

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

AND

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

VOL. XIV.

DECEMBER, 1903.

No. 10.

CONTENTS:

Smith—Notes on <i>Culex serratus</i>	309	Coquillett—A new Ephyrdrigid	324
Ottolengui—A new <i>Saturnia</i> from N.A.	311	Rehn—Notes and remarks on North	
Caudell—Note on Phasmidæ.....	314	American Blattidæ, Mantidæ and	
McElfresh—A method of collecting....	316	Phasmidæ.....	325
Hoag—Collecting in Mexico.....	319	Cockerell—Some North American bees	331
Girault—A new species of Gall Wasp		Editorial	334
(Cynipidæ) from Goldenrod (<i>Solidago</i>)	323	Doings of Societies.....	336

Notes on *Culex Serratus* Theob., and its Early Stages.

By JOHN B. SMITH.

(With Plate XV.)

Culex serratus is a moderate-sized black mosquito, originally described from South America, and characterized by a silvery-white stripe through the middle of the thorax. The posterior segments of the abdomen are also white-marked laterally, the extent of the maculation and the number of segments involved varying somewhat. Figure 1 of plate xv represents a normal specimen.

The first inkling that this species occurred in New Jersey came when Mr. Clarence Van Duersen, an office assistant, was sent into a low swampy woodland near New Brunswick, July 29th, to collect whatever mosquito larvæ could be found there. Among other things, he brought back a robust blackish larva, conspicuous by a white-marked thoracic region and a white ring, comprising two abdominal segments, just before the anal siphon. These were at once separated out from the other forms as unknown, and with them were associated a number of pupæ that appeared to belong with them. From the pupæ

A New Species of Gall-Wasp (Cynipidae) from Goldenrod (*Solidago*).

By A. ARSENE GIRAULT, Virg. Poly. Inst.

Anlacidea solidaginis Girtl. sp. n.

Description of Gall—Large, irregular, curved, or knotted swellings of the stems; rough, surface generally bearing aborted growths; interior pithy, slate blue; tasteless; multicellular, the larval-cells large, and smooth interiorly. Length, varies; 5.5-10, 5 cm. Thickness, 1.6-2, 1 cm., through greatest diameter. Locality, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Described from 3 specimens.

These galls were collected during the winter, the adults emerging from June 2-8, 1903.

They are easily distinguished from the Lepidopterous (*Gelechia gallæ solidaginis*) and dipterous (*Trypeta polita*, *T. solidaginis*) galls occurring on Goldenrod. The galls of *Gelechia* are smaller, and hollow; those of *Trypeta* globular or long, pithy, and containing but one or two larval cells.



Description of Adults.—Female: length of body 2.8, 3.40 mm. Head and thorax black, rugose; face with a single median carina; mandibles tipped with black; abdomen glabrous, dark brownish, darker caudad, microscopically punctate; hypopygium blunt, the ventral spine long and prominent; legs rugose, or roughly striate, unicolored with antennæ, which are lighter than abdomen; venation prominent, dark; antennal joints cylindrical oval, 1 curved, sub-cuneate, equal to 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 2 smallest, cuneate, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 sub-equal, smaller than preceding joints, excepting second, sub-parallel; 1, 2 and basal one-third of 3, black with some brown, succeeding joints brownish, coarsely striate; 1 and 2 punctately sculptured; antennæ, 13-14 jointed, distal joint as long as preceding two combined (13-jointed), varying in length, equal to preceding joints (14-jointed).

Described from 29 specimens.

Male.—Length of body, 2, 2.95 mm. About same as female. Color basal joints of antennæ more variable, in the smallest specimen pitch

black, in the larger specimens black-brown, varying to color of succeeding joints; abdomen darker; face with prominent median carina.

Antennial joints cylindrical oval, 1 and 2 at least darker than succeeding joints; 1 and 3 swollen at distal end; antennæ, 14-jointed.

Described from 13 specimens.

42 specimens: 13 ♂'s, 29 ♀'s.

Resembles *Rhodites* and *Diastrophus*, but differs from the former in having the marginal cell open, antennæ of male 14-jointed, hypopygium blunt, and ventral spine very long; from *Diastrophus*, in having claws apparently entire, and mesothorax not polished, but rugose. Naturally falls into Ashmead's new tribe, *Aulacini*, occurring in galls on *Compositæ*, and thus easily separated from the foregoing genera.

Parasites numerous, mostly of the Chalcid genus *Eurytoma*.

I am indebted to Mr. Wm. H. Ashmead, U. S. N. M., for information bearing on this species, and for confirmation of its generic position; also for determination of some of its parasites.

Credit is due also to Mr. J. F. Strauss, Blacksburg, Virginia, for the figure.

A New Ephydridid from Australia.

BY D. W. COQUILLETT.

Hydrellia tritici n. sp.

Head black, the face, cheeks and lower part of occiput white pruinose, a row of four bristles on lower part of each side of face and the adjoining cheek, antennæ and palpi black, proboscis brown; thorax and scutellum greenish black, mesonotum not pruinose, two pairs of dorso-central bristles, the hairs between them arranged in two rows, a velvet-black spot above insertion of each wing, pleura and metanotum, except lower edge of the latter, white pruinose; abdomen bronze-green; legs, including the coxæ yellow, the front ones, except their coxæ and bases of their femora, black; wings hyaline, apex of second vein nearly three times as far from apex of first as from that of the third; halteres yellow. Length, 2 mm.

Perth, Western Australia. A specimen, bred from a wheat plant, received from the Acting Director of Agriculture. Also three specimens from Mittagong, Australia, received from Mr. W. W. Froggatt. Type, No. 7,003, U. S. National Museum.