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STUDIES ON NORTH AMERICAN MORDELLIDAE, IV.¹ (Coleoptera)

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This is the fourth of a series of papers dealing with North American members of the family. Two species are described from Illinois, two from Arizona, one from Idaho and one from Florida and Mississippi. Notes have been added for sixteen previously known forms.

Mordella longipalpis Ray, new species (Figs. 3, 10)

Form robust, cuneiform, sides of elytra straight on basal three-fourths. Derm black, four basal segments of antennae fuscous, a narrow castaneous line along apex of front. Body densely covered with fine, recumbent pubescence, partaking of ground color, except on head, margins of pronotum and basal angles of abdominal segments, where it is cinereous and on the elytra, where in certain lights it has a violaceous tinge.

Antennae 1.6 mm. long, segments 1 and 2 large, equal; 3-4 equal in length, the latter somewhat broader; 5-10 each no longer than 4 but considerably broader, serrate, forming a loose, elongate club; 11 two-thirds longer than 10, serrate, broadest before middle, apical edge straight, angles rounded. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, three times as long as broad, basal margin curved, other two sides almost straight, angles rounded.

Pronotum one-third broader than long (2.58 x 1.9 mm.), anterior margin and sides rounded, broadest before base, the latter arcuate, midbasal lobe short, broad, rounded. Scutellum large, as long as broad, triangular, sides straight, apex rounded.

Elytra less than twice as long as broad (4.63 x 2.47 mm.), slightly narrower at base than pronotum, sides straight on basal three-fourths, thence curved to apex, apices individually rounded. Anterior and intermediate tibiae longer than their tarsi, third and fourth segments shortest, equal. Anal style robust, sides but slightly constricted beyond middle, truncate at apex, twice length of hypopygium (1.58 x .8 mm.). Posterior tarsal claws with six teeth, basal one rudimentary, terminal one longest.

Length: to apices of elytra, 6.53 mm.; to tip of anal style, 8.11 mm.

One specimen: *Holotype*, sex undetermined, GALENA, ILLINOIS, July 10, 1929 (Frison-Hottes); in the collection of the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

This species should be placed between *capillosa* Liljeblad² and *quadripunctata* (Say)³ in a systematic series. It may be separated from these species chiefly by the maxillary palpi, which are much more elongate than in any other North American member of the genus. *Longipalpis*, in addition, lacks the whitish elytral spots of these two forms and the antennae are distinctly different.

MORDELLA INSULATA LeCONTE

Mordella insulata LeConte, 1859. Smiths. Contr. 11:16.

One specimen: Lima, Illinois, July 29, 1936 (Mohr-Burks).

Mordellistena uniformis Ray, new species (Fig. 2, 11)

Form narrow, elongate, sides subparallel. Derm black, antennae fuscous, maxillary palpi and anterior legs fuscocastaneous. Surface densely covered with fine, recumbent, cinereous pubescence.

Head strongly convex, but slightly narrower than the pronotum; eyes entire, rather densely covered with short, fine, erect hairs. Antennae .68 mm. long, reaching beyond base of pronotum; segments 1-2 large, globose, equal; 3-4 equal in length, the latter distinctly broader; 5-10 each one-third longer and slightly broader than 4, broadest apically, narrowing somewhat on distal segments; 11 one-fourth longer and slightly broader than 10, broadest medially, sides and angles rounded. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, form of an elongate scalene triangle, apical edge strongly rounded, distinctly longer than mesal margin, latter and outer edge almost straight, angles rounded.

Pronotum distinctly broader than long (.53 x .45 mm.), finely and completely margined, apex and sides strongly rounded, basal angles obtuse, base arcuate, midbasal lobe broad, very short, subtruncate. Scutellum small, broad, triangular, apex broadly rounded.

Elytra more than two and one-half times as long as broad (1.36 x .53 mm.), sides subparallel on basal half, thence curved to apex, apices individually rounded. Anterior and intermediate tarsi longer than their tibiae, filiform, penultimate segment shortest. Posterior tibiae and basitarsi each with a single, short ridge one-fifth from apex; no ridges on second segment of tarsi. Anal style slightly more than twice length of hypopygium (.57 x .26 mm.),

²Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., 1946, 62:35.

³Amer. Ent., 1824, 8:276.

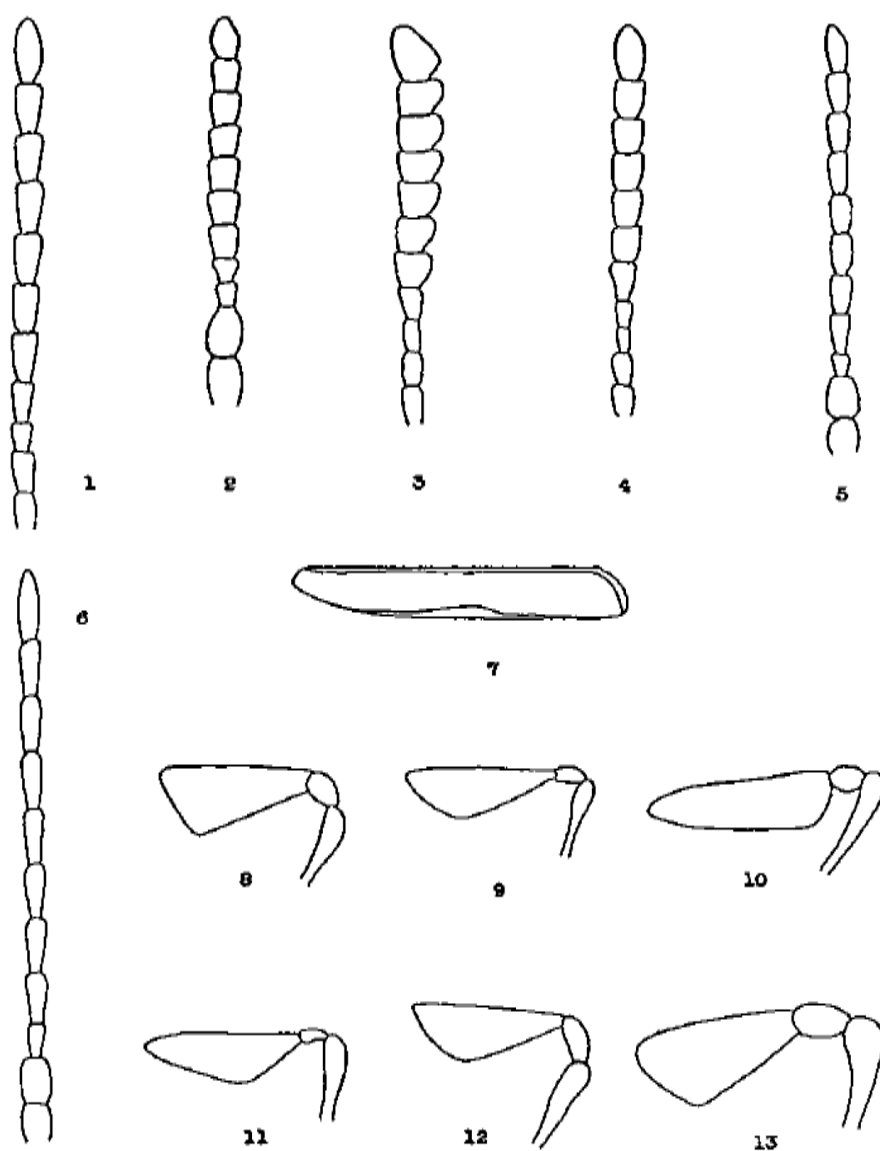


Fig. 1, Antenna of *Mordellistena yumae* Ray. Fig. 2, Antenna of *Mordellistena uniformis* Ray. Fig. 3, Antenna of *Mordella longipalpis* Ray. Fig. 4, Antenna of *Mordellistena idahoensis* Ray. Fig. 5, Antenna of *Mordellistena neofascia* Ray. Fig. 6, Antenna of *Mordellistena leonardi* Ray. Fig. 7, Elytron of *Mordellistena leonardi* Ray. Fig. 8, Maxillary palpus of *Mordellistena leonardi* Ray. Fig. 9, Maxillary palpus of *Mordellistena idahoensis* Ray. Fig. 10, Maxillary palpus of *Mordella longipalpis* Ray. Fig. 11, Maxillary palpus of *Mordellistena uniformis* Ray. Fig. 12, Maxillary palpus of *Mordellistena yumae* Ray. Fig. 13, Maxillary palpus of *Mordellistena neofascia* Ray.

moderately robust on basal half, thence acuminate to apex, the latter pointed.

Length: to apices of elytra, 1.81 mm.; to tip of anal style, 2.38 mm.

Two specimens: *Holotype* and *paratype*, males, NILES CENTER, ILLINOIS, June 22, 1935 (H. S. Dybas); holotype in the collection of the Chicago Natural History Museum; paratype in collection of Eugene Ray.

This species falls into the first part of Mr. Liljeblad's key, which includes five species having ridges only on the basal segment of the posterior tarsi. It apparently lies close to *viridescens* Liljeblad* in the following section of his key, but in the latter species the ridges on the tarsi are more numerous and there exists a ridge on the second segment. *Uniformis* may further be separated by its smaller size, narrower eyes, unicolored pubescence, shorter and broader anal style, much shorter and broader antennae, the peculiar maxillary palpi, in which the apical edge of the terminal segment is longer than the mesal margin, and the unicolored antennae.

MORDELLISTENA PAUXILLA LILJEBLAD

Mordellistena pauxilla Liljeblad, 1946. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., 62:133.

One specimen: New Milford, Illinois, July 2, 1936 (Ross-Burks). This species has hitherto been recorded only from Palos Park, Illinois.

Mordellistena idahoensis Ray, new species

(Figs. 4, 9)

Form narrow, elongate, subcuneate. Derm black, head castaneous with a large, fuscous cloud at vertex, the spot reaching occiput but not eyes; anterior angles of pronotum broadly fuscocastaneous, the spot reaching apex but not base; antennae fuscous, basal segments somewhat lighter; anterior and intermediate femora, except at extreme apex, castaneous; maxillary palpi and tips of anterior and intermediate femora fuscocastaneous; hind legs fuscous. Surface densely covered with fine, short, recumbent pubescence, cinereous everywhere, except on light areas, where it partakes of ground color.

Head strongly convex, but little narrower than pronotum; eyes entire, densely covered with fine, short, erect hairs. Antennae .87

*Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., 1946, 62:78.

mm. long, not reaching base of pronotum; segments 1-2 moderately large, equal; 3-4 equal in length, the latter but slightly broader at apex; 5-10 each two-thirds longer and one-half broader than 4, subserrate, broadest at apex; 11 one-half longer than 10, sides strongly curved, broadest premedially, angles rounded. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, with form of a scalene triangle, apical side shortest, mesal and lateral margins almost straight, apical edge and angles rounded.

Pronotum strongly rounded, distinctly broader than long (.83 x .68 mm.), edges finely margined, apex, sides and basal angles rounded, latter obtuse, base arcuate, midbasal lobe broad, moderately produced, subtruncate in front of scutellum. Scutellum moderately large, broadly triangular, apex and sides rounded.

Elytra narrow, elongate, almost two and one-half times as long as broad (1.85 x .75 mm.), sides subcuneate from base to apex, strongly curved from middle to apex, apices individually rounded. Anterior and intermediate tarsi filiform, as long as their tibiae, penultimate segment shortest. Posterior tibiae with two short, oblique, equal, parallel ridges near tip (excluding subapical one); basitarsi with two short, oblique ridges near tip, second segment with one. Anal style three times length of hypopygium (.79 x .26 mm.), moderately slender, acuminate to apex, the latter truncate.

Length: to apices of elytra, 2.53 mm.; to tip of anal style, 3.32 mm.

One specimen: *Holotype*, male, CAREY, IDAHO, July 6, 1926, altitude 5,850 feet (R. W. Haegele); in the collection of the University of Idaho.

This species is most closely allied to *paradisa* Liljeblad⁵ and may be separated by the larger size, broader terminal segment of the maxillary palpi, the different antennae, in which segments three and four together are longer than five, four a little longer than three and five to ten much broader, and by the following differences in color: pronotum bicolored (unicolored in *paradisa*), completely black venter, rufoflavous anterior and intermediate femora (the latter dark at apex), the rest black, the two basal segments of antennae rufoflavous, the other segments ranging from fuscous to black, and the black palpi. The elytra in this species are distinctly narrower at base than the pronotum.

MORDELLISTENA FULVICOLLIS (MELSHEIMER)

Mordella fulvicollis Melsheimer, 1846. Pr. Ac. N. S. Phila., 2:315.

One specimen: Temple Hill, Illinois, June 24, 1936 (DeLong-Ross).

⁵Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., 1946, 62:94.

MORDELLISTENA RUBRIFASCIA LILJEBLAD

Mordellistena rubrifascia Liljebld, 1946. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., 62:113.

Four specimens: all from Illinois: Elizabethtown, June 25, 1932 (Ross-Dozier-Park), White Heath, June 4, 1939 (J. C. Dirks), Princeton, June 28, 1932 (Ross-Burks) and Shawneetown, June 23, 1936 (DeLong-Ross).

Mordellistena neofascia Ray, new species

(Figs. 5, 13)

Form narrow, moderately elongate, sides subparallel. Derm black, head flavocastaneous, a large, obscure, fuscous cloud extending from anterior margin of the eye to the occiput; antennae flavocastaneous on basal three segments, thence darker distally—black at terminus; maxillary palpi castaneous; anterior femora and tibiae and intermediate femora castaneous, remainder of legs fuscous; apical margins of abdominal segments narrowly rufocastaneous. Surface densely covered with fine, short, recumbent pubescence, cinereous everywhere, except on light areas, where it partakes of ground color and on elytra, where it is mixed cinereous and yellowish-cinereous.

Head strongly convex, one-fifth narrower than pronotum; eyes entire, densely covered with fine, short, erect hairs. Antennae moderately long (.9 mm.), reaching base of pronotum; segments 1-2 large, latter somewhat longer; 4 twice as long and distinctly broader than 3; 5-10 each as long as 4 but distinctly broader; 11 oval, slightly longer than 10, broadest medially, sides and apex rounded. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, with the form of a broad scalene triangle, apical edge shortest, sides and angles rounded.

Pronotum strongly convex, distinctly broader than long (.87 x .64 mm.), edges finely margined, apex, sides and basal angles rounded, latter obtuse, base arcuate, midbasal lobe broad, moderately produced, rounded in front of scutellum. Scutellum small, triangular, sides and apex rounded.

Elytra narrow, moderately elongate, two and one-third times as long as broad (2.11 x .87 mm.), sides subparallel on basal half, thence strongly curved to apex, apices individually rounded. Anterior and intermediate tarsi filiform, longer than their tibiae, penultimate segment the shortest. Posterior tibiae with two oblique, equal, parallel ridges (excluding subapical one); basitarsi with three oblique ridges, second segment with two. Anal style slightly more than twice length of hypopygium (.9 x .42 mm.), robust, acuminate to apex, latter subtruncate.

Length: to apices of elytra, 2.75 mm.; to tip of anal style, 3.65 mm.

One specimen: *Holotype*, male, WICKENBURG, ARIZONA. July 16, 1937 (D. J. and J. N. Knull); in the collection of Ohio State University.

This species is most closely allied to *rubrifascia* Liljeblad and may be separated by the bicolored elytral pubescence, the narrowly fuscocastaneous apical margins of the abdominal segments, the more robust anal style, the narrower body form and the peculiar antennae, with segment four two-thirds longer than three, the former as long and very little narrower than five, four to ten equal in length.

MORDELLISTENA INFIMA LECONTE

Mordellistena infima LeConte, 1862. Pr. Ac. N. S. Phila., 14:49.
Mordellistena tiara Ray, 1936, n. syn. Can. Ent., 68:127.

Scattered specimens received from various states east of the Mississippi River, Texas and Mexico during the past ten years indicates that *tiara* Ray is a synonym of this species.

Mordellistena yumae Ray, new species (Figs. 1, 12)

Form narrow, subcuneate, sides parallel on basal half of elytra. Head flavocastaneous, with a vague, fuscous dorsal cloud on vertex; pronotum flavocastaneous, with a triangular fuscous or piceous area on basal half, extending almost to basal angles and anteriorly to middle of disc; elytra, meso- and metasternum and abdomen black; four basal segments of antennae flavocastaneous, the remainder fuscocastaneous; legs completely flavocastaneous; maxillary palpi flavocastaneous, except at tip of terminal segment, where it is fuscocastaneous. Surface densely covered with silvery white pubescence, most noticeable on the darker areas.

Head strongly convex, distinctly narrower than pronotum; eyes entire, rather densely covered with short, erect hairs. Antennae 1.06-1.4 mm. long, not reaching base of pronotum; segments 1-2 large, equal; 4 one-third longer than 3 and slightly broader; 5-10 each one-fourth longer than 4, 5 distinctly longer and broader than 4, 5-10 decreasing slightly in width distally; 11 one-fourth longer than 10, broadest postmedially, sides and angles rounded. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, form of a broad, scalene triangle, apical side shortest, rounded, mesal and outer edges straight, angles rounded.

Pronotum distinctly broader than long (1.09-1.47 x .94-1.2 mm.), apex and sides broadly rounded, basal angles obtuse, base arcuate, midbasal lobe short, broad, rounded. Scutellum small, triangular, apex rounded.

Elytra from two and one-third to two and one-half times as long as broad (2.53-3.16 x 1.09-1.47 mm.), sides subparallel on basal half, thence curved to apex, apices individually rounded. Anterior and intermediate tarsi filiform, slightly longer than their tibiae. Posterior tibiae with two short, oblique, parallel ridges; basitarsi with three ridges (a rudiment of a fourth in the male paratype), second segment with one or two ridges. Anal style fairly robust, from two (female) to two and one-half (male) times length of hypopygium (1.1-1.2 x .4-.45 mm.), broad on basal half, thence attenuate to apex.

Length: to apices of elytra, 3.27-4.37 mm.; to tip of anal style, 4.33-5.43 mm.

Eleven specimens: *Holotype*, male, *allotype*, female, and two *paratypes*, YUMA, ARIZONA, May 3-5, 1918 (J. C. Bradley); five *paratypes*, FISH SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA, March 19, 1926 (F. E. Blaisdell); one *paratype*, INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, June 14, 1929 (E. P. Van Duzee); one *paratype*, FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA, August 21, 1924 (E. P. Van Duzee); *holotype* and *allotype* in the collection of Cornell University. Type No. 2263; *paratypes* in the collections of the California Academy of Sciences and Eugene Ray.

From its closest ally, *caliginosa* Liljeblad⁶, this species may be separated by the distinct difference in color, including the triangular area on the basal half of pronotum, by the two ridges on the posterior tibiae (three in *caliginosa*), by the longer anal style, and by the broader terminal segment of the maxillary palpi.

Although this species has but two ridges on the posterior tibiae, because of its strong resemblance in form, structure and color to *caliginosa*, it should be placed close to the latter species in a systematic arrangement.

Mordellistena leonardi Ray, new species

(Figs. 6, 7, 8)

Form narrow, linear, sides subparallel to within a fifth of apices of elytra. Color fuscous brown, appendages flavous, except hind femora, which are fuscous brown; elytra flavous, middle half of base, suture and sides narrowly (broader at middle) fuscous brown; apical margins of abdominal segments narrowly flavobrunneous; extreme tip of anal style brunneous; eyes silvery white; surface densely covered with fine, recumbent pubescence, fuscocinereous on dark parts, flavobrunneous on lighter areas.

⁶Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., 1946, 62:158.

Head strongly convex, distinctly narrower than pronotum; eyes entire, densely covered with moderately long, erect hairs. Antennae .96-1.17 mm. long, reaching base of pronotum; segment 2 distinctly longer than 1; 4 one-half longer than 3; 5-10 each one-third longer than 4 and slightly broader; 11 distinctly longer than 10, broadest postmedially, mesal edge and apex rounded, lateral margin straight. Terminal segment of maxillary palpi enlarged, form of a broad scalene triangle, apical side shortest, sides almost straight, angles rounded.

Pronotum as long as broad (.72-.87 mm.), finely margined, apex and sides broadly rounded, basal angles obtuse, base arcuate, mid-basal lobe short, broad, rounded. Scutellum small, subtriangular, apex broadly rounded.

Elytra two and two-thirds times as long as broad (2.08-2.57 x .72-.87 mm.), sides subparallel on basal four-fifths, thence curved to apex, apices individually rounded. Anterior and intermediate tarsi slightly longer than their tibiae; penultimate segment distinctly expanded at apex. Posterior tibiae with two short, oblique, parallel ridges; basitarsi with three ridges, the middle one somewhat shorter than the other two, second segment with two ridges. Anal style slender, more than two and one-half times length of hypopygium (.91-1.13 x .38-.45 mm.), attenuate to apex.

Length: to apices of elytra, 2.8-3.44 mm.; to tip of anal style, 3.71-4.57 mm.

Four specimens: *Holotype*, male, *allotype*, female, and a *paratype*, male, MICANOPY, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, March 6, 1927 (M. D. Leonard); a female paratype, LUCEDALE, MISSISSIPPI, March 29, 1932 (H. Dietrich); holotype and allotype in the collection of Cornell University, Type No. 2264; paratypes in the collection of Eugene Ray.

From its closest ally, *egregia* Liljeblad⁷, this species may be separated by the much shorter anal style, the darker meso and metasternum, dark femora, black head and pronotum, the uniformly yellow antennae, the narrower, more elongate form, the antennae, with the fourth segment but one-half longer than the third, and the much broader terminal segment of the maxillary palpi.

MORDELLISTENA BLATCHLEYI LILJEBLAD

Mordellistena blatchleyi Liljeblad, 1946. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich., 62:133.

Five specimens: Fulton, Illinois, August 22, 1935, and Norris City, Illinois, June 24, 1936 (DeLong-Ross); Eddyville, Pope

⁷Ibid., 1946, 62:107.

County, Illinois, June 20, 1934 (E. Ray); Erie County, Ohio, August 20 (A. C. Miller); and St. Simons Island, Georgia, July 19, 1931 (C. A. Frost). These are all new records for this species, hitherto known only from Florida.

MORDELLISTENA WICKHAMI LILJEBLAD

Mordellistena wickhami Liljeblad, 1946. *Ibid*, 62:135.

One specimen: Palestine, Illinois, May 25, 1942 (Mohr-Burks). This species has hitherto been known only from Utah.

MORDELLISTENA RUFICEPS LECONTE

Mordellistena ruficeps LeConte, 1862. *Pr. Ac. N. S. Phila.*, 14:50.

Three specimens: two from Fulton, Illinois, August 22, 1935, and one from Shawneetown, Illinois, June 23, 1936 (DeLong-Ross). These are the first Illinois records for this species.

MORDELLISTENA FLORIDENSIS SMITH

Mordellistena floridensis Smith, 1882. *Tr. Am. Ent. Soc.*, 10:95.

Five specimens: one, Gatlinburg, Tennessee, August 31-September 4, 1940 (B. D. Burks); four, Forest Hill, Rapides Parish, Louisiana, September 17-29, 1945, in light trap (R. L. Wenzel). This southern and western species has hitherto not been taken north of the Gulf States.

MORDELLISTENA HUSSEYI LILJEBLAD

Mordellistena husseyi Liljeblad, 1946. *Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich.*, 62:176.

Twenty-three specimens: twenty from Fulton, Illinois, August 22, 1935 (DeLong-Ross), one each from Thomson, Illinois, August 16, 1937 (Ross-Burks), Norris City, Illinois, June 24, 1936 (DeLong-Ross) and Gatlinburg, Tennessee, August 31-September 4, 1940 (B. D. Burks). This species, described from Michigan, shows a considerable amount of variation in the matter of color and in the ridges on the posterior tibiae and tarsi. The color varies from almost completely black to specimens which have the head and pronotum fuscoferruginous and the front and middle legs testaceous. Other specimens have the front broadly castaneous, with the remainder of the head black. The tibial ridges

vary from three (excluding the subapical one), with the middle ridge extending completely across the outer face, to those with only two ridges—intermediate individuals have a rudimentary third ridge. In one specimen the long ridge extends only across two-thirds of the surface. The basitarsi have from three to five ridges, with the basal one in the latter case being rudimentary. The second always has two ridges.

From the series at hand it seems that *husseyi* is misplaced in its present position. It should appear after *rufa* Liljeblad in a systematic series.

MORDELLISTENA SMITHI DURY

Mordellistena smithi Dury, 1906. J. Cinc. Soc. N. H., 20:177.

Two specimens: White Heath, Illinois, July 9 and 31, 1939 (J. C. Dirks). This species is now known from Maryland west to Illinois and southwest to Arkansas.

MORDELLISTENA SERICANS FALL

Mordellistena sericans Fall, 1907. Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., 33:256.

Four specimens: (2) Fox Lake, Illinois, June 10, 1936 (Ross-Burks); White Heath, Illinois, June 13, 1939 (J. C. Dirks) and Havena, Illinois, May 27, 1936 (Mohr-Burks).

These are the northernmost records for this species, here listed for the first time as occurring in Illinois.

MORDELLISTENA VERA LILJEBLAD

Mordellistena vera Liljeblad, 1917. Can. Ent., 49:11.

One specimen: White Heath, Illinois, July 9 (J. C. Dirks).

PENTARIA BICOLOR (LILJEBLAD)

Anthobates bicolor Liljeblad, 1918. Can. Ent., 50:155.

One specimen: Midland, Colorado, August 8, 1943 (H. H. Ross).

PENTARIA FUSCULA LECONTE

Pentaria fuscula LeConte, 1862. Pr. Ac. N. S. Phila., 14:44.

Twenty-two specimens: from the following Colorado localities: Midland, along Four Mile Creek, Woodland Park, Green

Mountain Falls, and Rampart Range Road, Cascade, August 2-10 (H. H. Ross). These are new Colorado records for this western form.

PENTARIA BICINCTA CHAMPION

Pentaria bicincta Champion, 1891. Biol. Centr. Am. Col., 4, 2:254.

Two specimens: Dallas County, Texas, June 6 and 11, 1938 (R. E. Maxwell). Originally described from Chihuahua, the above record is the northernmost for this species.

PENTARIA DECOLOR CHAMPION

Pentaria decolor Champion. Ibid, 256.

One specimen: Neville Spring near Chisos Mountain Park, Texas, April 18, 1939 (H. H. Ross). This record is an addition to the United States list, since *decolor* has hitherto been known only from Sonora and other Mexican localities.

A NEW WEEVIL RECORD FOR NEVADA (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

Cryptorhynchus lapathi (L.). Washoe County (*Truckee Meadows*, 8/IX/40, 19/III/41, 3/VIII/41, 27/IX/41, el. 4,500 ft.—LaR). This cosmopolitan willow gall-former has long been known in the United States, but this is the first record for Nevada, although it has been established on the Pacific Coast for some time. It is now common locally about Reno, where the large willow population affords it ready hosts. Willows have long been a dominant plant along the few stream courses in Nevada, and have a large parasitic entourage of gall-forming Lepidoptera, Diptera and Hymenoptera; *lapathi* must now be added as a rapidly-developing major pest of the plants, its abundance attested by the readiness with which adults are collected in the field. As yet, no official recognition of its presence has been taken, and it may become a problem in the future.—IRA LA RIVERS.