

shorter than the head and less than half its width. Terminal bristles about half as long as tube.

Measurements: (Average of ten individuals). Length 1.2 mm.; head, length .16 mm., width .14 mm.; prothorax, length .10 mm., width (including coxae) .22 mm.; pterothorax, width .24 mm., abdomen, width .32 mm., tube, length .14 mm., width at base .06 mm., at apex .027 mm. Antennae, segment, length (width) I, 40 (42); II, 42 (31); III, 60 (28); IV, 53 (29); V, 56 (26); VI, 48 (23); VII, 30 (21); VIII, 33 (12) microns. Total length .345 mm.

MALE. Very similar to female but smaller, about 1. mm. in length. Abdomen more slender.

Described from over a hundred specimens collected from dead leaves. Many localities in Alachua and Marion counties, Levy County, Trenton, Fla. (A. N. Tissot, coll.); Birmingham, Ala. (H. E. Bratley, coll.); Petersburg, Va. (J. W. Kea, coll.); Asheville, N. C.

This species is found mostly in moulding leaves on the ground, both of deciduous leaves and pine needles. It occurs more commonly in drier situations than does *G. batesi*. It was the dominant species under sand pine (*Pinus clausus*) in Ocala National Forest.

In the shape of the intermediate segments the antennae of this species are very similar to those of *G. flavescens* Hood, the type of the genus, but differ in being 8-segmented. The tube also is much shorter than in *flavescens*.

(To be continued)

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#### FOOD HABITS OF *LEPTOGLOSSUS GONAGRA*

This close relative of our common leaf-footed plant-bug (*L. phyllopus*) in early November became very abundant in a citrus grove near Sebring, Fla. The insects bred on the citron (*Citrus vulgaris*) so common in citrus groves. From the citron it spread to oranges where it did considerable damage until collected by the owner of the grove. In the fall of 1931 a similar instance occurred in a grove near Waverly. W. L. THOMPSON.

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