

nell; Warfordsburg, P. R. Myers and W. R. McConnell; Wernersville, C. C. Hill; York, P. R. Myers; West Chester, C. C. Hill.

Virginia:

Woodstock, P. R. Myers.

Washington:

Chehalis, Kelso, M. C. Lane.

West Virginia:

Charleston, Martinsburg, P. R. Myers.

LIST OF REFERENCES.

1834. Nees. Hym. Ichneum. affin. Monogr. II. p. 176 no. 34 (*Eulophus metallicus* Nees).
1839. Walker. Monographic Chal. I, p. 112, No. 119. (*Entedon epigonus*.)
1848. Walker. List. Hym. Brit. Mus. Chal. II. p. 136. (*Entedon metallicus*.)
1887. Lindemann, K. Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscow (2) 1, p. 185. (*Semiotellus nigripes*.)
1891. Forbes, S. A. Insect Life, Vol. IV, p. 179-181.
Riley, C. V. Report U. S. Entomologist, pp. 235-236.
1892. Riley, C. V. Report U. S. Entomologist, p. 158.
Forbes, S. A. Insect Life, Vol. V, p. 72.
1893. Riley, C. V. Insect Life, Vol. VI, pp. 133-4.
Riley, C. V. Report U. S. Entomologist, p. 211.
1894. Howard, L. O. Insect Life, Vol. VI, p. 375.
1895. Howard, L. O. Insect Life, Vol. VII, pp. 356-7.
Howard, L. O. Insect Life, Vol. VII, pp. 414-415.
Marlatt, C. L. U. S. Div. of Ent. Cir. (New Series) No. 12, pp. 1-4.
1898. Osborn, H. U. S. Div. of Ent. Bull. (New Series) No. 16, pp. 38-41.
Dalla Torre. Catalogus Hymenopterorum, Vol. 5, p. 40.
1900. Pospjelev, Ill. Zeitschr. Ent. 5, p. 263, f 6. Oslov. Gov. Russian.
1901. Marlatt, C. L. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 132, pp. 13-22.
1902. Felt, E. P. N. Y. State Ent., 17th Rpt., p. 699-925.
1907. Prospelor, V. P. Choziajstva, Kiev, Russia, 2, 101-106, 149-156.
1911. Howard, L. O. and Fiske, W. F. U. S. Bur. Ent. Bull. 91, p. 30.
1915. Webster, F. M. U. S. D. A. Farmers' Bulletin No. 640, p. 14.
1916. McConnell, W. R. Journ. of Econ. Ent., Vol. 9, pp. 145-146.
1919. Miller, D. New Zealand Jour. of Agr., vol. XIX, p. 205.

A NEW CERAMBYCID BEETLE FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY W. S. FISHER, *U. S. Bureau of Entomology.*

In working over a collection of beetles submitted by Mr. J. S. Wade, Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology, for determination, the following new species was

found. This is the sixth species to be described in the genus *Desmocerus*, five of these belong to the Pacific fauna, and one is found throughout the eastern and southern states.

***Desmocerus dimorphus*, new species.**

Male.—Elongate, moderately convex and strongly attenuate posteriorly, head, antennae, pronotum, underside and legs black; elytra dull orange colored in pinned specimens (bright orange when living); each elytron with an oblong oblique bluish-black space just behind the humeral umbone.

Head rather large, strongly obliquely narrowed behind the eyes and deeply, longitudinally grooved on the vertex, the groove extending between the antennae to the front; surface coarsely, deeply and confluent punctate and sparsely clothed with long cinereous hairs; antennae with joints three, four and five considerably enlarged at the inner apical angles. Pronotum one and one-half times as wide as long, distinctly narrower in front than behind, strongly transversely constricted along the anterior margin and with a feeble transverse depression in front of scutellum; sides strongly obliquely diverging from anterior angles to a feeble, round tubercle at middle, then strongly sinuate and nearly parallel to posterior angles, which are acute and somewhat projecting; base nearly truncate with a broadly rounded lobe in front of scutellum; surface coarsely, deeply and confluent punctate and sparsely clothed with inconspicuous cinereous pubescence, the hairs becoming much longer towards the sides. Scutellum oblong, black and densely clothed with velvety black pubescence. Elytra wider than pronotum at base, humeral angles rounded, strongly, regularly attenuate to apical sixth, then broadly rounded to the apex, which is feebly truncate; each elytron strongly bilobed at base; humeral umbones well developed; surface deeply and densely punctate, the punctures becoming smaller and more confused towards the apex, sparsely clothed with short inconspicuous hairs; intervals smooth. Beneath rather strongly punctate, somewhat rugose and rather densely clothed with long recumbent cinereous pubescence.

Length 15 mm.; width at base of pronotum 5.5 mm.

Female.—Elongate, moderately convex and parallel, head, antennae, pronotum, underside and legs black; elytra dull black with the margins of a dull orange color in the pinned specimens (bright orange when living).

Head and pronotum similar to the male; antennae with joints three, four and five regularly enlarged at both apical angles. Elytra distinctly wider than pronotum at base, humeral angles rounded; sides parallel to apical sixth, then broadly rounded to apex, which is very feebly truncate; surface opaque, more densely punctured than in the male; intervals finely granulated. Body beneath similar to that of the male.

Length 18 mm.; width 6.5 mm.

Type Locality.—Sacramento, California.

Type, allotype and paratypes.—Cat. No. 24678, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Described from four specimens, two males and two females, received from Mr. J. S. Wade and collected by Mr. B. G. Thompson at Sacramento, California, during May and June,

1921. Mr. Thompson states that the "specimens were collected on Elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.), and borings in the stems indicated that they breed in the stems of this host." Paratype A is a male, and is similar to the type except that each elytron has an additional oblong bluish-black spot near the apex. Paratype B is a female, and is similar to the allotype except that it is smaller, measuring only 16 mm. in length and 5 mm. in width.

This species belongs to the section of *Desmocerus* in which the sexes differ in color. It is allied to *D. piperi* Webb, but can be distinguished, however, from that species by the elytra being smoother, with the tips more truncate; females with the elytron opaque black and intervals finely granulated; males with the elytron marked with bluish-black spots and more strongly attenuate posteriorly. It resembles *D. californicus* Horn very closely in the punctuation of the elytra but can be separated from that species by the sexes being differently colored.

A NEW ASILID FLY FROM THE MADEIRA ISLANDS.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

In the Museum of the Seminario at Funchal is a considerable collection of Madeira Diptera, determined by Becker. In it I found only one Asilid, *Machimus madeirensis* of Schiner. My wife took a specimen of this species at Canical, Madeira, January 5, 1921. One other Asilid is recorded from Madeira, *Tolmerus novarensis* Schiner. The Canary Islands possess a much richer Asilid fauna, with four species of *Promachus*, six of *Epitriptus*, two *Stictopogon*, and one each of *Heligmoneura*, *Tolmerus* and *Habropogon*. There are many indications that the Canaries, or at least the more eastern ones, were united with the African continent during part of Tertiary time. The Madeiras, on the other hand, appear far more isolated, and in general have the biota of oceanic islands. If there was ever any land connection with the continent, it was as far back as the Mesozoic.

In the island of Porto Santo, 23 miles from Madeira, there is an extremely distinct snail-fauna, and a considerable number of endemic insects, particularly Coleoptera. On the southern slopes of the Pico de Castello, in January, I collected two males and a female of a *Machimus* which at first sight seems identical with that of Madeira. It is, however, rather smaller, and close inspection shows that it is certainly distinct, with the following characters:

Machimus portosanctanus, n. sp.

Female (Type).—About 13 mm. long, wing 9 mm.; black, with the tibiae suffusedly dusky reddish basally; face narrow, white with a faint yellowish tint;