KEY TO THE SPECIES OF LEPTOGLOSSUS GUIR.
OCCURRING NORTH OF MEXICO (HETEROPTERA; COREIDÆ).

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The cosmopolitan genus Leptoglossus Guér. is represented in America, north of Mexico, by nine species all of which are listed in Van Duzee's recent check list. Specimens bearing labels of two other species, namely balteatus Linn. and stigma var. minor Dall. are in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, but I believe them to have been wrongly determined.

This genus belongs to the tribe Anisoscelini A. & S. and may be separated from Chondrocera Lap. and Narnia Stal, the other two genera of the tribe which are known to occur in North America, by the large dilations of the hind tibiae and simple antennæ which have their basal joint long.

In working out the key to the species, color markings have been eliminated as far as possible. Specimens of each species have been examined and in practically each one access has been had to large series, which are in the collection of the U. S. National Museum.

Leptoglossus Guër.

Leptoglossus Guër., Voy. de la Coquille, Ins., p. 174, 1838.
Anisoscelis Spin., Ess. Hem., p. 200, 1837.

Leptoglossus Guër. may be characterized as follows: Head elongate, horizontal. Antennæ rather stout but not swollen or dilated, basal joint long, about equal to length of the head; rostrum passing the metasternum; bucculae short. Thorax longer than head, broad and rounding posteriorly. Elytra narrowing towards apex. Hind femora more or less swollen; hind tibiae with large dilations of foliations, the outer margins of which are usually more or less deeply scalloped. Spiracles at base and apex of abdomen about equally remote.

The haplotype of the genus is dilaticollis Guër.

Key to the species of Leptoglossus occurring north of Mexico.

1. Thorax coarsely punctate or rugose... \textit{fulvicornis} Westw.
   Thorax not rugose, only finely punctate... 2
2. Apex of head terminating in a stout spine... \textit{clypealis} Heid.
   Apex of head without a spine... 3
3. Fourth joint of the antennæ equal to or shorter than the third joint... 4
   Fourth joint of antennæ longer than third joint... 5
4. The outer expansion of the hind tibæ reaching almost to apex of tibæ, lanceolate... \textit{corculus} Say
   The outer expansion of the hind tibæ reaching but two thirds the length of tibæ, foliaceous... \textit{occidentalis} Heid.
5. Lateral-posterior margins of thorax more or less crenulate... 6
   Lateral-posterior margins of thorax not crenulate, and with only a mere trace of a transverse color band or line on the elytra... \textit{oppositus} Say
6. Posterior angle of thorax terminating in a prominent spine... \textit{gonagra} Fabr.
   Posterior angles of thorax not terminating in a prominent spine... 7
7. Thorax bordered with bright orange and foliation of hind tibæ short... \textit{ashmeadi} Heid
   Thorax not bordered with orange. Foliation of hind tibæ large and long... 8
8. Scallops in the foliations of the hind tibæ deep and long. Posterior femora prominently incrassated... \textit{zonatus} Dall.
   Scallops in the foliation of hind tibæ shallow and usually short. Posterior femora swollen but not prominently incrassated... \textit{phyllopus} Linn.

\textit{Leptoglossus fulvicornis} Westw.

\textit{Leptoglossus fulvicornis} Westw., Hope Cat., 11, p. 17, 1842.

This is a large species and can be distinguished from all others by having the thorax coarsely punctate or rugose. Antennæ and first two pairs of legs light in color. No band or markings on elytra. Posterior angles of thorax broadly rounded and prominently raised.
It ranges from Maryland southward through Florida and Alabama.

**Leptoglossus clypealis** Heid.


The apex of the head terminating in a spine is the character which readily distinguishes this species from all others of the genus. This is a western species occurring from Nebraska to Oregon, south through California, Arizona and New Mexico.

**Leptoglossus corculus** Say.


Together with the following species *corculus* has the fourth joint of the antennæ equal to or shorter than the third. This character may be used to separate these two species. *Corculus* differs markedly from *occidentalis* in having the dilation of the hind tibiae lanceolate and reaching nearly to the apex of the tibiae, while the dilation in *occidentalis* is foliaceous and much shorter.

It is known to occur from New Jersey southward through Georgia, and west to Colorado.

**Leptoglossus occidentalis** Heid.


Following his description of the species Mr. Heidemann states: "This species has frequently been determined as *L. corculus* Say—but by close observation the differently shaped expansion of the hind tibiae will distinguish it at once." The expansion is shorter and foliaceous.

The known distribution is from Colorado west to the coast and from California north to Vancouver.

**Leptoglossus oppositus** Say.


The distinguishing characters for this species are the smooth lateral-posterior margins of the thorax and the unmarked elytra.
Only occasionally is there a faint transverse line on the elytra. The foliations of the hind tibiae are large with deep scallops.

This is probably the most common species in the United States. It is primarily a southern species but is known to occur as far north as New Jersey.

**Leptoglossus gonagra** Fabr.

Anisoscelis antica H. S., Wanz. Ins., iii, p. 92, 1835.

This is a large species and easily recognizable by the broad thorax, the lateral-posterior angles of which terminate in a prominent spine, and also by the yellow transverse curved line on the anterior portion of the thorax. It is strictly a southern species.

**Leptoglossus ashmeadi** Heid.


Of the species occurring north of Mexico this is the most easily recognized one. The exceptionally short foliation of the hind tibiae and the bright orange coloration on the head and thorax make the identity unmistakable. Mr. Heidemann recorded it only from Florida.

**Leptoglossus zonatus** Dall.


Closely related to *phyllopus* Linn. but from which it can be separated by having the scallops of the foliations of the hind tibiae deeper and longer. A comparatively large species and recorded only from the south.

**Leptoglossus phyllopus** Linn.

Anisoscelis fraternus Westw., Hope Cat., ii, p. 16, 1842.

With *oppositus* Say this is one of the two most common species in the United States. It can be distinguished, however, from