

ton Island", by Dr. Usinger; and "Description of a New Mymarid Egg Parasite Collected at Los Mochis, Sinaloa, Mexico", by Mr. Fullaway.

NOTES AND EXHIBITIONS

Apanteles marginiventris (Cresson)—Mr. Pemberton reported on the spread of this armyworm parasite on the island of Kauai. On November 4 he found, without difficulty, cocoons of this parasite attached to grass at Kilauea Plantation Company, and reared the adult from one of the cocoons the following day. By direct line this is about 20 miles from any point on the island where liberations were made eight months previously. A cocoon of this parasite was also found on a grass blade at Olokele Sugar Company on November 5, which was approximately 25 miles from the nearest point of liberation. The spread of this braconid is of exceptional interest because of the great scarcity of its host during the entire period since the original liberations were made.

Mosquitoes on inter-island planes—Mr. Pemberton commented on the ineffectiveness of control methods adopted by the Hawaiian Airlines Ltd., in the prevention of mosquitoes moving from Oahu to other islands on their passenger airplanes. On three trips which he made during October and November, living mosquitoes were captured by him on planes while in flight, from 10 to 20 minutes after the planes had been sprayed with the widely-used "aerosol bomb". The spray is pyrethrum extract suspended in "freon" gas. It appeared that the failure to kill resulted from an insufficient liberation of gas or spray. Operators in each case allowed the gas to escape for only seven seconds at most. All living mosquitoes caught were *Culex quinquefasciatus* Say.

Technomyrmex albipes (F. Smith)—Mr. Pemberton discussed the prevalence of colonies of this ant in tightly curled leaves of the litchi tree (*Litchi chinensis* Sonn.) at Waiakea, Hawaii, which he found on October 20. In each case the occupied leaves were heavily infested with the litchi mite, *Eriophyes litchii* Keifer,* and curled and deformed through this infestation. Entire colonies of the ant occurred in the leaves.

Cardiocondyla emeryi Forel—Mr. Swezey reported having a recent letter from Dr. M. R. Smith of the U.S. National Museum, in which he had determined as *emeryi* some specimens among other specimens of *Cardiocondyla* which had been sent him for study. In fact, there were more of this species in the lot than there were of the other species of *Cardiocondyla* known here. Apparently *emeryi* has been in Hawaii for some time; however, when Dr. Wheeler looked over ant collections here in 1930, he did not note any specimens of *emeryi*.

* Described in "Eriophyid Studies XIII", Bull. Cal. Dept. Agr., 32(3): 212, pl. 171, July-Sept. 1943. This species was until now apparently misidentified under the name *Eriophyes chinensis* Trotter (Bull. Soc. ent. France, 1900: 180).