

that the moth seen by Mr. Howard and Mr. Rose, to which I referred in the previous note, is specifically the same as those sent on by Prof. Watson, but the presumption as to identity is justified, for the work in the capsules is the same in both cases and different from that of *C. saltitans* in the capsules of the other species of *Sebastiania* to which I have referred. The species may be known as *Grapholitha sebastianiæ*, and I submit a description :

*Grapholitha sebastianiæ*, n. sp.

Average expanse, 12 to 16 mm. General color, dusky gray, primaries with the costal median area brighter bluish-gray, and with a faint metallic luster; the ordinary eye-patch on the posterior third of the wing circular and not distinctly separated from the rest in color. The costa is conspicuously marked with about eight dark-brown posteriorly-obliquing dashes, alternating with geminate white streaks, the dark dashes broadening towards the apex. The third of these dark dashes from the apex curves uniformly toward the posterior margin and then extends along the margin until it meets a branch of the fifth, the two together bordering the eye-spot and making almost a perfect circle of it. Secondaries quite uniformly blackish-gray.

Described from three specimens reared from the seed capsules of *Sebastiania bicapsularis*, Watson, from Northern Mexico.

The species is closely related to *Grapholitha caryana* Fitch, from which it is distinguished, however, by the prominent furcate dark streak extending from the fifth costal streak counting from the apex. The coloration of the hind wings in *caryana* is also not uniform, but whitish along the anterior border.

The species would seem to belong, according to Heinemann's Tables, to the sub-genus *Coptoloma*, the principal character of which is a truncation of the hind wings between the anal angle and vein 2; but as I cannot consider this of generic value, I prefer to describe it under the better defined genus *Grapholitha*.

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FIG INSECTS IN MEXICO.

BY C. V. RILEY.

In connection with the above, and in the same letter, Prof. Watson sent me a fig full of galls, with the following inquiry :

"I also enclose what may interest you, the fruit of a *Ficus* from Mexico, in which you will find the gall-insect in its perfect winged state. I have examined the fruit of a considerable number of species of the wild figs of Mexico and this is the only instance in which I have found the gall-insect, though the gall-

form of the pistillate flower is always very distinctly developed. Is there more than one species of insect that does this work, and how nearly alike are the New World and Old-World species?"

The specimen interested me greatly, and I had the insects carefully cut out, and although dried and more or less imperfect, they showed in comparison with those collected by Mr. Schwarz from the wild figs in Florida, as follows :

1. Blastophaga, apparently congeneric with the species from Southern Florida, but specifically distinct.
2. Another wingless form generically distinct from No. 1.
3. A winged form belonging either to No. 1 or No. 2.
4. A Chalcid parasite, also distinct from the species found in Florida.

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JUNE 4, 1891.

President Marx in the chair. Fourteen members and one visitor present.

William D. Richardson, of Fredericksburg, Va., was elected a corresponding member.

Mr. Howard exhibited a specimen of *Cruderus columbiana*, Ashm., a little Chalcidid of the sub-family Tetrastichinæ, and stated that he had observed the flight of this insect with considerable interest. It is capable of strong sustained flight, and hovered about his hand for some moments before alighting, holding itself in about the same position, and then darting forward with great rapidity. As it flew between his eye and the light he noticed that the body was held at an angle of about 60 degrees from the horizontal. He is not familiar with any published observations on the flight of the Chalcididæ.

He also exhibited a very minute Chalcidid, an Entedonid, from the collection made by Mr. H. Smith on the Island of St. Vincent, which bore a label stating that the species had the power of emitting a marked odor which was perceptible at a distance of one foot.

Mr. Marlatt said it was certainly very remarkable, if not almost incredible, that so minute an insect should be able to emit an odor sufficient to constantly fill a space two feet in diameter.

Mr. Schwarz said that this was not impossible, and that certain minute beetles also possessed this power.