

a single larva. In view of the recent work on polyembryony in several Hymenopterous parasites, it is interesting to note that this does not occur in the development of *Apanteles glomeratus*.

Seurat observed what he considered the moulting of these larvæ while still within their host, but Kulagin, '92 (*Zoologischer Anzeiger*, Vol. XV, pp. 85-87), who studied their embryological development, states that they do not moult till they emerge from their host. In none of the sections which I examined, did I find any indications which would go to show that they moulted while within the host.

At time of emergence from the host the stigmatic trunks, with the exception of the second pair, open to the exterior. About two days later they moult inside the cocoons, changing to the pupal state. The pupal period lasts from five to ten days, varying in length according to weather conditions, being longer when the temperature is low. The adults emerge by cutting a circular lid at one end of the cocoon and pushing it off. They live, in all probability, only a short time. Those reared in confinement lived only a few days, in most cases all would be dead on the sixth day after emergence.

This parasite is, undoubtedly, of great economic importance in destroying large numbers of the larvæ of the cabbage butterfly. Chittenden records in Bull. 54 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture a case of complete parasitization in a large number of *Pieris* larvæ examined. During the summer of 1906 I visited several small cabbage fields at various intervals from June till the last of October. During the early part of the season the number of caterpillars parasitized was very small, but later, in July and August, sometimes nearly 50 per cent. of those brought in would be parasitized. In September and October the majority of the larvæ examined were parasitized, probably on the average between 60 and 75 per cent. at that season of the year.

A NEW PHORID GENUS WITH HORNY OVIPOSITOR.

BY D. W. COQUILLET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Among the Dipterous family Phoridae is a small group, characterized by the females having a large, exerted, horny ovipositor. This group is represented on this continent by two described genera, *Apocephalus* from North America, and *Melaloncha* from South America. To these is now

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added a third genus, differing from the first by the simple third vein, from the second by the absence of the fringe of bristles along the outer side of the hind tibiae, and from both by the greater number of frontal bristles, also in that the median pair in the lowest row is proclinate instead of reclinate. Some idea of the appearance and structure of this interesting form may be gleaned from the accompanying description and figures.

PSEUDACTEON, new genus.

Front slightly broader than long, bearing four transverse rows of four

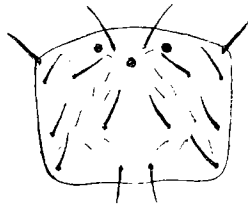


FIG. 12.—Front of *Pseudacteon*.

setae each, the latter reclinate except the median pair in the lowest row, which are proclinate (fig. 12). Third antennal joint oval, about one-third longer than broad, the arista apical. Palpi well developed, clavate, bearing about four bristles at the apex, proboscis robust. Female with a horny ovipositor about half as long as the abdomen. Legs devoid of bristles except at the tips of the hind and middle tibiae.

Venation normal, the third vein simple. Type, the following species:

Pseudacteon Crawfordii, new species.—(Fig. 13.) Black, the pleura dark brown, the mouth-parts, legs and halteres light yellow. Wings hyaline, veins brown, the four light ones noticeably paler toward their bases. Length about 1 mm.

Dallas, Texas. Three males and seven females collected, June 17, July 19 and October 22, 1906, by Messrs. J. C. Crawford and W. D. Pierce. One of the females was observed to apparently deposit an egg in the head of an ant, *Solenopsis geminata*, and as the Phorids were found only in the company of ants of this species, it is altogether probable that they infest the heads of the latter after the manner of *Apocephalus Pergandei*, which is known to live within the heads of another kind of ant.

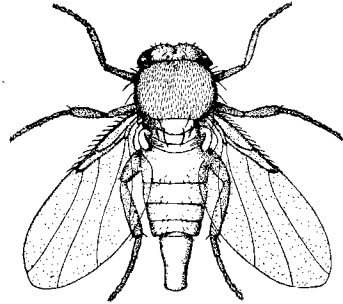


FIG. 13.—*Pseudacteon Crawfordii*.

Type No. 10294, U. S. National Museum.