

Arribalzaga. *Chaoborus* was founded upon a larva which Lichtenstein gave the specific name *antisepticus* without having the least suspicion of its position in systematic zoölogy. The larvæ of the species of *Chaoborus* resemble each other very closely and can only be differentiated on minute structural details. It is very doubtful that Lichtenstein's description and figure will make possible the specific identification of his larva. Moreover, the European species of *Chaoborus* have never been carefully studied from a systematic standpoint and no proof exists that the *Tipula crystalina* of De Geer, which Coquillett indicates as the type, is specifically identical with *Chaoborus antisepticus* Lichtenstein. In the case of *Heteronychia* Coquillett indicates *Culex aestuans* Wiedemann as the type. Arribalzaga founded his genus upon a species which he supposed to be new and which he called *H. dolosa*. This species is most probably identical with *Culex quinquefasciatus* Say. Wiedemann's *Culex aestuans*, as far as the reviewer is aware, has never been identified with certainty. The short description will apply to almost any plainly colored mosquito, and it might easily belong to a genus other than *Culex*. Until the types of *Culex aestuans* are studied in the light of modern knowledge, its identity cannot be asserted. Wiedemann's species came from Brazil, that of Arribalzaga from the Argentine.

In conclusion, it should be stated that the value of Mr. Coquillett's work, for determining the status of genera, is greatly weakened by the fact that he limited himself to the North American region. Manifestly anyone entering seriously into the question of genera in a given group will have to investigate all the genera and their types, regardless of the part of the earth they were described from. One of the excellent features of the work is the accompanying index to the genera and species, such as one misses very keenly in the Aldrich Catalogue.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW CAPSID.

BY OTTO HEIDEMANN.

Capsus solani, new species (fig. 3).

Body elongate-oval, shining black, beset with pale, short hairs. Head very fine, sparingly, punctate; a transverse, short depression basally near inner side of each eye; the eyes large, about half as long as the head, viewed from side. Antennæ moderately long, the first joint as long as the distance between the eyes in the male; second joint gradually thickening a little towards the apical part, nearly as

long as the two terminal ones united, which are slender and subequal in length; rostrum reaching the middle coxæ, black, sometimes more or less brownish; basal joint very broad compared with the other joints. Pronotum broader than long; anterior margin about half as wide as the posterior margin; the lateral margins almost straight, not sharply carinated, anteriorly gently rounding beneath the eyes and more abruptly at the humeri; the callosities not very prominent, transverse, reaching the sides, a little depressed behind and with two linear impressions anteriorly; the collum well defined; disk of pronotum somewhat convex, feebly sloping anteriorly; surface irregularly, quite strongly wrinkled and confluent punctured, the punctures becoming more shallow near the posterior margin of pronotum. Scutellum transversely fine rugose, depressed at base and with a smooth little tubercle at tip. Hemilytra much finer wrinkled and punctured than the pronotum; cuneus slightly incised at base exteriorly, blunt at tip, and somewhat impressed at inner side basally; membrane smoky, longitudinally rugose, the two cells smooth; a narrow whitish streak at the side of cuneus apically and which runs diagonally along the apex of the cells. Abdomen, breast, and the pleural pieces black, highly polished; acetabular caps and ostiolar canal yellowish-white.



FIG. 3.

Feet black, except apical part of coxæ, the trochanters and the greater part of the tibiæ yellowish, the latter remotely beset with black bristles; tarsal joints and claws black. A few specimens have the femora also yellowish, which indicates only a color variety. The arolia at base of claws are free and divergent.

Length to the tip of membrane 5 mm.; width across hemilytra 2 mm.

Described from two examples, male and female; besides, many more specimens have been examined.

Type: No 13227, U. S. National Museum.

Walnut Creek, California, May 13, 1910; Marin County, California; Los Angeles, California; Squaw Valley, California, March 25 (Schwarz); Santa Clara, California (Coquillett) Olympia, Washington; Wasatch Mountains, Utah, June 20, 1885.

This new species comes nearest to *Capsus ater* Fabr., with which it has in common the peculiarly sculptured pronotum, but differs in not being quite so robust and having the second antennal joint not clavate. Regarding geographical distribution it seems to be a Western species. It extends on the Pacific Slope as far north as Olympia, State of Washington. Specimens have also been collected in the Wasatch Mountains, Utah, In California it occurs abundantly on *Lupinus* and is lately recorded from that region as injuring potato plants.