of the remainder of the insect. The colour of these spots is certainly not unlike that of the luminous organs of the Lampyrids, yet it is hard to imagine what possible use a truly diurnal insect would have for luminosity, and how it produces light in a portion so obviously unsuited for the delicate photogenic tissues as a thin, brittle elytron. Some of the related species show an extension of the yellow spot into a band completely crossing the elytra, together with a similar colouration along the front edge and a portion of the sides of the wing-cases, while still others have nearly one-half of the elytra surface taken up with this yellowish, non-metallic colouration.

ON THE IDENTITY OF (TRICHOGRAMMA) NEOTRICHOGRAMMA JAPONICUM (ASHMEAD).

BY A. A. GIRAUT, URBANA, ILLINOIS.

In the first pages of the current (1911) volume of the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, I described a new Japanese genus of the family Trichogrammatidae based on this species, whose identity at the time was more or less uncertain. The genus was Neotrichogramma, and before japonicum was definitely known, the type species of the new genus was named acutiventris MS.; formerly, also, I identified the species as N. acutiventris Girault MS., namely, at the time the species was first seen by me. However, the error was corrected in the original description of the genus before publication, but it is desirable to make a brief explanation concerning the basis for claiming identity. This explanation should be expected, if not demanded, for the reason that we have already taken too much for granted in systematic work.

Trichogrammatids have been especially difficult to identify, mostly for the reason that many of the species were wrongly placed as regards genera and also briefly, or else erroneously, described and the type specimens missing or in bad condition. For this reason it once seemed hopeless to me to attempt to identify more than a small fraction of the described species of these minute parasites. Because of the confusion existing in the literature concerning the definition of Trichogramma Westwood, and more especially because a comparatively large number of species of different genera had been described as members of this genus, I was forced to conclude that the position of japonicum was uncertain generically; its brief original description gave no generic characters, the author of the species had previously described several common species of the family as members of Trichogramma, which subsequently have been shown to be

June, 1911
generically distinct, even from each other and his latest (Ashmead, 1904),
diagnosis of *Trichogramma* was wrong, and would lead to the belief that
*japonicum* was entirely different structurally from what it really is; more-
over, as I will show, it is variable in colouration, again misleading me,
since the original specimens were black, those first in my possession
yellowish-brown.

The identity of this species was not suspected until some months
after I had drawn up the description of *Neotrichogramma* from the speci-
mens which had been named in MS. *acutiventre*. In January, 1911, Dr.
L. O. Howard very kindly sent to me for identification a second lot of the
same kind of egg-parasites, consisting of six balsam slides labelled
"Formosa, Japan, T. Shiraki." (Bearing sub-labels "No. 35," "No. 12"
and "No. 13," respectively, bearing two males, one male plus two females,
one male plus two females, two females, two females and one male in the
order of their naming). The host was not given. All of these specimens
were nearly black, with the exception of a single male of the "No. 13";
some were suffused with brownish. These specimens could not be
separated from the others first seen by me, a part of which had been
designated as the co-types of *acutiventre* MS., and they were consequently
identified as that manuscript species, with a statement to the effect that
perhaps the latter would prove to be identical with *japonicum*. Suspect-
ing this to be true, after knowing of the colour variation and again con-
sulting the literature, I addressed Mr. J. C. Crawford, of the U. S.
National Museum, in regard to the types of *japonicum* heretofore not
found, and he responded by sending me one male and four female speci-
mens on tags, and which had been compared with the types (hence homo-
types); these could not be separated from the specimens previously
mentioned. They bore the label, "Ex eggs Chilo simplex, T. Fukai,
Konusu, Saitama," and were coloured like the second lot above, varying
from brownish to black, and were from the same host as the specimens
first seen by me. Subsequently Mr. Crawford generously sent one of the
type specimens (a female), and it in turn, as was to be expected, proved
to be identical with the other. Hence there can be no doubt that the
specimens mentioned in foregoing, more especially those upon which
*Neotrichogramma* was founded, are all *japonicum* Ashmead.

(*Trichogramma*) *Neotrichogramma japonicum* Ashmead is parasitic
on the eggs of the lepidopteran *Chilo simplex*; the specimens upon which
Ashmead founded the species were stated to have been reared from
unknown lepidopterous eggs; probably they were reared from the same host. The species is fully redescribed in the place first cited above, but from the additional tagged specimens I have noted that the body is shiny, the sculpture inconspicuous, distinctly scaly, however, on the mesonotum; the parapsidal furrows are complete. In black specimens the mesonotum is suffused with yellow sometimes, and in all of the dark variations, the antennae and legs remain unchanged or brownish-yellow. The usual colour, perhaps, is brown.

TWO NEW GALL MIDGE.

BY E. P. FELT, ALBANY, NEW YORK.

Toxomyia rubida, n. sp.

This species appears to be closely allied to Toxomyia fungicola Felt, from which it is most easily separated by its larger size, distinctly darker colour and presumably by a variation in food habit. It was reared February, 1911, by W. H. Patterson, St. Vincent, W. I., from the acidiomycetes of Uromyces pisi DeBary on the leaves of Euphorbia pilulifera.

Male.—Length, 1 mm. Antennae nearly twice the length of the body, thickly haired, light brown; 14 segments, the fifth having the basal portion of the stem with a length fully 2½ times its diameter, the distal part with a length 3½ times its diameter, the enlargements globose, each with a rather thick whorl of moderately stout setæ and a subapical circumflex, the loops of the latter extending to the base of the following segment, and as in T. fungicola, they are produced on the dorsal surface somewhat; terminal segment produced, the basal portion of the stem with a length six times its diameter, the distal enlargement subglobose and apically with long, finger-like process. Palpi: First segment subquadrate, with a length ⅔ greater than its diameter, the second ¾ longer than the first, tapering distally, the third a little longer than the second, more slender, and the fourth ¾ longer than the third. Mesonotum yellowish-brown, the submedian lines yellowish. Scutellum and postscutellum yellowish, Abdomen yellowish-orange. Wings hyaline, costa light brown, the third vein joining the margin just beyond the apex of the wing, the fifth at the distal third, its branch just before the basal half. Halteres yellowish-transparent. Legs mostly pale straw, the distal tarsal segments darker; claws moderately stout, strongly curved, the anterior unidentate, the pulvilli rudimentary. Genitalia: Basal clasp segment moderately stout,