

Dr. Mann has collected termites extensively in many regions but has never taken Zoraptera in actual association with white ants. In termitaria in trees and in termite-built mounds where the occurrence of Zoraptera might indicate relationship with the termites, it was not found, though search for inquilines was made in many nests. Dr. Mann thus concludes that the frequent occurrence of Zoraptera in or near termite galleries is attributable to the similar environmental requirements of the two groups; this view is in accord with those previously recorded by the present writer.<sup>1</sup>

---

### DESCRIPTIONS OF BIBIO (DIPTERA) FROM THE CAROLINAS.

By W. L. McATEE.

Mr. C. S. Brimley sent the writer for description the material of all but the first of the species mentioned in this paper. Holotypes have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

Male of *Bibio rufithorax* Wiedemann.

The male of this species has never been described, but I am able to remedy the deficiency, since two males were collected by Mr. E. R. Kalmbach of the U. S. Biological Survey, at Myrtle Beach, S. C., April 22, 1919, in company with a female recorded in a previous paper,<sup>2</sup> and with which they agree in essential structural characters.

Two of the leading characters for recognition of the species are the short inner spurs of the front tibiae and the blackish fumose wings. The integument of the male is black almost throughout, the legs being somewhat tinged with brownish, the tibial spurs translucent reddish, and the humeral ridges yellowish. The hair upon the eyes is of moderate length, erect and black; that of the occiput, thorax, and anterior half of abdomen longer, pliant and grayish, of the posterior half of abdomen of the same texture but black in color; the hair of the legs is chiefly bristly in character and black.

*Bibio rufithorax* is an addition to the long list of Bibionid species in which the sexes are differently colored, the female being the brighter.

*Bibio alienus*, n. sp.

Two pairs of *Bibio* collected in copula at Raleigh, N. C., April 19, 1921, by T. B. Mitchell appear to represent an undescribed species. (Holotype male and allotype female designated.) The inner spur of front tibia is much shorter than the outer.

---

<sup>1</sup>Proc. Ento. Soc. Wash., vol. xxii, p. 97 (1920).

<sup>2</sup>Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 60, 1921, p. 13.

*Male*.—Head and body black, the humeral ridges yellowish; short, erect hair upon eyes black; longer, flexuous hair of occiput dark, of thorax and abdomen whitish. The legs have the coxae, trochanters, tibiae and tarsi of first two pairs brownish to blackish, all femora reddish-yellow, hind legs of this color throughout, the joints more or less blackish distally. Wings nearly hyaline, a little fumose along costa, the stigma moderate in size, dark brown. Length of wing: 5-5.5 mm.

*Female*.—Head black, abdomen brownish-black, thorax and most of legs reddish yellow, front tibiae, hind coxae and tips of other leg joints blackish; hair of head, thorax and legs rather bristly, that of abdomen somewhat softer, pale reddish. Wings dusky fumose, darker costally, the stigma and veins near costa blackish. Length of wing: 7 mm.

The male of this species runs to *B. nervosus* in my key (op. cit. p. 7) but in the same sex that species has more abundant long hair on the occiput, more copious pubescence on thorax, longer hair on eyes, and darker wings. The female runs to *B. longipes* but has the hind coxae blackish, and much darker wings.

***Bibio afer*, n. sp.**

*Male*.—Inner spine of front tibia much shorter than outer; color black except humeral ridges and a stripe along the inner side of each hind tibia which are yellowish; hair of eyes and posterior half of abdomen black, of occiput, thorax and anterior half of abdomen grayish; hair of legs chiefly dark; wings dusky fumose darker along costa, stigma indistinct. Length of wings: 6.5 mm.

Holotype ♂ Raleigh, N. C., mid May, C. S. Brimley.

This species resembles *B. albipennis* in general form and color, but the wings being dusky fumose instead of distinctly whitish as in that species make it easily recognized; in *B. albipennis* the hind tibial spurs are broader and blunter also. In color and vestiture the present species is much like the male of *B. rufithorax*, but is more slender throughout, this being especially true of the hind legs.

***Bibio velorum*, n. sp.**

Inner spur of front tibia fairly long but still much shorter than outer; head, body and coxae black, humeral ridges yellowish; wings almost uniformly yellowish fumose; stigma small, blackish.

*Male*.—Rather long erect hair on eyes, much longer hair of occiput and top of thorax dark, of sides of thorax, coxae and abdomen pale, grayish. Hind legs elongate, femora and tibiae clavate, metatarsi enlarged, the apices of all joints and whole of last 2 tarsal joints dark, remaining portions reddish, tibiae and tarsi brownish to black; hair of legs tending to agree in shade with integument from which it springs but that of front legs wholly dark grayish. Length of wing: 8-8.5 mm.

*Female*.—Pubescence in general shorter and more bristly than in male but all tibiae and tarsi tend to be darker than the femora, all joints dark-tipped. Length of wing: 10-11 mm.

Four males and 2 females, Jefferson, N. C., mid Sept., 1912, C. R. Metcalf; among which a holotype male and allotype female have been designated.

This species agrees very well with the description of *B. scita* Walker (based on a female from Nova Scotia) so far as it goes, but the writer would rather risk making a synonym than a misidentification.

The species has some similarity to *B. femoratus* Wied but the legs are differently colored, and the wings yellowish fumose in both sexes, whereas in *femoratus* the wings are blackish fumose in the females and nearly hyaline in the males.

#### DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SERPHOID PARASITE (HYMEN.).

BY ROBERT FOUTS.

The National Museum has recently received from Mr. C. F. W. Muesebeck, Specialist in Parasitic Hymenoptera at Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts, specimens of a new species of Platygasterid recorded as having been reared from the clover seed midge, *Dasyneura leguminicola* Lintner. The preparation of a paper by Mr. L. P. Wehrle on the biology of *Dasyneura* makes it desirable to have a name for the parasite. The following one is suggested.

#### *Inostemma leguminicolae*, new species.

*Female*.—Length 1.3 mm. Robust; head a little less than twice as wide as long, as wide as the thorax, finely reticulate, of a scaly appearance; vertex rounded; lateral ocelli nearer to the eye margin than to the lateral ocellus; occiput without an impression, not separated from the vertex by a carina or ridge; frons above with a shallow longitudinal groove; antennae .577 mm. long, not especially thick (Fig. 1.); thoracic ratio: length 21, width 18, height 15; thorax

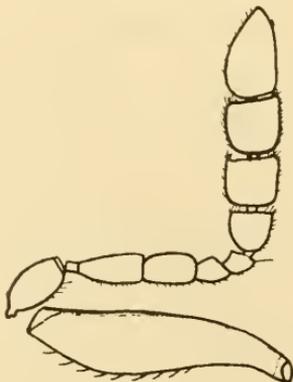


Fig. 1. *Inostemma leguminicolae* Fouts; antenna of female paratype.