

eyes moderately large, ovate; posterior orbits equal to half the width of eye; antennae inserted slightly above the middle of eyes, 48-jointed in the type, the flagellar joints all distinctly much longer than thick; thorax polished, sparsely hairy; mesoscutum with the parapsidal grooves complete, deep, broad, and non-foveolate; transverse groove separating the mesoscutum from scutellum deep, with one longitudinal carina in the middle; mesopleura smooth, the impression below the middle non-foveolate; propodeum thickly covered with pale yellowish hairs, rugulose-punctate, with a short strong median carina anteriorly and distinctly areolated on the posterior face; the areolation comprised mainly of an elongate pentagonal median area extending from a little before the middle to the posterior margin and on either side of this a broader, deeply depressed, irregularly shaped area which is limited outwardly by a strong curved carina that runs from the posterior nearly to the anterior margin; propodeal spiracles on low tubercles, stigma of forewing rather long and moderately broad; radial cell long, terminating considerably before the extreme wing-apex; first abscissa of radius about equal to the breadth of stigma; second abscissa one and one-half times the first abscissa and slightly shorter than the first intercubitus; third radial abscissa fully twice as long as the first and second combined, nearly straight; recurrent nerve interstitial; second cubital cell narrowed toward apex; first brachial cell completely closed; posterior wing with a very distinct post-nervellus; abdomen about as long as thorax; first tergite smooth, strongly bicarinate on the basal half, the carinae fading out slightly behind the middle; tergites beyond the first entirely smooth and polished; coalesced second and third tergites showing no trace of the suturiform articulation. General color pale reddish testaceous; antennae, apex of mandibles, eyes, ocellar triangle, tegulae, hind tibiae except a broad median band, their tarsi, and the apex of abdomen above, black or blackish; wings hyaline, with veins and stigma black.

Type locality.—Trinidad, British West Indies.

Type.—Cat. No 22377, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Host.—*Anastrepha* species.

Described from three males reared in June, 1917, by F. W. Ulrich.

SCAPHINOTUS (PSEUDONOMARETUS) MANNII N. SP. (COLEOPTERA CARABIDAE).

By H. F. WICKHAM.

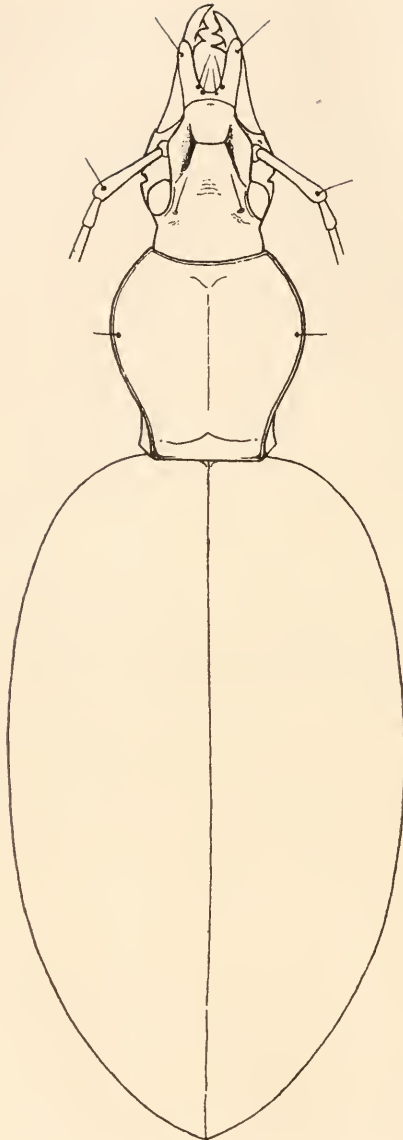
Elongate, not very convex, minutely pubescent, elytral disk distinctly flattened, sutural region impressed. Black, faintly tinged with brown, scarcely shining, minutely alutaceous, beneath piceous. Head very long, the genae slightly more prominent than the eyes which are small and circular, only a little protruding, emargination of labrum very deep, apices of the processes

with golden yellow pubescence, supra-antennal ridges strong, parallel behind the antennal insertion but, viewed from above, slightly convergent in front of it. Immediately behind the eyes is a very faint constriction posterior to which the neck gradually becomes a little wider. The vertex shows a few inconspicuous transverse wrinkles but there are no punctures on the head except the setigerous ones. Prothorax impunctate, length, along median line, almost exactly equal to its greatest breadth, narrowly cord form, base slightly narrower than the apex, broadest a little in front of the middle whence the sides are regularly arcuate anteriorly but convergent and nearly straight posteriorly to near the hind angles where they are sinuate, the angles somewhat obtuse and rounded, marginal bead strong but narrow, median impressed line distinct, of nearly uniform depth throughout, anterior transverse impression moderate, basal impressions so indented as to give a bilobed aspect to that part of the pronotal disk. As in allied species, the disk is narrowed behind more rapidly than the flanks so that these latter are visible from above on each side near the base. Elytra elongate oval, bluntly pointed behind, the humeri so broadly rounded as to fade gradually into the sides which are gently, hardly visibly, arcuate in median third but rather rapidly narrowed towards the apex. Margin fine but strong, reflexed, disk with eleven fine and nearly regular striae (the ninth, however, rather confused), these striae finely but not closely nor deeply punctured, the space between the eleventh and the outer margin becoming rugose by confluence of the punctuation and obliteration of the striae. Intervals impunctate except an indistinct series of two or three punctures behind the middle of the fourth and a few similar impressions on the eighth and ninth, these, however, not alike on the two sides. Legs long, front tarsi with three joints dilated and densely papillose beneath, middle tibiae with a brush of moderately long golden pubescence externally, extending over about the apical third. Body beneath impunctate.

Two females are similar to the male in form and general characters and with brush of hair on the middle tibiae. In them, thirteen or fourteen striae can be made out rather plainly, but this is true also of a second male, the type specimen being more rugose towards the sides than any of the paratypes. There is also a decided variation in the number and position of the scattered punctiform impressions on the elytral intervals.

Length, male type, 17.3 mm.; greatest width 6.3 mm.; Female paratype, length 22 mm.; width 7.75 mm.

According to Dr. Roeschke's description of his subgenus *Pseudonomaretus* [Annales Musci Nationalis Hungarici V. 1907, 117 and 154] there should be a bristle in the prothoracic hind angles as well as the median marginal one on each side. In a later paper [Memoirs on the Coleoptera, V. 1914, 30] Col. Casey restricts this name to the group centering in *Cychrus relictus* Horn. In the four specimens of *mannii* at hand, only the median bristle is visible nor can any puncture be made out in the hind angles



WICKHAM—SCAPHINOTUS MANNII

which might indicate the position of another seta. The anterior and middle femora bear setigerous punctures as specified by Dr. Roeschke for the subgenus *Brennus*, but examination shows these punctures present and strong in *relictus* and *regularis* while they are absent in some *Brennus*, for example *marginatus*, *fulleri*, *fallax* and closely allied forms. With this note, I leave the new species in proximity to *relictus* and *regularis*, where it would naturally be placed by its facies. It recalls most closely *C. regularis* Lec., but is easily distinguished by the much greater relative length of the head, prothorax and elytra, as well as by its longer and more slender legs and antennae. In a female of *regularis* the prothorax is at least one-fifth wider than long, much more strongly rounded in front of the point of greatest width and more rapidly narrowed behind than in the corresponding sex of *mannii*. In a male of *relictus* the combined length of antennal joints 2, 3, 4 and 5 is 4.3 mm., while in the type of *mannii* they measure 5.3 mm.

Type, a male in the United States National Museum. Of the three paratypes, one male is deposited with the type while two females remain in the collection of W. M. Mann.

Locality, Wawawai, Wash., March 20, 27 and 28, W. M. Mann; and May 14, C. V. Piper.

Messrs. Schwarz and Barber have kindly afforded aid in advice and in use of the facilities of the National Museum while the very characteristic figure is from a drawing made by my friend, Dr. Adam Böving. Three of the specimens were loaned me by the collector, Dr. W. M. Mann, after whom the species is named.

NOTES ON SOME JAPANESE APHIDIDAE.

BY RYOICHI TAKAHASHI, *Forest Experiment Station, Meguro, Tokio.*

Myzocallis zelkowae, new species.

Winged viviparous female.

Color: General color pale yellow, mesothorax yellow. Eyes pale green. Antennae pale yellow, apices of the third and the following two joints and base of the spur black. Wings hyaline, stigma yellow, veins pale brown. Each abdominal segment with a pair of small, round, brown spots. Legs, cornicles and cauda pale yellow.

Morphology: Body rather narrow, without hairs. Antennae slender, not on frontal tubercles, the relative length of the third and the following joints is as follows: III-33, IV-17, V-17, VI-17(10+7); sensoria on the third joint transversely narrow, twenty-five in number, the fourth joint wanting sensoria. Rostrum reaching the second coxae. Wings narrow,