males and are in the collection of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History under No. 45690, one mounted on card point, the other, with the cast larval and pupal skins, on a slide in Canada balsam. The larval skin of the dry-mounted specimen was not found, but the pupal skin is mounted on a separate slide under the above number.

A NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN TINGITIDÆ.

BY OTTO HEIDEMANN, Bureau of Entomology.

Gargaphia solani new species

Body rather flat, dark brown; the angulated, yellow rim of the rostral groove very distinct at base of metasternum. Head dark, deeply punctured; at the frontal part three small, slender spines, the upper one more prominent, two others near to the eyes a little longer. Antennæ quite long, hairy; basal joint comparatively thick, black and somewhat longer than the terminal joint, which is fusciform and black at the apex; second joint the shortest, testaceous; third more than four times as long as the fourth joint, yellowish-white; bucculæ moderately expanded, yellowish, with one row of minute areoles.



Fig. 1.

Pronotum feebly convex, black, with three low, yellowish carinæ, the median one a little higher before the middle, tapering toward the pale apex of the triangular, posterior portion of pronotum; the lateral membranous part of the pronotum angularly expanded, with two to five series of irregular areoles, the edge somewhat broadly reflexed, some of the nervures exteriorly blackish. Head, pronotum and the edge of the membra-

nous dilation densely covered with very fine, soft hairs; pronotal hood rather large, much longer than wide, covering the hind part of the head, leaving the eyes free; surface yellowish-white, opaque, with a few minute areoles. Hemelytra extending about one third beyond the abdomen; oblong-oval, broadly rounded at the end, feebly sinuate toward the base; the discoidal areas pyriform, reaching to about the middle of the elytra, reticulated, blackish at base and at apex, a pale stripe across the middle; the subcostal biseriate, yellow; costal margin yellowish-white, translucent, with four or five series of medium sized areoles at the widest part, those toward the base smaller; five transverse oblique nervures black at the costal area and all nervures at the apex more or less blackish. Legs pale, yellow. Length, 4 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Described from several specimens, males and females. Kirkwood, Mo., August 10 (Riley, Pergande) found on Solanum carolinense and Solanum elæagnifolium; Lavaca Co., Texas, June 21; Columbus, Texas, July 29, 1879 (Riley collection) on coffee weed and Solanum; El Reno, Okla., July 12, 1909; Norfolk, Va., June 12, 1914 (Fink). It is recorded as found on egg-plants and potatoes in great abundance.

Type: No. 18810 U. S. National Museum.

This new species resembles Gargaphia angulata Heid. in the general outline, but differs considerably by the larger size and by the prominence of the hood, being much longer. It belongs to a group of Gargaphia species which have the membranous dilation of the pronotum angularly expanded instead of roundly dilated, as in G. tilia Walsh; G. patricia Stal; G. opacula Uhler and others. Judging from the localities already known, this species seems to have a wide range of distribution, from the Atlantic coast to the Southwestern States.

FORCIPOMYIA PROPINQUUS WILLISTON, A CORRECTION.

By J. R. Malloch, Urbana, Illinois.

In a footnote in an article on Ceratopogoninæ ante p. 63 of these Proceedings it is stated that the figures of the tarsus and the wing of Forcipomyia propinquus given by Williston are those of the female and not the male. I considered that the statement was an error because the single specimen described by Williston, in addition to being indicated as a male, is from the description obviously of that sex. The figure of the tarsus is also clearly that of a male, possibly of eriophorus, though the wing is drawn too blunt and short. The description of eriophorus is that of the female, an error being made in the insertion of the sex symbol.