

Pseuderipternoides Viereck.*(Olesicampa)* *Pseuderipternoides melanerythrogaster* Viereck.*(Mesoleptus)* *Pseuderipternoides porrectus* Cresson.**Neonortonia** Viereck.*(Neonortonia)* *hullensis* Vier. = *Ischnoscopus* Foerster.*(Angitia)* *Neonortonia autumnalis* Viereck.*(Casinaria)* *Neonortonia eupitheciae* Viereck.**Pyracmonoides** Viereck.*(Pyracmon)* *Pyracmonoides macrocephalum* Provancher.**Parapyracmon** Clement.

1924, Deutsch, Ent. Zeitschr. (112,117).

Nine species.

Type—*P. melanurus* Holmgren. (By present designation).

The remaining eight species are possibly referable to *Pyracmonoides* by reason of their clypeus being more or less toothed in the middle of the anterior margin.

R. A. Cushman in litt. says that *Pyracmonoides* Viereck is synonymous with *Helcostizidea* Rohwer, but this synonymy is not evident through a perusal of the original description of *Helcostizidea* Rohwer, in which it is said that the clypeus has the apical margin depressed.

Sesioplex Vier.*(Limnerium)* *Sesioplex validus* Cresson.*(Limnerium)* *Sesioplex heliae* Ashmead.FOUR NEW SPECIES OF PARASITES FROM APHIDOPHAGOUS
SYRPHIDAE (HYMENOPTERA).

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ENCYRTIDAE

Bothriothorax faridi n. sp.

This species has been named after the late Egyptian nationalist M. Farid Bey, whose sacrifices in the field of patriotism are memorable to every Egyptian.

Characters of the adult:

Female.—Length, 2.6 mm., expanse 5.4 mm., greatest width of fore-wing, 9 mm., Axillae well separated at tips; eyes naked, face uniformly punctate, cheeks slightly punctured and faintly shagreened, face and vertex with large, densely compact, deep and regular arranged circular depressions, becoming sparser, smaller and widely scattered on lower face; prothorax carries a few faintly developed punctures; punctations on mesoscutum are more irregular, much smaller and shallower than on vertex. The individual punctures are separated by wide spaces, each puncture with a central umbilicus; scutel resembles scutum except that it is lacking the punctures at tip but shagreening persistent. Axillae with about five small depressions at the basal half, while the other half is smooth; tegulae punctured and shagreened; propodeum shagreened; abdomen smooth, except second and two last segments which are shagreened, last abdominal segment shagreened on venter. Ovipositor .11 mm. in length with long fine hairs on both sides till the tip. Antenna 1.5 mm. long, eleven jointed, stout and clavate; flagellum a little

over twice as long as scape, the radical joint slightly smaller than the pedicel, first funicle joint more than one-half as long as pedicel, joint 2 almost equal to joint 1, joints 3, 4, 5, and 6 equal, and each a little wider than its preceding joint, club flattened obliquely truncate to half its length. General color metallic bluish green; antennae black except the scape which is dark amber, all legs dark honey yellow, hind tibiae piceous; wing veins brown, wings hyaline with bluish iridescent lustre.

Male similar to the female with the exception that the antennae are more slender and the segments less compact; the first funicle joint is cylindrical and only slightly longer than the pedicel. The punctation on the mesonotum and mesoscutellum similar to that on the face and vertex, more regular, larger and more distinct than in the female. The punctures on the scutel cover two-thirds the length thus leaving the apical third visibly impunctate but shagreened. Described from seven females and four males (holotype female, allotype and paratypes) reared from *Syrphus opinator* collected on April 15, 1925, at Milpitas, California. Type specimens have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

CHALCIDIDAE

***Syrphophagus smithi* n. sp.**

This species has been named for Professor Harry S. Smith for his valuable contributions to the field of biologic control.

Characters of the adult:

Female.—Length 2.2 mm., bluish black, with metallic green or purple lustre. Head slightly wider than prothorax; front, face and lower edge of the eye bright purple; clypeus, metallic green; mandibles and labrum shiny black, the former being broad, heavy and tridentate; genae metallic green; vertex metallic green and markedly punctate; eyes black and pubescent. Thorax with metallic tinge and sparsely pubescent; mesonotum covered with minute pores; scutel cupreous with small, scattered elevations. Abdomen aneneous, short, triangular and terminating into a moderately long, about .15 mm., punch-like black ovipositor. Antennae 11 jointed; brownish black; scape black, very long, as long as the rest of the other joints combined excepting penultimate and club; pedicel as long as the two following funicular joints; first funicle joint the smallest, as long as wide; the following three joints almost equal in length and width, the other two are slightly longer and widening towards tips; the club clavate with truncate apex to almost one-third its length. Metapleura metallic green; mesopleura purple; coxa and femur of hind legs brownish black; tibia light brown especially near end, the spur very short, tarsus honey yellow excepting last joint, being black, middle legs resemble the hind pair except that the tibial spur is very long, as long as metatarsal joint; forelegs same as the hind, the tarsal tips being black; wings hyaline, with closely set small brown hairs on the wider part of the membrane; submarginal vein long with six fine long hairs; marginal as long as the stigmal with the edge densely clothed with hairs, about three times as long as those on the membrane. There is also a group of hairs as long as those on the marginal vein extending from the stigmal to the inner margin of the wing towards the base. Described from twelve females (holotype female, and paratypes) reared from *Syrphus opinator* and *S. nitens* on May 10 and June 12, 1925 at Alhambra and Pasadena, California. Type specimens have been placed in the U. S. National Museum.

CERAPHROMIDAE

Conostigmus zaglouli n. sp.

This species is named for his Excellency, Zagloul Pasha, the present national leader of Egypt and the world wide known statesman.

Characters of the adult.

Female.—Length varies from 2.75 to 3.7 mm., excluding ovipositor; shining black; head and thorax finely alutaceous; antennae black or brownish black with dark amber radical joints; legs brown, the posterior coxae darker; abdomen polished pitchy black, canoe-like in shape and slightly keeled on the venter, ovipositor long, about .2 mm. in length, light amber, sickle-like, projecting dorsally from apex of abdomen and slightly curved towards the head; thorax and sides of last abdominal segment distinctly hairy. Thoracic pleurae pubescent and shagreened. Eyes large, black or dark brown, prominent and pubescent. Labrum light amber in color; mandibles dark brown, blackish at tips and along the edges, crescent-like, broad at base and pointed at tips; palpi four-jointed and honey yellow in color. Axillae almost touch at tips; scapular and scutellar sutures visibly punctured along their entire length. Antennae long, a little over half the length of the body, 11 jointed, the scape long, slightly longer than the three successive segments combined, the pedicel small about half as long as the first funicle joint, the first flagellar the longest; the second is shorter than the first, the third is as long as the second, the fourth and following joints to the penultimate, stouter, of a uniform shape and an equal length, the last more slender, cone-shaped and slightly longer than the five preceding joints. Wings, hyaline, pubescent, stigmal area large, dark brown, notched at the point where it joins the submarginal, the stigmal vein is long, more than half the length of the submarginal.

Male corresponds exactly to the female in size, color and other characters; however, the sex differences lie chiefly in the antennae which are longer, the joints more widely separated and covered with dense pubescence. Antennae 11 jointed, filiform about two-thirds the length of the body; the scape long, stout and slightly curved ventral, almost as long as pedicel and first two funicle joints combined; pedicel shortest of all segments, truncate at its outer edge near base; flagellum almost cylindrical with the first seven joints densely hairy, the first joint about four times as long as thick, the following joints very slightly thinner but about equal in length; the last is more slender, having no hairs and is a little longer than the preceding. There is a markedly depressed area just above the antennal line in both sexes. Described from ten females and five males (holotype female, allotype and paratypes) reared from syrphid puparia collected on April 20, 1925 from Milpitas, California (Roy Campbell); and from Hollywood, California by the writer on May 15, 1925. Type specimens have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

Conostigmus timberlakei n. sp.*Characters of the adult:*

Female.—Length 2.0 mm. black, shining; head and thorax finely alutaceous; antennae blackish; legs yellowish-brown, coxae and femora blackish-brown; abdomen polished black; eyes black, not very large and almost without pubescence; mandibles strong, deeply dented into two teeth, tips black and the rest brown. Antennae eleven jointed, flagellate; the scape long, projecting far beyond the ocelli

and a little longer than the next three joints combined; pedicel more than half the length of the first joint of flagellum, the latter being the longest joint and almost as long as the last; the second to the penultimate, inclusive, nearly of equal length and width; the last more slender, tapers to a point, smaller and slightly longer than the penultimate. Wings hyaline, pubescent, with a large, brownish stigmal area and a long stigmal vein. The ovipositor is very small and hardly visible. Described from three females (holotypes) reared from syrphid puparium collected by the writer from San Diego, California on April 23, 1926.

BOOK REVIEW

Heteroptera or True Bugs of Eastern North America with Especial Reference to the Faunas of Indiana and Florida. By W. S. Blatchley; published by The Nature Publishing Company, Indianapolis. Pp. I-III 16, 215 text figures and 12 partial plates. 1926.

Entomologists and others who are familiar with his previous, useful works will be pleased to learn that Dr. W. S. Blatchley has recently published another comprehensive manual on North American insects. In the simple but thorough manner in which he has made known the Coleoptera of Indiana and the Orthoptera of Northeastern United States, he has now described the Heteroptera or true bugs of eastern North America. The first twenty-eight pages of his new manual are devoted to general remarks, acknowledgment, structures used in classification, habits and entomological technique. In the following 1055 pages he gives descriptions and distributional notes of 1253 species and subspecies, as well as the descriptions of the forty families he recognizes and their respective subfamilies and tribes. One subfamily, four tribes, one genus, twenty-four species and four subspecies are described as new or worthy of recognition. As the classification and sequence adopted represent the author's opinion, they differ somewhat from those given in Van Duzee's Catalogue of the Hemiptera. The most noticeable changes are due to the new facts that have been published since 1917, and the groups and subfamilies that he has elevated to family rank. Even though "this manual has been prepared mainly for the use of the tyro and not for the specialist," nevertheless all entomologists, including specialists, as well as the general student, will find his book a very useful one. For his long and painstaking labor in bringing together in one volume the scattered descriptions and information on the true bugs of Eastern North America, Dr. Blatchley deserves much credit and praise.

Wm. J. Gerhard.