

BOTANY.—*Notes on Tacsonia*.¹ ELLSWORTH P. KILLIP, National Museum.

The genus *Tacsonia* was established² by Jussieu in 1789 to accommodate certain species of *Passiflora* distinguished by a long flower tube and a reduced faucial corona. Up to 1873 it was generally recognized as valid, though there was much diversity of opinion as to which species should be placed in it. Masters, the principal authority on the Passifloraceae, retained it in his elaborate monograph,³ although both in an earlier paper,⁴ in which he discussed the genera of Passifloraceae in greater detail, and in the course of subsequent publication of new species under this generic name he evidenced much doubt as to the propriety of keeping it distinct from *Passiflora*. Triana and Planchon, in their monograph⁵ of the Colombian Passifloraceae, made *Tacsonia* a subgenus of *Passiflora*, and Harms, who in recent years has been the principal student of the family, has so treated it.

Study of a great amount of Andean material now at hand, as well as of living plants in Colombia, has led me to agree with Triana and Planchon and Harms that the characters upon which *Tacsonia* has been recognized are neither sufficiently constant nor important enough to justify its retention as a genus distinct from *Passiflora*. The grounds upon which this opinion is based are stated in some detail in a manuscript soon to be published, dealing with the Andean Passifloraceae, and need not be repeated here. However, in order that the names of several species not yet removed from *Tacsonia* to *Passiflora* may be available, these transfers are now made.

Passiflora coactilis (Mast.) Killip, comb. nov.

Tacsonia coactilis Mast. Bot. Jahrb. Engler 8: 216. 1887.

Passiflora ecuadorica Killip, nom. nov.

Tacsonia hederacea Mast. Journ. Linn. Soc. 20: 29. 1883. Not *Passiflora hederacea* Cav. (1790).

Tacsonia cyanea Sodiro, Anal. Univ. Quito 18: 410. 1903. Not *Passiflora cyanea* Mast. (1872).

Comparison of a specimen of the type collection of *Tacsonia hederacea* Mast., in the New York Botanical Garden, and the type of *Tacsonia cyanea* Sodiro, in the National Herbarium, proves that the two are conspecific. Both species names, unfortunately, would be invalid under *Passiflora*.

¹Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

²Gen. Pl. 398. 1789.

³Mast. Fl. Bras. 13¹: 535-542. 1872.

⁴Trans. Linn. Soc. 27: 625. 1871.

⁵Ann. Sci. Nat. V. Bot. 17: 122-145. 1873.

Passiflora mandoni (Mast.) Killip, comb. nov.

Tacsonia mandoni Mast. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 13¹: 538. 1872.

Passiflora psilantha (Sodiro) Killip, comb. nov.

Tacsonia psilantha Sodiro, Anal. Univ. Quito 18: 417. 1903.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Notes on and descriptions of some sawflies from Japan (Hym.)*. S. A. ROHWER, Bureau of Entomology.

The species treated in this paper were sent for determination in the summer of 1919, and shortly after their receipt a manuscript describing them was sent for publication in the Entomological Magazine. Unfortunately this magazine has been, at least temporarily, discontinued, and only recently was the manuscript returned. In the interval, certain Japanese students have written briefly concerning one of these species, and I am informed that manuscripts on the other two are in the course of publication. It is my understanding that these manuscripts deal with the habits and do not contain technical descriptions of the species.

Tomostethus (*Eutotomostethus*) *juncivorus*, sp. nov.

Allied to *luteiventris* (Klug), but the middle fovea is not deep and the claws have an inner tooth.

Female.—Length 6 mm. Robust. Clypeus gently convex with large setigerous puncture, the anterior margin truncate; supraclypeal area somewhat depressed, flat; antennal foveae large, deep; middle fovea represented by two impressed lines which diverge dorsally; ocellar basin large, octagonal, open above and below but the lateral walls well defined; a transversely oval depression in front of anterior ocellus; postocellular line distinctly shorter than the ocellocular; postocellar furrow well defined, angulate anteriorly; postocellar area well defined, convex; head shining with front subopaque; antenna short and stout, the third joint subequal in length with the fourth and fifth; thorax shining, the posterior part of the thorax with a few large punctures; stigma broad, rounded below; interradius strongly curved, joining radius at about the apical fourth of third cubital; nervulus distinctly beyond the middle of cell; nervellus well before middle of discoidellan cell; claws with an erect inner tooth; sheath straight above rounded at tip then sharply oblique then gradually widening to the base. Black; legs except bases of coxae and infusate apical tarsal joints reddish-yellow; abdomen (including propodeum) rufo-ferruginous, sheath black; wing hyaline, faintly dusky; venation black.

Male.—Length 5.5 mm. Structure as in female; hypopygidium broadly rounded. Black; apical joints of palpi, legs except bases of coxae and infus-