species. "N" means simply, "Nomen in litteris," which Klug himself added to the specific name, to indicate that thus far this name was only used privately and did not yet exist in print. Burmeister adopted this name later for this species and described it for the first time, retaining the manuscript name and cited Klug as the author, though surely wrongly, of which Burmeister, as is universally acknowledged, is the author.

"'As far as I have been able to see, the original label for the genus *Lecanium* has not been preserved in the Berlin Museum.'

"In the hope that this communication will straighten the matter, I remain, Most sincerely yours,

"THEO. PERGANDE."

Dr. O. G. Costa published his Nuove Osservazioni intorno alle Cocciniglie in the Atti del R. Instit. d'Incorrag., Vol. VI., pp. 31–52. This volume bears the date 1840 on the title page, but as Vol. V. is dated 1834, and as the separatum, which is exactly like the above-named paper except in pagination, bears the date 1835, it is quite certain that the first part of Vol. VI. was also published in 1835. Dr. Hagen was in error in giving 1828 as the date of this paper.

Costa in his Fauna del Regno di Napoli Emitteri divides the Coccidæ into three genera, as follows: Genus *Calypticus* with *hesperidum*, Linn., and *spumosus*, *lævis*, *aterrimus*, *radiatus*, *testudineus* and *fasciatus* of Costa. The first species, *hesperidum*, Linn., may be regarded as the type.

There is some doubt as to the exact date of publication of the Coccidæ in this work, but Hagen gives the date of the entire work 1832–1858. The Coccidæ of the Fauna is referred to in the Nuove Osservazioni, several times in such a way as to lead me to believe that it was published before 1835, and therefore *Lecanium*, which dates only from 1835, is preoccupied by *Calypticus*, Costa.

There is another work by Costa which I have not yet been able to see. This is his Prospetti di una nuova descrizione metodica del genera Coccus L., published in Naples in 1828. From a reference to this in the Fauna del Regno di Napoli, I infer that he proposed generic names which he changed in his later works. Whether these names were established in such a way that they may be used to the exclusion of the later ones, I have not yet been able to learn.

# A RECENTLY DISCOVERED GENUS AND SPECIES OF AQUATIC HYMENOPTERA.

BY J. CHESTER BRADLEY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In the Annales Soc. Ent. de France, LXIX., p. 171, P. Marchal publishes an article entitled "Sur un nouvel Hyménoptère aquatique, le *Limnodytes gerriphagus*, n. gen., n. sp."

Mr. Marchal is to be complimented on his discovery and observation of the habits of this very interesting insect, but it is deeply to be regretted that the generic name which he has chosen is preoccupied, hence it becomes necessary to change it, and desirable to do so at once, before it becomes widely known. The name *Limnodytes* was employed by Dumeril and Bibron in their "Erpétologie générale," Vol. VIII., 1841, p. 510, for a genus of salamanders, hence I propose in its place the term TIPHODYTES, nov. name.

In this connection I may apropos make a few remarks, gathered from Marchal's paper, concerning the habits and relations of this insect.

Metchnikoff, and after him Ganin, mentioned finding an unknown species of *Teleas* as a parasite on the eggs of *Gerris* (Hemiptera-Heteroptera). Marchal found the present species during the month of May, in the pond of Trivaux, Meudon, near Paris, also parasitizing the eggs of *Gerris*, but he considers it distinct, although closely related to the one found by Metchnikoff and Ganin. On the 12th of May he collected eggs which were animated with the larvæ of the parasite. These eggs were always arranged along the lower surface of Potamogeton leaves. The larvæ differed from those figured by Ganin in the arrangement of the hair and brevity of the caudal cornus. In June, four female and two male adults hatched, and these used their wings for swimming in any direction through the water, with a leisurely movement. When they came to the surface they had to make an effort to pass through it into the air, where they readily took flight. Likewise, in entering the water the insect bent its head forward and made a visible effort to conquer the resistance offered by the surface film, unless it entered on the edge of a projecting leaf or twig.

My excuse for entering at length here into an abstract and discussion of Marchal's article is because aquatic examples of the Hymenoptera are very few, and the fact that winged adults of such an order should enter and swim in the water must interest many entomologists who will never see the original article.

Amongst those already known may be mentioned *Agriotypus armatus*, Walker, which is confined (as are the others) to the European fauna, and has been observed swimming beneath the water, being parasitic on the larvæ of various Trichoptera. It forms a family of its own, probably related most closely to the Ichneumonidæ. *Polynema natans* belongs to the Mymarinæ (Proctotrypidæ), and resembles in method of swimming Marchal's species, but its wings are somewhat abortive, and it is thought that it cannot fly well. It is parasitic on the eggs of *Calopteryx*. Lastly, *Prestichia aquatica*, said to be a Chalcid, is parasitic on the eggs of Notonectus and Dytiscus, as observed by Lubbock and Enoch, and swims with its legs instead of its wings.

Marchal places his genus within the Proctotrypidæ, subfamily Scelioninæ, close to the genus *Thoron*. For its characters I must refer the reader to the original memoir.

So far as I know, aquatic Hymenoptera are as yet unknown to the American fauna. But there should be—at least, it is quite likely that there may be—some species which has adopted an aquatic life here as well as in Europe. Who will be the first to find one?

## TWO NEW SILPHIDÆ FROM COLORADO.

BY H. F. WICKHAM, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

*Silpha Coloradensis*, n. sp.—Form of *inæqualis*, but more elongate, black, except the tip of the abdomen, which is orange-rufous; above clothed with short black hairs. Head densely punctate, the punctures regular over the greater part of the surface, those in front of the inter-antennal line smaller and less distinct; occipital transverse impression deep; labrum short, broadly emarginate; antennæ black, club four-jointed, the last three joints pubescent, the terminal one longer, compressed, tip sinuately rounded. Thorax about one and one-half times as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, sides broadly arcuate in front, more suddenly so behind, basal lobe slightly and very broadly emarginate. Surface somewhat irregular, densely and very regularly punctate, sides somewhat flattened. Scutellum slightly concave, densely punctured. Elytra as wide as the thorax and fully twice as long, the sides nearly parallel, outer margins distinctly reflexed, apices conjointly rounded, but sinuate externally, punctuation less dense than that of the thorax, each puncture with a recumbent hair. Disk flat, more suddenly declivous at sides than in *inæqualis*, each elytron with three costæ, the outer of which is much the best marked, being high, acute, not terminating opposite the

tuberosity, but suddenly bent inward at this point; the middle costa passes through the tuberosity, is almost obliterated except at tip, and very nearly reaches the apical margin; the inner costa distinct only near the tip, also nearly attaining the apex; tuberosity high. Body beneath shining, scabro-punctate, hairy, the hairs longer and paler on the metathorax sclerites, those on the last two abdominal segments and on the hind margin of the one preceding, orange. Length from anterior margin of thorax to apex of elytra, 11 mm.

The type is a male from the vicinity of the Argentine Pass, near Georgetown, Colorado, having been taken at an altitude of over 12,000 feet. The anterior tarsi are moderately broadly dilated, while the hind tibiæ are straight and without hook at tip. It may possibly be a subspecies of *trituberculata*, to which it is evidently more closely allied than to any other species in our fauna.

*Colon Liebecki*, n. sp.—Oval, more pointed behind, moderately convex, brown, elytra and under surface paler, legs and base of antennæ rufous; pubescence yellowish, not obscuring the surface colour. Head cribrately punctured, each puncture bearing a hair. Antennal club five-jointed, brownish, the last four joints very broad; scape rufous. Prothorax broadest a little in front of the base, narrowed to apex, sides arcuate, hind angles quite broadly rounded, surface finely punctured, pubescent. Elytra a trifle narrower than the thorax, broadest in front of the middle, gently narrowed behind, the sides slightly arcuate, punctuation about as on thorax, sutural stria entire but faint. Under surface of body moderately punctured, pubescent. Length, 1.8 mm.

FIG. 9.

In the male, the anterior tibiæ are arcuate, the outline of the inner edge might almost be called sub-angulate (see figure 9), the front tarsi are moderately dilated, the middle and hind tibiæ straight, the posterior femora with a small tooth near the middle; in the female the tarsi are not dilated, the tibiæ straight and the hind femora without tooth.

Collected at Breckenridge, Colorado, in July. This species seems most closely related to *C. dentatum*, Lec., but is distinct by the male characters.