

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{3 4}, Lower California³.—MEXICO³; PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA to Valparaiso²; ANTILLES, Grenada⁵, St. Vincent.—EUROPE¹, ASIA, MADEIRA, S. AFRICA, &c.

This universal pest was observed by me in various places in Central America, but only a single specimen was preserved. It appears to follow man everywhere in his wanderings.

HÆMATOSIPHON, n. gen.

Head very broad, short, sunk into the pronotum up to the eyes, the latter finely faceted and moderately prominent; rostrum extending to the middle of the posterior coxæ, and received into a narrow groove between the coxæ. Pronotum truncate at the base and apex, with the explanate margins narrow and of equal width throughout, the anterior angles very slightly produced forwards. Elytra not longer than the median portion of the first dorsal abdominal segment, separately rounded behind, and with the outer margins strongly reflexed. Abdomen in both sexes with the first dorsal suture straight, the following sutures, as well as all the ventral ones, becoming more and more sinuous posteriorly. Coxæ subcontiguous; the intermediate pair separated by a thin lamella only, the posterior pair by a narrow prolongation of the raised intercoxal process of the abdomen, the latter widening posteriorly and extending as far as the apex of the fourth ventral segment. Tarsal claws very slender, simple. Genital segments of the male asymmetrically formed. Fourth ventral segment in the female unemarginate on the left side at the apex. The other characters as in *Cimex*.

As the late A. Dugès anticipated, the insect described by him under the name *Acanthia inodora* cannot be retained in the same genus with *Cimex lectularius*, Linn. The very long rostrum, the deeply inserted head, the subcontiguous intermediate and hind coxæ, the form of the pronotum, and also that of the abdomen, the laterally margined elytra, &c., separate it at once from *C. lectularius* and its allies.

The single known species infests poultry, and it appears to be a troublesome pest wherever it occurs. Dugès states that *H. inodora* is without an odoriferous apparatus, but this is a mistake.

1. *Hæmatosiphon inodora*. (Tab. XX. figg. 1, 1 a, ♂.)

Acanthia inodora, A. Dugès, *La Naturelleza*, (2) ii. p. 169, t. 8. figg. 1-7 (1892)¹; Townsend, *Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash.* iii. p. 40².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, New Mexico², W. Texas².—MEXICO, Guanajuato¹ (*Dugès*).

According to Prof. Townsend², who describes the nymph, this insect is known in New Mexico by the name of "coruco." He states that "when the insect once gains access to a hen-house, it soon swarms in great numbers, infesting the inmates and roosts, and covering the eggs with its excrementa, which show as black specks. It is a very difficult pest to exterminate, and has frequently been known to spread from roosts to dwelling-houses, where it proves more formidable than the bed-bug." Dr. E. Dugès has been kind enough to send us specimens of both sexes of the species from Guanajuato.