SOME RECORDS OF CANADIAN MYRIOPODS.

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These notes are based upon a small collection of chilopods and diplopods chiefly from the region of Ottawa and Quebec City, Canada, made by Mr. Frits Johansen and by him sent to me for identification. The collection is especially interesting in containing representatives of two European diplopods not previously known to occur in America, *Blaniulus guttulatus* and *Julus fallax*. It seems desirable to place on record this first known appearance of these forms on this side of the Atlantic, occasion being also taken to list the other species represented in the collection. All specimens were collected in 1919.

DIPLOPODA.

1. **Polydesmus moniliaris** Koch.

This is a comparatively common form in the eastern United States northward from Pennsylvania through New York and New England. In the collection are two specimens from Ottawa, and one from Quebec City.

2. **Polydesmus serratus** Say.

A species abundant in the United States in the eastern portion and westward to the Mississippi valley. Six specimens, adult males and females, were taken at Ottawa.

3. **Blaniulus guttulatus** Bosc.

This interesting julid occurs throughout Europe, but is most abundant in the western parts, as in France, Belgium and Germany. In those countries it has been regarded as an injurious form, attacking various vegetables such as beans, potatoes, beets, cucumbers and gourds.* Numerous specimens of this form were taken at Quebec City in Sept., 1919.

4. **Julus coeruleocinctus** Wood.

This species is abundant from Pennsylvania northward through New York and New England. In New York particularly it has frequently been accused or suspected of damaging vegetable crops. It is represented in the collection by specimens from Ottawa and Quebec City.

5. **Julus fallax** Meinert.

One adult female of this species was taken at Ottawa. It is a common European form, well-known both upon the continent and in England and Ireland. It has also made its way by ship as far as New Zealand, from where I have a number of specimens.

6. **Parajulus canadensis** Newport.

One specimen from Ottawa. Described originally from Canada, this species has also been found to occur widely in the northeastern United States.

7. **Parajulus venustus** Wood.

In the collection is a male from Alexander Bay, Thousand Islands, N.Y., taken Sept. 1, 1919. It is somewhat darker than is usual in the more typical specimens from the middle western United States, and the gonopods are also slightly variant.

*Cf. Latzel, Die Myriopoden der Ost.-Ung. Monarchis, pt. 2, 1884, p. 253, and J. Ritzema Bos, Tierische Schadlinge and Nutzlinge, 1891, p. 663.
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CHILOPODA.

8. **Linotaenia chionophila** Wood.

One specimen from Ottawa. This is one of the most common North American chilopods, abounding particularly in the northern sections. It is common in Alaska and the Pribiloff Is., etc. It is, I believe, not separable from the common European *Linotaenia acuminatus* Leach, the latter name having the priority, but it seems best not to merge the two for the present.

9. **Lithobius forficatus** Linné.

Two specimens from Ottawa. This is common in Europe as well as in North America. It occurs across the northern United States as far as the Sierra Nevada Mts.; but does not occur at present on the Pacific coast.

10. **Sonibius politus** McNeil.

An immature female from Ottawa and an adult male from Quebec City. Previously known from the north-central United States.

11. **Sigibius puritanus** Chamberlin.

One specimen from Quebec City. Common in New England.

12. **Bothroplys multidentatus** Newport.

One specimen from Alexander Bay, Thousand Islands, N.Y. A form common throughout the eastern section of the United States.

A NEW SPECIES OF TYPHLOCYBA (HEMIPTERA HEMOPTERA, TYPHLOCYBIDÆ).

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The type of the species described herein is in the collection of the State Natural History Survey of Illinois.

Typhlocyba appendiculata, sp. n.

Male and Female.—Whitish testaceous; greenish or yellowish testaceous in life. Elytra with a moderately large, poorly defined brownish or fuscous spot in each of the cells basad of the cross nervures except the costal cell, and sometimes with a brown streak along the anterior margin of the clavus on its basal half. Body unmarked.

Male.—Hypopygium similar to that of *querci* Fitch, but the two elongate ventral processes are more attenuated at apices and each has a short, thorn-like lateral tooth some distance from apex which is directed laterad.

Female.—Apex of sheath of ovipositor not blackened.

Last ventral segment transverse apically.

Length 3.5 mm. to apices of elytra.

Type, male and allotype, Elizabeth, Ill., July 8, 1917. Paratype, male, Urbana, Ill., July 17, 1916, on oak. Collected by the writer.

This species closely resembles *querci* Fitch, but the spots on the elytra are larger and less clearly defined than in typical *querci*, the male hypopygium of the latter lacks the lateral tooth, and the apex of the sheath of the ovipositor in the female of *querci* is deep black.

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