AN EGG-PARASITE OF THE TARNISHED PLANT BUG, *LYGUS PRATENSIS* L.

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On October 3, 1913, while examining flower-heads of the daisy fleabane, *Erigeron ramosus*, we found one egg and two egg-shells of the tarnished plant bug, *Lygus pratensis*, with the tip slightly inserted in the receptacle. The flower-head was placed in a vial, and in a few days the egg took on an abnormal blackish colour. On October 7 a hymenopterous parasite emerged. From other flower-heads placed in a breeding-cage two other parasites of the same species were obtained on Oct. 21 and 27. This parasite is apparently undescribed.

Anagrus ovijentatus, n. sp.

Female.—Length .64 mm., abdomen .36 mm. General colour black; eyes dark red; antennæ blackish, except pedicle below and scape at tip, which are dull yellowish. The legs dull yellowish; coxæ dusky; femora broadly banded with dusky; middle and hind tibiæ dusky except tip and base; last tarsal segments dusky. Abdomen black, very slightly tinged with yellowish at the tip.

Fig. 19.—*Anagrus ovijentatus.*

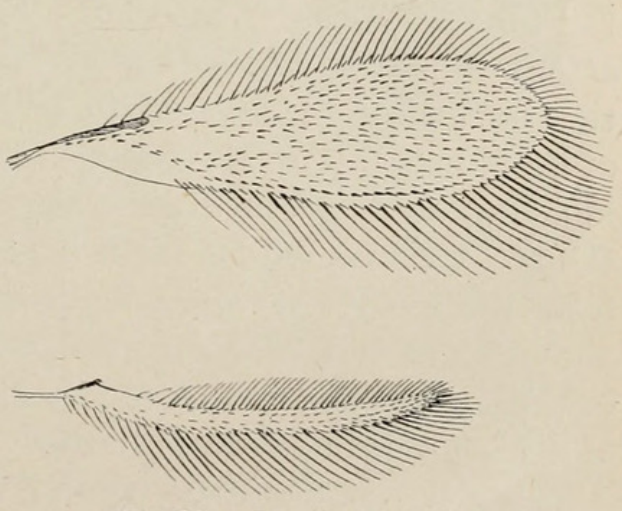

Fig. 20.—*A. ovijentatus*, wing.

The relative length of the antennal segments is indicated by the following ratio: scape 4, pedicle 3, first funicle 1, second 2, third, fourth, fifth and sixth 3, club 5.

The ciliation of the wing is shown in figure 20.

Described from three females, Ithaca, N.Y., Oct. 7, 21, 27, 1913.

Type deposited in the Cornell University collection.

According to Girault's table of the North American species of *Anagrus* (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXXVII, pp. 297-298, 1911), this species runs to *A. saga* Girault. The two species may be separated by the following characters:

1. Species entirely dusky black; funicle segments of the antennæ all shorter and much smaller than the pedicle; scape and pedicle subequal; tips of tibiæ pallid . . . . . *saga* Girault.
2. Species black except for tip of abdomen, which is slightly tinged with yellowish; funicle segments of antennæ same size as scape, except first and second; scape and pedicle unequal; tips and base of tibiæ pallid . . . . . *ovijentatus*, n. sp.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE CHINCH BUG. By T. J. Headlee and J. W. McColloch, Agr. Expt. Sta., Manhattan, Kansas. Bul. 191, p. 287–353, 1913.

This bulletin sums up the results of several years' careful study of the Chinch Bug and the various means of control. The much-debated question of the value of the artificial distribution of the fungus diseases, especially *Sporotrichum globuliferum*, which attack the bugs, has been given much attention, and in order that the conclusions reached might be based on sound grounds, a study of the life-history of the fungus itself in its relation to temperature, moisture and various hosts was carried out. From their study of the life economy of the Chinch Bug and Chinch-Bug Fungus and from the results of various experiments conducted by themselves and other entomologists in various parts of the country, the authors conclude that the facts unite in showing that artificial distribution of the church-bug fungus, either on diseased bugs or by artificial cultures, is not worth the time and trouble it takes. They state, moreover, that the farmers of Kansas have lost millions by the advocacy of this method of control because it tended to encourage them to neglect known really efficient measures.

The study of why bunch grass makes practically the only safe winter quarters for the bugs gave interesting results and seems largely to explain why the proper burning of such hiding quarters in early winter has given so good results. The two great artificial