

posterior portion with subconical sides; in profile about three times as long as broad, slightly thickened posteriorly, then constricted, nearly straight above, convex behind middle beneath. Abdomen shorter than thorax, pointed behind. Legs long, femora moderately enlarged apically; intermediate coxae with a small, acute spine on ventral surface.

Male.—(Fig. 1-b.) Differing from the female in having the gaster deeper, more narrowly rounded beneath and with the first ventral segment rather strongly and broadly impressed at middle. The petiole is entirely different, divided by a strong impression into two portions, the anterior of which in profile is slightly shorter than the other and set on a lower plane, convex beneath and straight above; from above, very small, triangular, narrowest posteriorly; the posterior portion in profile is slightly higher than long, rounded above, concave beneath, with a rather strong diagonal margin separating the upper and lower portions; from above it is four times as broad as the anterior portion, twice as broad as long, with the anterior border nearly straight, sides strongly and posterior border broadly rounded.

Cavinas, Beni, Bolivia (Type locality); Tumüpasa.

Host.—*Eciton legionis* F. Smith subsp. *crenulatum* Mann.

Type and Allotype.—Cat. No. 26483 U. S. N. M.

This species differs from *N. rufa* Kieff., described from Marcapata, Peru, with no note to indicate myrmecophilous habit, in the entire absence of wings. Kieffer had before him only specimens with elongate petiole which he considered females, and I am following him in this.

One specimen was taken from each of two colonies and twenty of both sexes from a third. Like the following species, *N. cornuta* runs in the ant column, apparently in frantic haste, and I did not observe the ants pay any attention to it. One may assume that both are parasitic on the ant larvae.

Mimopria ecitophila Holmgren.

Rio Beni, Bolivia. Rurrembaque, Little Rio Negro, Cavinas, Cachuela Esperanza.

Host.—*Eciton hamatum* Linn.

This seems to be usual in the files of *hamatum*, never abundant in a single column, but to be found in nearly every one examined. It has now been recorded from Peru, Bolivia and Brazil and probably extends throughout the range of its host.

TWO NEW CONOTRACHELUS FROM TROPICAL FRUITS. (COLEOPTERA, CURCULIONIDAE.)

BY H. S. BARBER.

Quantities of fallen fruit of aguacate or avocado, *Persea persea* (Linn.) Ckll. lying on the ground under the trees at Huascata (near Yurecuaro, about 70 miles east of Guadalajara), Jalisco, Mexico, in May, 1923, were found by Dr. Wm. M.

Mann to contain large numbers of rhynchophorous larvae. He reported the fruit as "badly infested by weevils which have destroyed a large percentage of this year's crop" and took a sample of larvae from the fruit, placing them alive in earth, in an earthen pot which he handed to the writer on his return to Washington. Sixteen adults of an apparently undescribed species of *Conotrachelus* issued during the summer, and the resulting specimens, although allied to *C. perseae* and *serpentinus*, considered in a former paper by the writer, 1919 (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. vol. 21, pp. 55-58), display very distinctive characters. These three species breeding in the fruit of *Persea* spp. are externally similar and although readily distinguishable on secondary sexual characters supported by habitus and locality data, might be considered as varieties, except that the aedeagi are so different in form that even were habitat and sex stimuli to permit the attempt, cross-matings would appear to be mechanically prohibited. The aedeagi of the three species are here shown;—*aguacatae* n. sp. (type) from Jalisco, *serpentinus* Boheman from Cuba, and *perseae* Barber (type) from Guatemala.

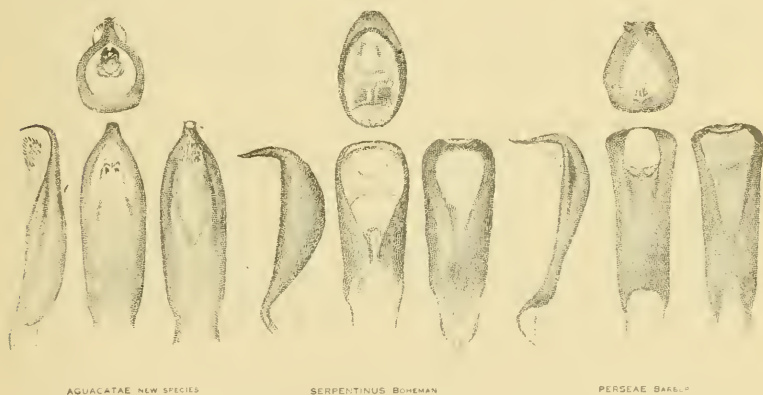


FIG. 1.—Aedeagi of *Conotrachelus* in *Persea* spp.

While attempting to identify these specimens with species already described, two specimens of a beautiful species of the same genus were submitted for determination, with the information that they had been reared from larvae boring galleries in the flesh around the seed of the sapodilla or "zapote," *Achras sapote* Linn., causing considerable damage and rendering the fruit worthless for market. Prof. Stephen C. Bruner, who reared the specimens, stated further that they had thus far been found at only one place, near Havana, Cuba, that the species is not represented in the Gundlach Collection nor previously in the

collection of the Estacion Experimental Agronomica and that it is the only insect of real economic importance known to him as attacking the sapodilla in Cuba. This may indicate recent introduction from another island or from the mainland but the unsatisfactory condition of the literature on South American weevils precludes its identification at present other than by here considering it as new and it is described below as *Conotrachelus sapotae* n. sp.

***Conotrachelus aguacatae*, n. sp.**

Narrowly elongate, castaneous the pronotum darker, shining, sparsely coarsely punctate with coarse decumbent fulvous to ochreous hairy vestiture of slightly uneven density on elytra; alternate elytral intervals feebly costate; femora obsoletely annulate. Pronotum subconical, more than three-fourths as long as wide, five-eighths as wide in front as at base, sides feebly arcuate, median carina not strongly expressed. Elytra widest at humeri, two-thirds as wide as long, sides nearly straight and strongly convergent posteriorly to apical fourth, humeri obtusely, sub-angulately rounded; stria punctures large, remote, the suture elevated and the 2d, 4th and 6th interstices costate.

♂; Hook on apex of anterior tibiae small, simple, concealed in tuft of short hair; rostrum passing middle coxae, pubescent in basal two-thirds, antennae inserted at apical fifth; metasternum tumid laterally, strongly impressed between hind coxae and with oblique carinae connecting meso- and metacoxae; last abdominal sternite broadly shallowly impressed at middle; aedeagus with thin, narrow, very strongly recurved apical process. (Fig. 1.)

♀; Rostrum scarcely longer than in the male, with scaly vestiture in basal half, antennae inserted at apical fourth.

Length 5.5-6.3 mm., width 2.6-3 mm.; rostrum 1.6-1.9 mm.

Type, allotype and paratypes no. 26583 U. S. N. M.

Described from twelve mounted specimens reared by the writer from larvae in young avocado fruit collected at Huascata, Jalisco, Mexico, by W. M. Mann in May, 1923, five other tender or decayed specimens from the same lot being preserved in alcohol with larvae and pupae.

This species is very closely related to *C. perseae* Barber 1919, but differs in being smaller, relatively narrower, with much sparser vestiture and coarser sculpture, in the absence of the peculiar impression of the metasternum with its concomitant peculiar, arcuate ridge along its posterior margin and most strikingly in the shape of the produced and recurved apex of the aedeagus as shown in the figure. The basal tooth on the inner surface of the tarsal claws is shorter and stouter in *aguacatae*, and the hind femora less incrassate than in *perseae* or *serpentinus* although the femoral teeth are similar.

***Conotrachelus sapotae*, n. sp.**

Elongate oval; sub-opaque; dark castaneous; densely clothed with fine, appressed scale-like vestiture mostly white in color, but with areas of rose-red

squamae forming conspicuous red spots on sides of pronotum in front, on elytral disc (produced sub-basally to humeri and posteriorly to beyond middle of elytra occupying median third in width) a conspicuous small red area nearly surrounded by a denuded area near apices of elytra and a red patch on femora at apical fourth, vestiture absent in small basal area below humeri and at sides of elytra in median half of length below humeral costa, the white scales narrower and less densely placed in median third of pronotum. Pronotum widest at middle, sides strongly arcuate, posteriorly parallel (σ^7) or slightly convergent (φ), anteriorly strongly convergent; median carina shining and conspicuous in anterior two-thirds. Elytra widest at humeri which are not prominent but only obtuse-angulate, sides parallel in basal third, evenly rounded posteriorly; striae very feebly impressed, the 2d, 4th and 6th interstices obsolete tuberculate. Mesosternum very prominent, produced anteriorly into a transverse subconical lobe and clothed with numerous white hairs. Metasternum not impressed at middle, posteriorly prominent before hind trochanters, sparsely foveolate, with short white scale-like hairs, abdominal segments finely, shallowly punctate with fine sparse white scales. Tarsal claws small, simple.

σ^7 ; Rostrum passing middle coxae, strongly punctate, the punctures forming striae on each side of basal median carina and supporting fine white hairs to beyond middle; antennae inserted two-fifths from apex; basal abdominal segments shorter and more deeply impressed at joints.

φ ; Rostrum moderately curved, reaching 1st abdominal segment, round, shining, sparsely punctulate, without hairs at base; antennae inserted at middle.

Length σ^7 5.7, φ 5.5-6.1 mm.; width σ^7 2.9, φ 2.7-3.1 mm.; rostrum σ^7 2.4, φ 2.4-2.8 mm.

Type and allotype and one φ paratype no. 26584 U. S. N. M.
Two female paratypes returned to S. C. Brunner.

Described from five specimens reared by Mr. S. C. Brunner at Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, from larvae boring tunnels through the flesh of *Achras sapota* Linn., on a farm near San Miguel del Padrón, Habana Province. In the largest female irregular small areas of red scales are scattered in the white scale area in basal three-fifths of elytra.

TYPES OF TWO CHALCID-FLIES MISIDENTIFIED.

By A. B. GAHAN, *Bureau of Entomology.*

It is desired herewith to correct two unfortunate instances of erroneous synonymy published by the writer. In both instances the errors were directly due to misidentification of type specimens.

I. In Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 20, 1918, p. 66, a note regarding the genus *Propachyneuronia* Girault was published in which the statement was made that the genotype species, *Encyrtus siphonophorae* Ashmead, was a composite species and that the true type was an Encyrtid belonging to the genus