

TWO SERPHOID GUESTS OF ECITON¹ (HYM.).

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Among a large series of Ecitophiles taken along the Rio Beni in Bolivia are two Serphoids. One of them is a known species, the other appears new and a description follows.

Notoxopria cornuta, new species.

Female.—(Fig. 1a.) Length 3 mm.

Color brownish red, gaster, antennae and tibiae darker; moderately shining; thorax, abdomen and legs reticulately punctate; head smooth and more shining. Pilosity moderately abundant, yellow, long and erect on body, shorter and oblique on legs and scape, much shorter on funiculus.

Head in profile a little longer than deep; seen from above suboval, surface evenly convex except for a setose tubercle near the hind margin of eye; front strongly oblique and flattened; antennal fossa margined, the anterior margin projected as triangular tooth at middle, the posterior border with three shorter, blunt triangular teeth. Ocelli large, rather prominent, arranged in a triangle. Eyes convex, nearly as long as cheeks. Antennal scapes longer than head; second funicular joint nearly as long as first and third together; joints 4–10 gradually decreasing in length, the 10th one and one-half times as broad as long; terminal joint much shorter than the two preceding together.

Pronotum projected obliquely over the head as a cylindrical horn, longer than high and strongly, vertically excised on its apical surface. Mesonotum truncate behind, narrowly rounded in front, its surface feebly convex, except near sides of basal half where it is feebly impressed. Scutellum convex, its posterior border

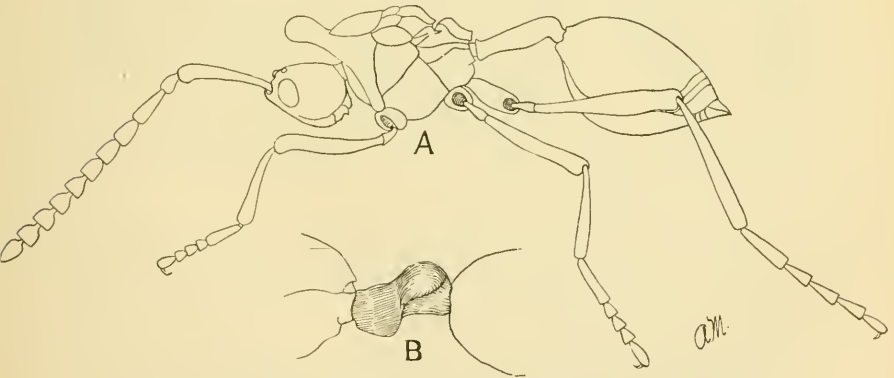


FIG. 1.—*Notoxopria cornuta*, new species.
a.—Female from side. b.—Petiole of male.

broadly concave. Metanotum in profile convex, a little longer than high, margined along posterior border, the margins terminating in short, triangular teeth. Petiole from above narrow in front, with nearly parallel sides for five-eighths its length, then impressed and behind the impression enlarged, the

¹Results of the Mulford Biological Exploration. Entomology.

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, Cachueta 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.