

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

AND

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

VOL. XIX.

MARCH, 1908.

No. 3.

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Two New Species belonging to the Dipterous Families Ortalidae and Trypetidae from Dutch Guiana, with Notes on others of these Groups.

BY E. T. CRESSON, JR.

(Plate VI.)

This material, in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, was collected by Miss K. Mayo in Dutch Guiana in the year 1905, except those from Idaho by Dr. H. Skinner in 1905. The South American species of these groups have been but little studied, and for that reason I have been fuller in my descriptions.

ZEUGMA gen. nov.

Head broader than high; occiput flat; eyes large; front narrow; orbits parallel, ocelli removed from vertex and widely separated; the anterior ocellus about equidistant from vertex and antennæ; vertex with stout outer- and inner-vertical bristles. Antennæ, situated below middle line of eyes, longer than the face, with third joint elongate; arista minutely pubes-

The dimorph of the second species is apparently the same as that found by Mr. Bragg in Colorado and myself in Minnesota. Kessler's figure shows the 22 flabellæ on the abdomen, while Buckton is evidently at fault as to the number in his figure. As our American material appears to agree in all respects with the figures and descriptions of the European, I have for some time held the two to be the same and that it should be known as *Chaitophorus testudinatus* (Thorn.) Kessl., 1886. Kessler's third form has no dimorph, but continues to produce the spuria during the summer as usual in the family.

The question if *Chaitophorus negundinis* Thos., 1878, should be considered as a synonym, or if we also have two or more species under one name, may best be left an open question until the life history of our maple *Chaitophorus* is better known than at present.

The fact that the summer generations of the first two remain as larvæ unchanged for three months or more, Kessler considers as a summer sleep or hibernation; in which case it may be better to speak of it as a specialization and not as a degeneration.

An Aphid Feeding on Coccinellid Eggs.

BY A. ARSÈNE GIRAULT.

During early June, 1907, I had in confinement a number of pairs of the ladybird *Megilla maculata* DeGeer, in the laboratory at New Richmond, Ohio. Each pair was confined in an ordinary glass tumbler covered with cheesecloth, and every morning a twig of plum, badly infested with an aphid especially common on that food-plant in that vicinity, was introduced to serve as food. These aphids were eaten voraciously by the beetles. The female beetles were occasionally depositing eggs in small batches of about from ten to fifteen, and quite often it was noticed that these eggs failed to hatch. At first this was thought to be due to infertility, although in several instances the egg masses were found to be thickly covered with aphids which had left their wilting or wilted food; besides the pairs of beetles were mating and some of the eggs deposited by them had hatched.

On the morning of June 10th several eggs in a freshly deposited mass were noticed to be shriveled and, as the aphids were then clustered about the others, it was decided to investigate. After careful examination under a lens and low-power microscope it was found that the aphids had inserted their beaks into the eggs and were actually sucking them dry. A winged female and as many as six nymphs were watched thus feeding, each insect completely absorbing the contents of a single egg during the observation. Each egg gradually collapsed.

I believe that this fact has not been recorded; the conditions under which it was observed, namely, those of confinement, must be taken into consideration. Has this anything to do with the fact that coccinellid eggs are seldom or never found in colonies of aphids?

Notes on Some Neuropteroids from Raleigh, N. C.

By C. S. BRIMLEY.

I. Chauliodes.

On April 4, 1906, I found some *Chauliodes* larvae preparing to pupate under the bark of rotten and soggy stumps near a marsh. All had the respiratory tubes on the eighth segment, close together and unequal in length. I put them in a jar with some damp, rotten wood, and most of them pupated.

From the pupae emerged big, gray *Chauliodes*, of which one which emerged on April 21st and another on May 4th were *C. pectinicornis* by the antennae; the rest, of which one emerged on April 20th, five on April 21st, and two on April 22d, were all *C. rastricornis* judging by the antennae.

On April 22d, 1907, I found another lot of larvae in the same locality and in similar situations to the others. All had respiratory tubes close together and unequal, and appendages on the tenth segment extending beyond the claws of that segment. From these nine adults were bred, a *rastricornis* on May 15th and eight *pectinicornis*, one on May 15th, one on May 17th, four on May 19th, and two on May 20th. I have also taken two *pectinicornis* on sugar.