

A NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN TINGITIDÆ.

BY O. HEIDEMANN.

Leptostyla clitoria, new species.

Body black, rather short, ovate, moderately elongate; fresh specimens somewhat pruinose on the underside; head black, in front two small, white spines converging, behind them a little black spur bent forward; at base of head between the eyes two other short white spines; bucculæ a little distended, yellowish, the edge somewhat upturned, uniseriate; rostrum yellow, reaching to the middle of mesosternum; metasternum transverse, flat; antennæ slender, the two basal joints dark yellowish, both together about as long as the fourth, which is black toward apex; the third joint yellowish-white, nearly three times as long as the terminal.

Thorax black, finely punctured; anterior margin and the hood whitish, the latter small, short, and oval, a little depressed near the tip with a sharp, black keel at top; lateral membranous margins narrow; white, with two rows of small cells, at base a few nervures black; the triangular portion of pronotum toward apex yellowish, reticulate; the three carinæ very feebly raised, whitish, uniseriate, continuing over the whole thorax.

Elytra ovate, somewhat elongate, considerably longer than the abdomen, feebly rounded near the base, moderately sinuate just behind the middle and rounded at apex; discoidal area and subcostal dark yellowish, or blackish with the nervures black, closely reticulated; the basal and median part of costal margins translucent, entirely white, with two rows of some large cells; a broad black band across the costal margins before the middle; the elytra toward the apex and the sutural area infuscated, except three or four very large areoles, which are translucent and whitish; nervures black. Legs yellowish-white, nails infuscated.

Length, 2.2 mm.; width across the widest part of the elytra, 0.8 mm.

Described from several specimens, males and females. Rock Creek, D. C., June 26, 1897 (Heidemann); Washington, D. C., August 9, 1910; Plummer's Island, Maryland, October 14, 1906 (E. A. Schwarz); Plummer's Island, Maryland, July 4, 1908; Rock Creek, D. C., September, 1901 (Heidemann). Columbus, Texas, March 8 (Collection Riley).

Type: No. 14241, U. S. National Museum Collection.



FIG. 4.--*Leptostyla clitoria*.

This pretty North American species has a striking resemblance to *Leptostyla constricta* Champ., described from Guatemala and Panama. It differs, however, in having the costal margins less sinuate behind the middle and the elytra not narrowing toward the apex; besides, it seems to be even smaller than Champion's species. At the present time the species is known only from this region and from Texas. It is found close to the ground on a small Leguminosæ, *Clitoria mariana*, from the month of June to October.

MEETING OF JUNE 1, 1911.

The 251st regular meeting of the Society was entertained in the Saengerbund Hall, June 1, 1911, by Dr. Howard, with Messrs. Barber, Crawford, Dyar, Ely, Foster, Gahan, Gill, Howard, Knab, McAtee, Myers, Quaintance, Rohwer, Schwarz, Snyder, and Walton, members, and Messrs. Baker, McDermott and Sanford, visitors, present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and corrected.

Mr. Schwarz moved that a meeting be held in July. Carried.

—The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Pierce, proposing the name of Mr. Thomas E. Halloway, P. O. box 559, Brownsville, Texas, as an active member. His election was moved, seconded, and carried.

—Mr. McAtee exhibited specimens of three species of galls from the bald cypress, which are extensively eaten by wild ducks. He also showed a female seventeen-year Cicada, to which a hind part of the abdomen of a male was still coupled, which had been caught in Arlington, some bird having probably been responsible for the tragedy.

—Dr. Gill then presented his interesting paper on taxonomic groups,¹ which was discussed by Dr. Howard and Mr. Rohwer.

—Dr. Howard spoke of the great uncertainty which had always existed regarding the biology of the cluster fly (*Pollenia rudis*), and stated that his attention had just been called

¹Not presented for publication.

by Mr. Banks to an important paper by D. Keilin, which was of such very great and widespread interest that he presented a free translation, as follows:

ON THE PARASITISM OF THE LARVÆ OF *POLLENIA RUDIS*
FAB. IN *ALLOLOBOPHORA CHLOROTICA* SAVIGNY.

BY D. KEILIN.¹

Pollenia rudis Fab. is a very common fly in our regions, but down to the present time we have been ignorant of the conditions under which it lives and under which its larva develops.

I have been able to prove that this larva lives as a parasite in the general body cavity of *Allolobophora chlorotica* Savigny.

My first observations were made at the beginning of November, from material collected in the garden of the Laboratory of Evolution. At this time the larva lodged in the general cavity of the genital segments or in the interior of the seminal vesicles of the worm, is transparent, and hardly a millimeter long.

The larva bathes in the liquid of the general cavity of the host; it stays there all through the winter, and during that period grows very slowly. Its spiracles are probably closed.

A single individual of *Allolobophora chlorotica* can support from one to four larvæ.

Very often by the side of the living larva are to be found the débris of a destroyed larvæ, either the skin and the mouthpieces or simply the mouthpieces alone, and surrounded by amœbocytes.

The ensemble is constituted of brownish masses, which indicate a reaction of the host against the parasite. It is easy to follow all the stages of this trouble. The living larva is first surrounded by leucocytes, which form several layers and render the larva completely motionless. If this gang of amœbocytes is pulled away, the larva, formerly motionless, commences to move and to travel. Other larvæ have survived the beginning of a kind of digestion by the leucocytes. These are always spotted with yellow granulations. One finds the brown masses with the débris of larvæ either in the seminal vesicles or in the general cavity of the genital segments or in the general cavity of the terminal segment. From November until the middle of April there is no appe-

¹Translated from an article in *Comptes Rendus de la Société de Biologie de France*, vol. 67, pp. 101-103, by L. O. H.