seem otherwise to differ in structure, it would be premature to accord them generic separation. The character of the single front tibial spur should not of itself, I believe, be entitled to generic value.

From the data above given it will be seen that the genus *Agnotomyia* stands chiefly on neurational characters, which are not very constant in this group. It is wholly unlikely, however, that an aberrant *Triptotricha* will ever be found to exhibit the neuration of *Agnotomyia;* but should such a case occur, comparison with typical specimens will be necessary to distinguish it.

I may add that Dr. E. Bergroth has pointed out that Lœw's genus *Triptotricha* is a synonym of *Dialysis* Walker (Wien. Ent. Zeit., VIII, 296). In the same paper Dr. Bergroth has given a synopsis of the species, the two sexes being tabulated separately, and has described *D. disparilis* n. sp. ♂ ♀ from Vancouver Island.

Mr. Schwarz asked if anything was known of the habits and early stages of these Diptera. Mr. Townsend replied that he knew nothing of the habits and early stages except the statement made by Dr. Williston that the larvæ live in decaying leaves. The adults occur on low vegetation in woods.

Mr. Fernow called attention to the ravages of *Psilura monacha* in the pine and spruce forests of Germany, particularly in Bavaria.

December 4th, 1890.

This is the first meeting attended to Mr. J. M. Aldrich as a

Fourteen persons present. President Marx in the chair.

The following paper, by Mr. P. R. Uhler, was read by the Corresponding Secretary:

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME REMARKABLE FORMS OF CAPSIDÆ.

By P. R. Uhler.

Heidemannia. New genus.

Form elliptical, resembling *Salda* in contour, nearly flat above. Head exceptionally small, projecting above the pronotum, appearing hemi-

spherical from above; eyes unusually large, enclosing the sides of the head, feebly convex, not prominent; vertex triangular, narrowed towards the base, at which point the carina is distinctly elevated; face oblong, curving backwards beneath, convex on the transverse diameter; lower division of front triangular above, sub-conical below, with the tylus small and narrow. Antennæ attached beneath the inner angle of the eyes, the basal joint very short, thick, but not as stout as the second joint, the second gradually thickened towards the tip, as long as the vertex and pronotum united, the third and fourth very slender, conjointly not as long as the second, the third longer than the fourth, and the fourth subfusiform, acute at tip. Rostrum reaching almost to the tip of

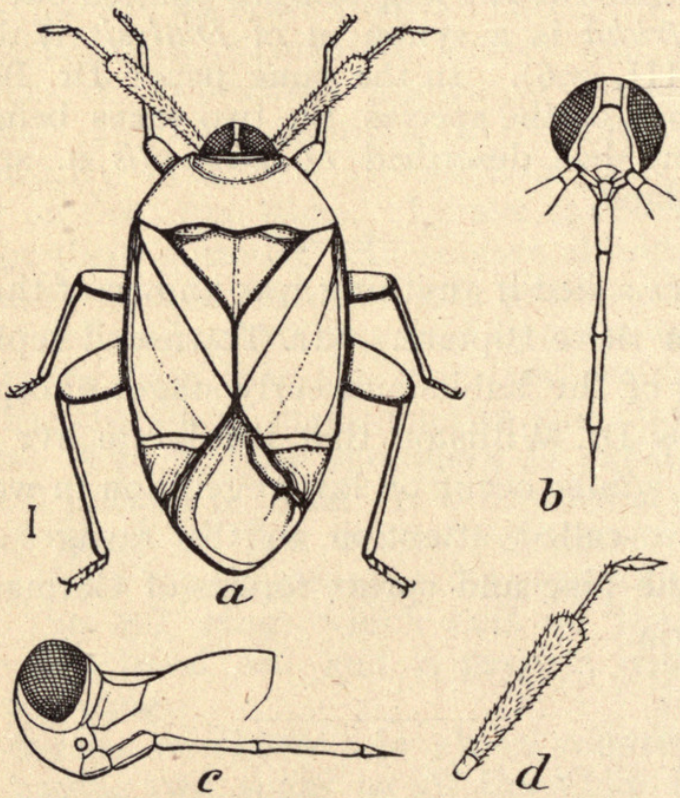

FIG. 7.—*Heidemannia cixiiformis* Uhler: *a*, female; *b*, front view of head; *c*, side view of head; *d*, antenna (original).

the venter, the third joint compressed, fourth joint acute. Anterior sinuated border of prosternum raised into a high collar; mesosternum with a tumid prominence. Pronotum transverse, depressed each side, with the lateral margins oblique and recurved, almost concurrent with the sides of the head; the anterior margin arcuated, posterior margin sinuated on the middle, with the humeral border oblique. Scutellum large and flat, wider at base than the sinus of the pronotal margin. Hemelytra flat, thick, opaque, of nearly sub-equal width from inner angle of clavus to base of membrane, costal margin feebly curved, broadly reflexed, with a long embolium beneath; cuneus large, well separated from the corium, scarcely incised, forming a continuous oblique line with the

apical border of the corium; membrane blunt, sub-trapezoidal, with the inner angle moderately acute. Legs short, anterior femora wide, and moderately compressed.

The loral pieces are so obscure in the specimen studied that I cannot now describe their forms.

H. cixiiformis. New species.

Dull black, finely sericeo-pubescent, with a narrow white band across the base of the cuneus, the upper surface minutely scabrous and punctate, very sparsely punctate on middle of hemelytra. Head convex, somewhat grayish above, marked with a pale triangle on upper part of face, followed beneath by pale rufo-piceous to the base of rostrum. Rostrum and sternum piceous. Antennæ black, with the two apical joints pale fuscous. Venter red or piceous. Membrane pale, tinged with fuscous.

Length to tip of hemelytra, 2¼–2½ millims. Width of base of pronotum, 1 millimetre.

Only three specimens of this remarkable insect have yet been discovered. One of them was captured near Washington, on the 15th of June, by Mr. Heidemann; a second was taken at Oakland, Md., July 12, and the third one was secured near Fort Pendleton, W. Va., July 10, in the wooded district adjacent to the fork of the great branches of the Potomac river.

Other specimens are needed for dissection to work out the elements and affinities of this antique pattern of the *Capsidæ*. It is remarkable for having the head pressed back upon the sternum, as in the Homoptera, and its general figure distinctly recalls the form which prevails so commonly in many of the *Cixiidæ*.

Peritropis. New genus.

Ovate or sub-elliptical, acute in front. Head oblique, contracted and conical in front of the eyes; eyes large, oval, nearly vertical, as long as the thickness of the head, prominent, but not strongly projecting above the vertex; vertex moderately convex, having an impressed line in the middle, which is continuous with that upon the pronotum; face subcylindrical, the tylus prominent, extending up to the level of the antennæ; upper gena broad and short, inferior cheeks narrow; antennæ nearly as long as the head, pronotum and scutellum united, the basal joint thickest, cylindrical, about as long as the face to tip of tylus, second joint stout, as long as the head and pronotum united, third and fourth abruptly slender and very short; rostrum slender, reaching to behind middle of venter, the basal joint barely shorter than the throat. Pro-

notum transverse, strongly sloping towards the head, almost flat, shield-like, with the callosities proximate, central, and abruptly tumid; the lateral margins oblique, reflexed, the posterior margin broadly sinuate, undulate, and trituberculate, the middle tubercle linear, humeral angles oblique and blunt. Scutellum large, sub-equilateral, convex near the base, basal lobe widely exposed. Mesosternum deeply sunken. Legs short, the femora stout, compressed, subfusiform, and the tibiæ very slender. Hemelytra thick, opaque, with the veins strongly defined, the corium wide behind the middle, curved and reflexed on the costal border, posterior margin almost concurrently oblique with the cuneus, the cuneus small, triangular, feebly incised at base, slightly curved on the basal margin, embolium long, broad and flattened. Membrane large, broadly rounded at tip, the basal cell very large. Female more elongated than the male.

P. saldæformis. New species.

Ovate, broad, blackish-fuscous, or very dark brown, opaque. Head from above almost sharp-pointed, brownish-yellow, marked with fuscous behind and on the sides, the throat piceous. Antennæ blackish-brown, paler on the first joint and base of second, the two apical joints pale brownish; eyes blackish; rostrum pale piceous, or dull testaceous. Pronotum brownish-yellow, with an angular black spot each side of the callosities, anteriorly, and a smaller spot on the indentation between them, the surface rugose and pointed with fine black dots, especially on the outer reflexed margins, the posterior margin with three white, small tubercles. Scutellum moderately rugose, and with a feebly raised, short line each side next the basal angles, the apex minutely testaceous. Sternum blackish, pale along the middle and on the outer margin, sometimes with a large testaceous band which includes all of the coxæ. Hemelytra dull blackish-brown, very sparsely pubescent, the costal edge sharp, interrupted with small white dots, the adjoining border broadly depressed throughout, base of the cuneus and some faint lines on the border next the membrane pale, embolium dull brownish-yellow, margined exteriorly with black, which is interrupted by minute pale flecks. Membrane blackish-fuliginous. Legs piceous-blackish, the femora paler at either end, the tibiæ twice-banded with testaceous; tarsi more or less testaceous.

Length to tip of hemelytra, 2¾–3 millims; width at base of pronotum, 1–1¼ millims.

Five adults and two nymphs have been examined; but of the former all have been too shriveled to permit exhaustive examination. The males are broader than the females, and more brightly colored.

Specimens were submitted to me for examination by Mr. O. Heidemann, which he obtained from dried branches of trees in

the region near Washington, July 20 to 28. Others have been captured near Chicago and in other parts of northern Illinois.

Note on Cylapus tenuicornis Say.

The recent discovery of *Cylapus tenuicornis* Say, by Mr. Otto Heidemann, in the neighborhood of Washington, recovers for entomological science one of the long-lost genera and species of Say's work upon the Hemiptera. This form is of peculiar interest at the present time, since it forms the only member of this division which has thus far been found in the United States. Upon close comparison with Stål's description of his *Valdasus famularis* and with the figure of the same given by Mr. Distant in the Biologia Centrali-Americana, plate 24, figure 7, we perceive that they refer to this insect, and consequently that the later names, both generic and specific, employed by these authors must give way to those of Mr. Say. The species is now seen to have a wide range of distribution. Dr. Stål's specimens were captured in Mexico; Mr. Say's types were found near New Harmony, Ind.; and, latest of all, Mr. Heidemann discovered numerous individuals at Bladensburg, in August and September, upon fungi attached to dried bark of trees. This species proves to be very variable, both in color and structure. The males, as usual, have the eyes more prominent than the females, although one specimen of the female has those organs more widely separated from the pronotum than in any male yet examined. In no specimen yet studied is there a contact of the eyes with the pronotum.

Mr. Howard read the following:

THE PARASITES OF THE HEMEROBIINÆ.

By L. O. Howard.

The insects of this group are singularly well protected against the attacks of natural enemies, the adults by their offensive odor, the pupæ by their strong cocoon, the larvæ of some by their coating of aphidid skins and of others by their own strength, ferocity and agility, while the eggs are safely mounted at the tip of long foot-stalks. They do not, however, lack their characteristic hymenopterous parasites. In Europe four primary parasites are known, viz: *Microgaster ater*, *He-*