Mid tibia without short bristle above the anterodorsal one; thorax usually without presutural acrostichals.....*ambigua* Meigen.

***Hydrophoria alaskensis*, sp. n.**

Male and Female.—Thorax indistinctly trivittate. Abdomen with distinct dorsocentral vitta. Legs black. Wings slightly brownish in basal cells. Calyptræ white. Halteres yellow.

Male.—Narrowest part of frons about one-tenth of the head-width; parafacial at base of antennæ at least as wide as third antennal segment; longest hairs on arista about twice the basal diameter of arista; cheek about one-fourth as high as eye. Presutural acrostichals weak. Abdomen with very long bristles on sides of third tergite, some of which extend to or beyond apex of abdomen. Fore tibia with one anterodorsal and one posterior bristle at middle; mid tibia with two anteroventral, one or two anterodorsal, and four posterior bristles; hind tibia with four or five anteroventral, an uneven series on anterodorsal, and three posterodorsal bristles, and a few weak posterior setulæ.

Female.—Eyes separated by about one-third of the head-width; interfrontalia with a pair of cruciate bristles.

Length 5 mm.

Type.—St. George Island, Behring Straits, June 8, 1914. Allotype and 72 paratypes, same locality, June 10–25, 1914, (G. D. Hanna). Paratypes, 6 specimens, St. Paul Island, Alaska, August, 1910, and three specimens, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, August, 1910, (H. Heath).

The specimens from St. George Island are in the collection of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, those from the other localities are in the collection of the University of California.

The description of this species was written about six years ago from a report of the insects of the Pribilof Islands which has not yet appeared in print, and it is now included to make as complete as possible the synopsis in this paper.

THE PEA MOTH A NEW SPECIES.

BY CARL HEINRICH.

Washington, D. C.

***Laspeyresia novimundi*, n. sp.**

Palpi, face, head and base of patagiae dirty, whitish ochreous. Thorax dark lead gray. Fore wings dark greyish fuscous with a leaden gloss and in apical third a faint red brown suffusion; on costa from middle to apex six short white geminate dashes inwardly margined by black; from the first of these extends a lead bar joining and forming with the inner vertical bar of ocellus a narrow glossy and fairly distinct, angulate fascia; from the third geminate dash a similar and parallel leaden streak runs toward but does not quite meet the outer vertical bar of the ocellus; between the two a thin irregular line of black scales; ocellus with four short, narrow, longitudinal lines, bordered on inner and outer sides by a vertical bar of semi-lustrous lead coloured scales; cilia concolorous with wing. Hind wing dark brown, somewhat paler toward base; cilia pale brown at their base shading to white beyond. Underside of fore and hind wings a

uniform light semi-lustrous brown; costal dashes of fore wing rather faint,

Fig. 24.—*Laspeyresia novimundi*, male genitalia.

Fig. 25.—*Laspeyresia nigricana*, harpes.

legs greyish ochreous; hind tibiae and tarsi not banded. Male genitalia of type figured. Alar expanse 12-13 mm.

Habitat. Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

Foodplant. Garden and Field Peas. Eight moths reared by C. L. Fluke Jr. of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experimentation Station from larvae feeding in the pods. Moths issued in July.

Type. Cat. No. 23514, U. S. N. M.

This is the species that was identified by Prof. Fernald as the European Pea Moth *Laspeyresia nigricana* Stephens and has so figured in our literature. It was first reported from Canada, destruction to peas in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces (Fletcher: Experimental Farms Report for 1897, pp. 194-195). Under the name *nigricana* Stephens it appears in several bulletins (Chittenden: U. S. D. A. Bull. 33. 1902. pp. 96-98; U. S. D. A. Bull. 66. Pt. VII. 1909. p. 95). Kearfott records it in the List of Insects of New Jersey and had several specimens so named in his collection. In a recent bulletin by Mr. C. L. Fluke ("The Pea Moth, How to Control It," Bull. 310. Agri. Exp. State U. of Wis. April, 1920) the life history of the insect here described is given. In that publication also appears a note by the author questioning the correctness of the earlier identifications. I am now convinced that our pea moth is not *nigricana* or any of the other European *Laspeyresia*. The genitalic differences are quite distinct as the figures of the harpes show. If *novimundi* is not a native species that has gone over to the pea from some wild legume it has probably been introduced from the orient. At any rate the name *nigricana* does not apply and should be dropped from our lists.

APPOINTMENT OF THE DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST.

The news of Mr. Arthur Gibson's appointment as Dominion Entomologist, which took place early in October, will undoubtedly be received with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction in entomological circles throughout Canada. Mr. Gibson's appointment is the natural outcome of his long and faithful service as senior officer of the Entomological Branch since its inception in 1914. He received his early training under the late Dr. James Fletcher, joining the latter officer's staff in 1899, and has long been recognized, both in the United States