This species differs from *vittata* by the broad vitta which reaches the apex where it extends to the sides and suture, more distinctly metallic surface, smoother and more shining elytra and different male sexual characters. It seems to be, however, more closely allied to *robusta,* which seems to have a similar vitta but in that species the fifth antennal joint is prolonged at apex and the last ventral has a very deeply impressed median line.

For specimens of this species I am indebted to Mr. Chas. Liebeck who called my attention to the possibly wrong identification of this species as *robusta* by Mr. Blatchley.

A NEW CICADA OF THE GENUS MELAMPSALTA.

BY WM. T. DAVIS,
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

For some time the writer has been convinced that the little green Cicada mentioned by Thomas Say in connection with his *Cicada parvula,* now considered to be the same as *Melampsalta calliope* Walker, was really a distinct species separated by its smaller head, differently shaped body and genitalia, also by having five apical cells in hind wing.

Pending a longer paper on the genus with illustrations, the following description is presented.

Melampsalta kansa new species.

Type male, Meade, Kansas, July (Warren Knaus). Davis collection.

Allotype female, Tascosa, Texas, June 28, 1919 (Miss M. McGill). Davis collection.

Head small, not quite as broad across the eyes as the width of the pronotum; wings proportionately broader than in *calliope,* uncus when viewed in profile not as curved as in that species; body slim with the sides more parallel than in *calliope,* and in the female the abdomen tapers more gradually. The ocelli are ruby colored as in *calliope,* but the body color and venation of the wings is grass green and not straw colored, and the male is without blackish marks on the thorax. The membranes at the base of both pairs of wings are almost white in color. Beneath the opercula are ample and rounded at the extremities, which come quite close together, whereas in *calliope* the extremities are quite far apart. The notch in the last ventral segment of the female

is deep in both species. The color of the underside is green, but lighter than above, and the tarsal claws, spines on fore femora, tip of rostrum and ovipositor, are darkened. In this species the males and females are more nearly of the same size than in *calliope* from Kansas and Nebraska.

MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETERS.

	Male Type.	Female Allotype.
Length of body	13.5	15
Width of head across eyes	4	4
Expanse of fore wings	31	33

In addition to the type and allotype the following specimens have been examined:

Kansas.—Ellis Co., July 13, two females, received through Paul B. Lawson and M. C. Tanquary from Dept. of Entomology, Kansas State Agricultural College. I have seen three other green specimens from Kansas.

Texas.—Fredericksburg, Gillespie Co., May 29, 1906, male (J. D. Mitchell).

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A dark form of Stagmomantis floridensis.—In the original description of this species published in the Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, February, 1919, the statement was made that all of the twelve females examined, including the type, were green in color. Lately Mr. Joseph Lienhart was requested to secure any mantids that he saw, and as a result he sent one male, six green and two brown females of *Stagmomantis floridensis* from Rye, Manatee County, Florida, collected in September and October, 1919. While gray and brownish specimens of *Stagmomantis carolina* are not uncommon, the two above mentioned dark-colored *floridensis* are the first to be recorded. The discal spot on the tegmina in these specimens is more pronounced than in the green individuals of the same species.—WM. T. DAVIS.

A belated Tibicina cassinii.—Dr. Leonard Haseman, of the University of Missouri, has kindly sent to me a letter from Miss Mary E. Dewey of Luray, Clark County, Missouri, together with the Cicada

mentioned therein, concerning which Miss Dewey reports as follows: "Enclosed find a box containing a cicada. Last Wednesday (October 15, 1919), while spending the day in the woods, I heard the notes of a cicada and the enclosed is what I found. It was on a maple tree. What kind of a cicada is it, and what is it doing out of the ground this time of the year?"

The cicada was a male *Tibicina cassinii* (Fisher), usually considered a variety of the seventeen-year cicada, and Miss Dewey may well ask what it was doing out of ground as late as October 15. As is well known *Tibicina cassinii* normally appears about the last week in May, together with the larger *Tibicina septendecim,* or its thirteen-year race, and by the middle of July the insects are all dead, so the record of this remarkably delayed individual is of much interest. Dr. Haseman reports that the insect was apparently freshly collected when it reached his hands.

Cicadas of the genus *Tibicen* are often heard late in the fall, and this year several *Tibicen sayi* were singing at St. George, Staten Island, as late as October 11, a very warm day. With the seventeen-year cicada and its variety, it is, however, usualy very different, and as has been stated the insects are commonly all dead by mid-summer. —WM. T. DAVIS.

Miscellaneous Collecting Notes for 1919.[1]—Butterfly collecting, in the vicinity of New York City, has been, like last season, exceedingly poor. Until nearly the end of March there was every promise of a very early spring and hopes ran high for a good collecting year. This was borne out by a very early butterfly record by A. B. Klots, *viz.,* a male specimen of *Lycænopsis pseudoargiolus* f. vern. *lucia,* on March 25.

On the night of March 27, however, a very severe frost set in, the cold spell lasting until April 2. Relatively few *pseudargiolus* were noted after this. On April 25 we were treated to another severe frost, this being the coldest April 25 in the history of the Weather Bureau, the minimum temperature being 27° F. This cold weather only lasted two days. It seems possible that these two cold spells have had something to do with the poor collecting.

A trip to Greenwood Lake, N. J., was made on May 4 with Mr. E.

[1] Read before The New York Entomological Society, Oct. 7, 1919.