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A few years ago, Dr. Richard Bohart discovered that the complex formerly known as *C. apicalis* actually consisted of several species. The results of this study were published in 1948 (Bohart, R. M., Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 41: 330-345). *Culex apicalis* Adams as recognized in this publication, was recorded only from California and Arizona in the United States. The most widely distributed species of this subgenus in this country is now designated as *C. territans* Walker.

During the past several years, the writer and his associates have had occasion to collect mosquitoes from many localities in Texas. Larval collections have been emphasized, but in most instances, some of the larvae were returned to the laboratory and reared to adults. During the course of studying this material, it was discovered that *Culex apicalis* had been collected from three localities in west Texas. The localities, collection dates and other data are as follows: Big Bend National Park in a spring-fed pond known as Oak Springs, 23 October, 1953; Alpine, 10 miles north, in puddles along Musquiz Canyon Creek, 27 June, 1954; Fort Davis, 25 miles north, in an isolated body of water in Wild Cherry Creek, 27 June 1954.

Adults were reared from two groups of larvae so that larval and adult features could be correlated. Dr. Richard Bohart kindly confirmed the determination of the material from Big Bend National Park.

So far as could be determined, this is the first time *C. apicalis* Adams has been reported from Texas. The species seems well established in the state as evidenced by its recovery from three localities. —OSMOND P. BRELAND. *The University of Texas, Austin.*

NEW GENERIC SYNONYMY IN THE SCELIONIDAE

(HYMENOPTERA)

Soon after it was originally proposed, *Trichasius* Provancher was suppressed as a synonym of *Baeus* Haliday, and since then it has been so treated by virtually all workers in the Proctotrupoidea, including Muesebeck and Walkley, 1951 (*In Muesebeck et al*, U. S. Dept. Agric. Monogr., Agric. Monogr. No. 2, p. 695). That is incorrect, however. The genotype of *Trichasius*, which I recently had an opportunity to study, has the antennal club composed of six segments, the eyes hairy, the wings represented by tiny stubs, and the first and second tergites short, strongly transverse and longitudinally striate. In all respects it fits *Paragryon* Kieffer, which must now be suppressed as a synonym. Formal expression of the synonymy is as follows:

Trichasius Provancher, 1887. Addit. Corr. Faune Ent. Canada. Hymen., p. 209.

Type, *Trichasius clavatus* Provancher, by monotypy.

Paragryon Kieffer, 1908. Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles (2) 32: 189, 199. Type, *Paragryon pedestris* Kieffer, by designation of Kieffer, 1926. New synonymy.

—C. F. W. MUESEBECK, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.