additional specimens, either in the orchard, around the vines of a neighboring vineyard, or along a nearby stream.

The unique female specimen agrees with descriptions of *Patapius spinosus* Rossi and I am indebted to Mr. J. R. de la Torre-Bueno for the loan of European specimens which confirm this identification. The California specimen agrees in every detail with specimens from Spain and Tunis. Collectors should watch for a small Salda-like insect which is beset with long spines over most of its body including the eyes.

¹ Horváth, G. 1911. Révision des Leptopodides. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, 9: 358-370, 5 figs.



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