Members of the genus *Narnia* Stal present an interesting group in the tribe Anisoscelini A. and S. as well as presenting difficulties to the systematist. In 1862 Stal described the genus to include his *femorata* and later, in 1870, he described *N. pallidicornis*, both descriptions being made from single specimens. Since then three other well defined species have been added to the genus. Now, from the study of a large series of specimens it appears that Stal's two species are the same and one species, with the name *femorata* retained. The characters which he gives for separating *pallidicornis* from *femorata* can not be termed stable, such as the color of the basal joint of the antennae, which varies to a considerable degree in nearly every species of the tribe. The late Mr. Otto Heidemann was of the same opinion as the present authors in this matter. Mr. E. P. Van Duzee, Entomological News, Vol. XVII, No. 10, pp. 384, 1906, has also voiced a similar belief when he stated that he suspected *femorata* to be a northern form of *pallidicornis*.

Mr. Van Duzee considers his species *snowi* and *wilsoni* as forming a subgenus to which he gives the name Xerocoris. In this respect the authors disagree with Mr. Van Duzee and state that if there is to be any dividing of the genus it should be so as to group *femorata* and *snowi* together and *inornata* and *wilsoni* together. Such a grouping would be based upon the form of the dilation of the hind tibiae which is quite generally accepted to be of greater importance than the relative breadth of insect and connexium, and form of prothorax. It seems quite unnecessary to recognize subgenera in *Narnia*.
Narnia Stal.


Head elongate, horizontal. Antennae rather stout but not swollen or dilated, basal joint short, shorter than length of 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 small dilations or foliations. *Narnia* may be separated from *Leptoglossus* by the smaller dilation of the hind tibiae and shorter basal joint of antennae.

**Key to the Species.**

1. Dilation of hind tibia reaches two-thirds the length of tibia...2
2. Dilation of hind tibia reaches three-fourths the length of tibia...3

2. Elytra with distinct, broad, white band; width comparatively great. ........................................... *snowi* Van D.

Elytra without distinct white band, sometimes a slight trace of one; width comparatively narrow. ........ *femorata* Stal

3. Species small, apex of head, basal joint of antennae, and legs red. ........................................... *wilsoni* Van D.

Species larger, no distinct red colorations........ *inornata* Dist.

*Narnia femorata* Stal.

*Narnia pallidicornis* Stal, Enum., I, p. 166 (1870).

This species can be distinguished from all others by the short stout dilation on the hind tibiae and without band across elytra.

The species occurs in California, Arizona, Texas, Mexico and Guatemala.

*Narnia snowi* Van D.


The distinct broad white band across the elytra and broader form will readily distinguish this species from *femorata* Stal.

It is recorded from California, Arizona and New Mexico.

*Narnia inornata* Dist.


This species may be readily distinguished by the long slender dilations of the hind tibiae, and lack of reddish colorations.

This western species occurs in Arizona, California and Mexico.
Narnia wilsoni Van D.


_Wilsoni_ differs from all other species in that it is much smaller, and has red colorations on apex of head, basal joint of antennæ, and legs.

This species occurs in California.

A Key to the Genera of Anisoscelini A. and S.

The following key includes all of the genera of the tribe Anisoscelini A. and S. Representatives of but three of the genera, *Chrodroceras* Lap., *Leptoglossus* Guér. and *Narnia* Stal occur in American north of Mexico, the other genera being limited to Central and South America.

The tribe may be characterized as follows: Head elongate, antennæ long and more or less slender. Thorax trapezoidal in form, greatly depressed anteriorly, posterior lateral angles more or less acutely angled. Posterior femora sometimes swollen but not incrassated. Posterior tibiae with a broad thin dilation or foliation which is often wider than the width across the elytra.

The genera may be considered as grouped into two divisions, _Anisoscelaria_ n. n. those having the joints of the antennæ simple as in _Anisoscelis_ and _Chrodroceraria_ n. n. those having the joints of the antennæ more or less dilated as in _Chrodroceras_.

The authors feel justified in placing _Stenoscelidea_ within this tribe as the characters of the hind tibiae are of greater importance than the form of the antennæ.

1. First joint of the antennæ much longer than the second

   _Uranocoris_ Walk.

   First segment of the antennæ not longer than the second, often much shorter .................................................. 2

2. Segments of antennæ prominently dilated .................................................. 8

3. Basal joint of antennæ short, shorter than length of head

   _Narnia_ Stal

   Basal joint of antennæ long, as long or longer than length of head .................................................. 4

4. Basal joint of antennæ equal to length of head, or slightly longer .................................................. _Leptoglossus_ Guér.

   Basal joint of antennæ very much longer than length of head, 5