

- mg*, Metathoracic (+ first abdominal?) ganglion.  
*m<sub>sp</sub>*, Metathoracic spiracle.  
*mt*, Malpighian tubes.  
*oe*, Oesophagus.  
*R<sub>1</sub>*, First branch of radius vein (= median vein of de Selys).  
*r<sub>4</sub>*, Fourth lateral branch of right anterior gastric trachea.  
*rcg*, Point of attachment of right caudal gill.  
*rcgt*, Right caudal gill trachea.  
*rdrt*, Right dorsal rectal trachea.  
*rdt*, Right dorsal trachea.  
*rlrt*, Right lateral rectal trachea.  
*rlt*, Right lateral trachea.  
*Rs*, Radial sector (= sub-nodal sector of de Selys).  
*sa*, Superior appendages of imago ('Cercoids').  
*Sc*, Subcosta vein.  
*sbl*, Sub-anal lamina.  
*sp*, Site of future spiracle.  
*spl*, Supra-anal lamina.  
*tab*, Tendon of abductor mandibulae.  
*tad*, Tendon of adductor mandibulae.  
*ts*, Testes.  
*t\**, Tooth on median labial lobe.  
*u*, Undetermined tube.  
*vd*, Vas deferens (beginning of).  
*w<sub>m</sub>*, Wing muscle.  
*w<sub>p</sub>*, Outline of wing-pad.  
*X*, Tenth abdominal segment.
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## The Tenth Pleocoma (Col.).

BY H. F. FALL.

On the 12th of last October, Mr. Chas. Camp, a student in the Pasadena High School, while repairing a trail in a small canon in the mountains near Sierra Madre, cut into a large beetle a few inches below the surface, the remains of which he brought to me for identification.

The specimen proved to be a female *Pleocoma*; a most interesting discovery, inasmuch as no representative of the genus had ever been found in this vicinity. One hundred and fifty miles north, along the South Fork of the Kaweah River

is the home of *P. hoppingi*; from the Cuyamaca Mts., one hundred miles south came the unique type of *P. puncticollis*, and in the Santa Monica Mts., near the coast, and not more than thirty miles distant a single wing cover of a *Pleocoma* has been picked up, showing the presence of the genus in that somewhat isolated range. The Sierra Madre Mts. ought then by good rights to harbor a species of this remarkable genus, but the obscure habits, and the ephemeral existence of the perfect insects has enabled them to escape detection up to this time.

In the absence of the male it was not possible to identify Mr. Camp's specimen with certainty, and he was urged to keep a sharp lookout for males during or immediately following the next rain. This was done, and on the 15th of November during a drizzling rain nineteen males were taken in about an hour at the same spot in an area not more than one hundred feet across. The beetles flew slowly and apparently aimlessly, keeping as a rule a foot or two above the ground. Mr. Camp was unable to define the extent of the flight, either in time or space, but there is little doubt that both were quite limited. Unfortunately no special attempt was made to locate the females, and it is doubtful if it will now be possible to secure any this season.

A careful study of the males indicates rather close relationship with *fimbriata* and *puncticollis*, but with a sufficiently marked and constant deviation from either to warrant a distinctive name. The following description and comparative notes are therefore offered:

***P. australis* n. sp.**

*Male*.—Black, shining, glabrous above, the long hairs of the marginal fringe and under surface reddish brown. Antennae and cephalic structure very nearly as in *fimbriata*. Prothorax slightly more than twice as wide as long in horizontal projection, sides arcuately convergent in front, subparallel and feebly or barely perceptibly sinuate posteriorly, the hind angles obtuse but well defined and usually slightly prominent; disk flattened and obliquely declivous in front, the median line broadly vaguely impressed anteriorly and again more narrowly

so for a short distance at base; sides with the usual impression; surface closely moderately coarsely punctate throughout. Elytra obviously wider at base than the prothorax, varying from a little less to a little more than 3-10 longer than wide, sides nearly parallel, surface finely lightly punctured between the feebly defined geminate striae.

Length,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ -28 mm.; width, 14-15 $\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

*Female*.—Castaneous, of the usual robust form; the clypeus more narrowly but very distinctly triangularly emarginate; surface sculpture rougher than in the male, as is usual.

*Habitat*. Bailey Canon, San Gabriel Mts., near Sierra Madre, California; elevation 2500 ft.

Compared with *fimbriata* the present species differs most conspicuously in the more coarsely and closely punctured thorax and smoother elytra; there are, however, a number of other differences which are evident on closer attention. Three males in my collection from Eldorado Co. are undoubtedly typical representatives of *fimbriata*; all these agree in being relatively broader than any of the new series; the prothorax is scarcely narrower than the base of the elytra, with the sides more rounded posteriorly and with ill defined hind angles, the cephalic horn is also longer and more slender than in *australis*, in which it is distinctly more triangular when viewed laterally. In all my typical *fimbriata* the third antennal joint is shorter than the next two combined; in *australis* it is equal to the next two, and in *puncticollis* it is said to be longer than the two following. *Puncticollis* differs conspicuously in having the long hair of the under body black.

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The Executive Committee will meet in Paris in August of this year to arrange for the Second International Congress to be held in Oxford, England, in 1912.

## Descriptions of New Species of Cynipidae (Hym.).

By WILLIAM BEUTENMULLER, American Museum of Natural History, New York.

*Dryophanta clavula*, sp. nov.

*Female*.—Head rufous, infuscated along the face and on the vertex around the ocelli, evenly and finely reticulately punctate, sparsely hairy, eyes black. Antennae 14-jointed, first joint stout, short, second joint much smaller and stout, third to sixth joints long and slender, third longest; remaining joints short and subequal, dusky brown, somewhat darker toward the tip. Thorax pitchy brown, rufous posteriorly and anteriorly at the sides, microscopically pitted, especially anteriorly, shining and with scattered decumbent, yellowish hairs. Parapsidal grooves deep and distinct, widely separated anteriorly and running obliquely backward to the scutellum, where they are close together. Median groove wanting. Anterior parallel lines broad, shining, smooth and scarcely extending to the middle of the thorax. Grooves at base of wings scarcely evident. Scutellum subopaque, dull rufous, finely and evenly rugose with an almost imperceptible basal groove. Abdomen pitchy brown, somewhat rufous ventrally, smooth, shining; ventral sheath yellowish with long hairs. Legs dull yellowish brown with short hairs. Wings hyaline, pubescent, veins brown, heavily marked, especially the cross-veins; apical region with about seven small brown dots and a larger brown patch, and with three large brown clouds about the middle of the wings. Radial area closed with the veins thickened at the costa. Areolet present. Cubitus faint and extending to the first cross-vein. Length 1.5-2 mm.

*Gall*.—On the under side of the leaves of a species of white oak (probably *Quercus douglasi*). Monothalamous. Narrow and almost parallel to about the middle, thence suddenly becoming inflated into a club with the apex pointed. At the extreme base it is slightly broader and is attached by a point to the leaf. The gall very much resembles a miniature Indian club in shape. Brown in color, and the larva lives in the inflated part of the gall in a rounded cell. Length, 5-7 mm.; width of narrow part, 1 mm., of thickened part, 1.75 mm.

*Habitat*.—California (Napa and Sonoma Countries). Described from twelve specimens.

*Type*.—Collection U. S. National Museum.

*Dryophanta multipunctata* sp. nov.

*Female*.—Head yellowish brown, face broadly infuscated, eyes and ocelli black, microscopically, evenly granulose and pubescent. Antennae 14-jointed, first joint stout, second joint stout and much shorter than