PSYCHE.

SOME INSECTS OF THE HUDSONIAN ZONE IN NEW MEXICO. — II.

HYMENOPTERA PARASITICA.

BY WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD.

(1) **Pseudamblyteles neomexicanus**, new species.

♂. — Length 12.5 mm. Black; scape beneath, the upper anterior orbits, the face below the antennae, the clypeus, the labrum, the mandibles, the scutellum, the tegulae, a short line in front of same and one beneath, and the legs, except the anterior and middle coxae at base and posteriorly and the hind coxae, lemon-yellow; the extreme apex of hind tibiae fuscous. The anterior and middle coxae at the base and posteriorly and the hind coxae black; palpi yellowish-white. Wings hyaline, faintly tinged, the veins except towards base of wings, dark fuscous, the stigma within reddish brown. Abdomen black, the basal two thirds of the second and third dorsal segments and ventral segments 2 and 3 rufous, the latter with a fold.

Type. — Cat. No. 5324, U. S. N. M. (One ♂ specimen.)

(2) **Platylabus tibialis**, new species.

♀. — Length 8 mm. Black; a narrow stripe on hind orbits, a narrow band before base of mandibles, and the last two joints of maxillary and labial palpi, white or whitish. Mandibles black with a rufous spot near apex. Legs rufous; the coxae, the extreme apex of

hind femora the hind tibiae, except toward base, and the hind tarsi black, the hind coxae marked with rufous. Wings subfuscous, the stigma and veins dark fuscous, almost black. Antennal joints 14 and 15 with a white spot above.

Type. — Cat. No. 5325, U. S. N. M. (One ♀ specimen.)

Allied to and difficult to distinguish from *Platylabus pedatorius* Fabr., of Europe.

(3) **Cryptus proximus** Cresson.

One ♀ specimen. This species is found in Colorado, British Columbia, California and Alaska.

(4) **Itopectis exareolata**, new species.

♀. — Length 6 mm. Black; the apex of abdominal segments 1 to 3 narrowly rufous, or rufo-piceous; the legs rufous, the anterior coxae basally, the hind tibiae, except a pale annulus at basal third, and the hind tarsi, except joints 1 and 2 narrowly at base, are black or very dark fuscous; the annulus on the hind tibiae, the spurs and the annulus at base of joints 1 and 2 of tarsi, are whitish. Mandibles, antennae and tegulae wholly black. Wings hyaline, the stigma and veins blackish, but with a white streak between the stigma and the parastigma. Metathorax exareolated, without a trace of a carina. Abdomen normal, punctate; the ovipositor about two thirds the length of abdomen.

Type. — Cat. No. 5326, U. S. N. M. (One ♀ specimen.)

(5) *Alexeter canaliculatus* Provancher.

One ♂ specimen.

(6) *Otlophorus affinis*, new species.

♂. — Length 6 mm. Black; the anterior half of the clypeus, the tegulae and abdominal segments 2-5 rufous; mandibles, palpi, anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi, except last joint, pale yellowish, or yellowish-white; all coxae, a spot on the anterior and middle trochanters above and the hind legs, mostly black, the extreme base of the hind femora and more or less of their apices, rufous; an annulus at base of hind tibiae, the tibial spurs and the base of the first joint of tarsi, whitish; two apical segments of the abdomen fuscous. Wings obscure hyaline, the stigma and veins brownish, the stigma having a whitish spot at basal third.

Type. — Cat. No. 5327, U. S. N. M. (One ♂ specimen.)

Comes nearest to *Otlophorus innumabilis* Davis, but differs in color of the legs and by the disco-cubital nervure not being broken by a stump of a vein.

(7) *Limneria striatipes*, new species.

♀. — Length 7 mm. Black; mandibles, except at base and apex, the palpi, the tegulae, the subcostal and the median veins toward base in both wings, pale yellow, or yellowish white, the rest of the veins black or blackish, the stigma within being ferruginous, the anterior femora, except a large spot at base beneath, their tibiae and tarsi, pale ferruginous, the middle and hind legs mostly black, their tibiae having a long whitish stripe beneath and within; the tibial spurs, as well as the extreme base of the first joint of tarsi, are whitish. Metathorax areolated, the areola longer than wide, hexagonal.

♂. — Length 4.5 mm. Differs from the female in its smaller size and in the color of the legs: The anterior and middle coxae beneath and their trochanters, except the first joint above, are yellowish-white, the anterior femora have no black spot at base beneath, the middle femora are mostly rufous, while the hind femora are rufous at base.

Type. — Cat. No. 5328, U. S. N. M. (One ♀, one ♂ specimen.)

(8) *Cidaphurus alticola*, new species.

♂. — Length 12 mm. Black and yellow, the ground color of the head and the thorax black; scape beneath, the posterior orbits, the anterior orbits and the face below the antennae, except a median stripe, the malar space and the lateral incisions of the clypeus which are black, the clypeus, the mandibles except at apex and a spot at basal angle within, the legs except middle coxae at base and behind, the hind coxae within and at apex, a V-shaped mark at each anterior lateral angle of the mesonotum, the scutellum, except the fovea at base and the spine, the post-scutellum, a band across the apex of the metathorax extending as a spot on the metapleura, the tegulae, a spot beneath a perpendicular line on the mesopleura, a spot beneath the insertion of the hind wings, two short stripes on upper margin of the pronotum, and a spot on the prosternum above the insertion of the front coxae, yellow. Wings subhyaline, the internal veins blackish, the costal vein and the stigma brown. Abdomen subcompressed, the basal two thirds of the first segment and bands at the base of the following segments black.

Type. — Cat. No. 5329, U. S. N. M. (One ♂ specimen.)

Allied to *Cidaphurus* (*Banchus*) *spinus* Cresson, described from Colorado.

DIPTERA.

BY D. W. COQUILLETT.

Culex impiger Walker. This species extends over nearly the whole of North America, ranging as far southward as Jamaica, W. Ind.

Simulium venustum Say. Ranges from Canada and British Columbia southward to southern Florida and Texas.

Rhypholophus cockerellii, sp. nov.

Light yellow, the antennae and palpi except basal joint, brown (legs broken off in the single specimen); joints of flagellum of antennae elongate oval, each bearing a whorl of bristles; wings hyaline, stigma very faint, discal cell opens into the third posterior, auxiliary crossvein slightly before middle of distance from base of third vein to apex of the auxiliary, marginal crossvein near base of anterior branch of second vein, seventh vein diverging from the sixth on its basal three-fourths, then extending parallel with it; length, 4 mm.

A female specimen. Type No. 5317, U. S. Nat. Museum.

Limnophila costata, sp. nov.

Head black, densely gray pruinose, first two joints of antennae black, the remainder brownish, the sutures yellow; flagellar joints elongate oval, towards apex of antennae becoming almost cylindrical, each much longer than broad and bearing a whorl of bristles; mouth parts black; body black, subopaque, thinly grayish pruinose, a spot above each front coxa and the genitalia, yellowish; coxae and base of femora yellow, remainder of femora brown; tibiae and base of tarsi yellow, apices of tarsi brown; halteres yellow, the knobs brown; wings hyaline, the apices and hind margins pale gray, costal cell

brown, stigma dark brown; auxiliary vein curving toward the first and ending in it noticeably before base of first submarginal cell, a crossvein situated considerably before the apex of the auxiliary vein connects it with the costa; marginal crossvein close to apex of first vein and near middle of upper branch of the second, petiole of first submarginal cell shorter than the great crossvein, the latter near middle of discal cell, five posterior cells, the second subequal in length to its petiole, no supernumerary crossveins: length, 9 mm.

A female specimen. Type No. 5318, U. S. Nat. Museum.

Tabanus rhombicus O. S. This species was originally described from the mountains of Colorado.

Cyrtopogon callipedilus Loew. Hitherto recorded from northern California and Wyoming.

Empis poplitea Loew. Originally described from Alaska, and also occurring in Colorado.

Syrphus arcuatus Fallen. A European species which also occurs over the greater part of North America north of Virginia and Mexico.

Syrphus creper Snow. Originally described from the mountains of Colorado and New Mexico.

Chrysotoxum derivatum Walker. Extends from Kansas and New Mexico westward to the ocean and northward into British America.

Volucella facialis Williston. Hitherto known to occur in Colorado, Washington and Alaska.

Arctophila flagrans Osten Sacken. Occurs in New Mexico, Colorado and Alaska.

Eristalis hirtus Loew. Has been recorded as occurring from Kansas and New Mexico northwestwardly to Washington.

Helophilus dychei Williston. Heretofore recorded only from Alaska.

Gonia capitata De Geer. A European species which also occurs over the greater part of this country, from Canada to Mexico.

Peleteria aenea Staeger. A European species which has also been recorded from Greenland, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado.

Echinomyia hystriosa Williston. Occurs from New Mexico and Arizona northwardly to Idaho and Washington.

Calliphora vomitoria Linné. A European species which also occurs over the greater portion of North America.

Phormia regina Meigen. Also a European species which has about the same distribution as the preceding species.

Hyetodesia brunneinervis Stein. Heretofore known only from Idaho and Alaska.

Hyetodesia rufitibia Stein. Has been recorded from Pennsylvania, Georgia, Illinois and Kansas.

Pegomyia costalis Stein. Described from South Dakota, and also occurs in Alaska.

Phorbia platura Meigen. A European species which has hitherto been reported as occurring over the greater part of the United States east of Idaho and Kansas, and also in Canada.

COLEOPTERA.

BY H. F. WICKHAM.

Carabus taedatus Fabr. var. *oregonensis* Lec. This form is tolerably common in the Rocky Mountains from Colorado to the British territories and reaches the Pacific coast in the northern portion of its range.

Bembidium incertum Mots. Not uncommon in the high Rockies (Leadville, the Argentine Pass road above Georgetown, Colorado). Also from mountains above Donald, B. C., and from Crow's Nest Pass. It occurs in the Lake regions at Marquette, Mich., and Bayfield, Wis., and in Nevada as well as along the Pacific coast from Alaska to California.

Pterostichus luczotii Dej. Widely distributed in the northern part of the continent, common in the mountains of Colorado.

Amara brunnipennis Dej. Found in Labrador, the White Mountains, and on high peaks (above timber line) in Colorado.

Amara remotestriata Dej. Extremely abundant in the mountainous regions of New Mexico and Colorado, also in Eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana, less common farther East (Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska to Texas and Canada). Northern portions of Europe and of Asia.

Chlænus sericeus Forst. "Occurs everywhere in the United States and Canada" (Horn).

Hippodamia convergens Guer. Also found over the greater portion of the United States and in Canada.

Cytilus trivittatus Melsh. The United States north of Pennsylvania, westward to Idaho, common in Canada and in the higher Rocky Mountains of Colorado.

Athous cribratus Lec. Previously known from New Mexico (Taos Peak) and southern Colorado. A second specimen, differing in form of thorax, I refer with some doubt to the ♀ of the above, the sexes of *Athous* often being unlike.

Aphodius anthracinus Lec. Utah (American Fork Canon); Colorado (above Ouray, 9000–10000 ft.).

Leptura propinqua Bland. Western Canada, northern U. S. from Montana to the Pacific; Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona. Common in the mountains of Colorado.

Leptura nigrolineata Bland. Colorado (South Park, Leadville, Ouray and the adjacent mountains up to about 10,000 feet).

Syneta carinata Mann. "Alaska, Idaho, Utah" (Horn). One in my collection is from the mountains of British Columbia, above the town of Donald.

Diabrotica tricincta Say. Colorado Springs and other points in Colorado, extends southward to Mexico. Not confined to the mountains.

Luperodes morrissonii Jac. "Southern California and Arizona." (Horn). Not quite typical, but according to the description very nearly so.

Galeruca externa Say. "Kansas, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho" (Horn). In my collection from Manitoba; California; Williams, Arizona; and several points in the mountains of Colorado (Leadville, Breckenridge, the Argentine Road, mountains above Ouray). I also have one from Glenora on the Stikine River in northern British Columbia.

Cantharis nuttalli Say. Winnipeg, Manitoba; Dakotas, Montana, various localities in Colorado; New Mexico.

Trichalophus alternatus Say. Not unfrequently met with in the mountains of Colorado. I have it from Breckenridge, Leadville, Red Cliff and the Argentine Pass road, also from Laramie, Wyoming.

Stephanocleonus cristatus Lec. Winnipeg, Manitoba; Leadville, Colorado.

NOTES ON MACROPSIS AND AGALLIA (JASSIDAE).

BY C. F. BAKER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The article on these two genera in the November *PSYCHE*, calls for notice from me and I add further notes on the sub-

ject with great willingness, especially as this case illustrates very well indeed the very detrimental effect of a common