

of representatives of the more important orders of insects.¹ Regarding the Lepidoptera, he gives the following observation.

The hind wing of a pierid, examined with a hand lens, shows all its veins filled with a pale green liquid; if one sections this wing, one sees this liquid issue in abundance, above all if one exercises a gentle pressure.

It follows, then, that the *Ceratopogon* observed by Mr. Kryger could have obtained blood from the wings of the moth in any case and that it was quite unnecessary to assume that the latter was immature.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA.²

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Sympherta mnemonica n. sp.

This species is readily distinguished from the other species which have been referred to the genus, by the color. It differs from the genus according to the characters given in the generic tables by the shorter tergites.

Female: Length 3 mm.; length of antennæ 2.5 mm. The anterior margin of the clypeus truncate, ventrally convex, front finely granular and with a number of widely separated, distinct punctures; area immediately below the antennæ slightly convex, vertex and occiput sculptured like the face; intra-ocellar area slightly raised, the surface without any punctures, with fine granulations and parted posteriorly by a median furrow; antennæ 28-jointed, the third joint sub-equal with the fourth; mesoscutum rather coarsely granular posteriorly, anteriorly more finely granular and with separate punctures; scutellum more finely sculptured than the scutum; dorsal aspect of the propodeum similar to the scutellum, with a median triangular areola which is petiolate; posterior face completely areolated; mesepisternum except the shining foveæ and middle dorsal margin, finely granular; first tergite with a short petiole broadening beyond the spiracles, it and the second with coarse granulations; second tergite decidedly wider than long; relative width and length of the tergites becomes greater posteriorly; third and following tergites shining, finely coriaceous; nervellus broken decidedly below the middle. Black; anterior margin of the clypeus, mandibles except the piceous apices, scape and most of the flagellar joints beneath, tegulæ and legs *testaceous* or *rufo-testaceous*; wings hyaline, iridescent, venation dark brown; costa tetaceous.

¹ Notes sur la circulation du sang dans les ailes des insectes. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., vol. 57, p. 184-190, 1913.

² Contribution from the Branch of Forest Insects. Bur. of Ent., U. S. Dept. of Agric.

Male: Length 4 mm. Antennæ 26-jointed. Differs from the female in having the face below the antennæ, the inner margins of the eyes to the level of the anterior ocellus, cheeks, two spots on the scutum, small lateral spot on the first and third tergites, *yellow*; the third antennal joint is slightly shorter than the fourth.

Falls Church, Virginia. Described from three females, one type, and one male, allotype, recorded under Bureau of Entomology Number Hopk. U. S. 11133*e* and *f*, which refer to notes stating that these are primary parasites on *Mnemonica auricyanea* Walsingham, feeding on chestnut and oak. Material collected and reared (March 7, 1914) by Carl Heinrich.

Type: Cat. No. 18316, U. S. N. M.

The material was collected in the larval condition and kept in the rearing cages so oviposition must occur within the feeding larva, or the egg.

The parasite is referred to the genus *Sympherta* but the type of this genus is not available for comparison, and it is not unlikely that when the genera belonging to this group are more properly classified the above new species will be referred to a new genus.

***Podogaster evetrivorus* n. sp.**

Female: Length 7.5 mm. Head below the antennæ shining, with only setigerous punctures, above the antennæ shining, but with distinct well defined, well separated punctures; postocellar line twice as long as the ocellular line; occiput deeply emarginate, strongly margined; mesoscutum with distinct, well defined punctures which in the region of the notauli become confluent; in the posterior middle the punctures are closer; scutellum sculptured similarly to the scutum; propodeum with a median row of hexagonal foveæ which become smaller posteriorly, laterally coarsely reticulate; abdomen shining, impunctate. Black; head below the antennæ and the orbits to the vertex, posterior orbits broadly, scape beneath, dorsal posterior angles of the pronotum, tegulæ, four anterior legs (femora and tibiæ reddish) *yellow*; abdomen piceous and the third and fourth segments rufous; posterior legs black with the base of the tibiæ and the second trochanter yellow; wings hyaline, venation dark brown.

Male: Length 8 mm. Agrees with the above characters of the female.

Fort Bayard, New Mexico. Described from one female, type, one male allotype and three female paratypes recorded under Bureau of Entomology Number Hopk. U. S. 12101*c* which refers to a note stating that this is a parasite of *Evetria* species working in *Pinus ponderosa*, material reared by Carl Heinrich, adults emerging November and December.

Type: Cat. No. 18997, U. S. N. M.

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