Prosopis pygmaea Cr.

Male, June 8 and July 19, Hampton, N. H., S. A. Shaw.

Prosopis variifrons Cr.

Female, July 19; male, June 6, Hampton, N. H., S. A. Shaw.

Prosopis modesta Say.

The female was taken June 25, the males, July 19 and Sept. 6, at Hampton, N. H., by S. A. Shaw. One of the males has the first abdominal segment faintly and sparsely punctured all over; but in two other specimens the disc of the first segment is impunctate. The characters of this species are very well shown in a male and female from Washington County, Wisconsin, received from Dr. Graenicher.

The Occurrence of the Mymarid Genus Anaphoidea Girault in England (Hymen.).

By A. A. Girault, Urbana, Illinois.

In a collection of beautifully prepared slide mounts of British Mymaridae, loaned to me for study by Dr. L. O. Howard, I found a pair of specimens labelled *Eustochus atripennis* which, upon more recent examination, were found to represent a species of the genus *Anaphoidea* and hence wrongly identified and labelled. The fact that these specimens were not *Eustochus* had been brought to my attention separately by both Dr. Howard and Mr. Fred. Enock, of London, more than two years ago, but their letters had been mislaid and were not found until I had reached the same conclusion independently. The specimens represent a new species which is described herewith.

Anaphoidea diana sp. n.

Female.—Length, 0.65 mm. Moderately small; normal.

Similar to the other three species of the genus but at once distinguished from the type species in being smaller, the funicle joints of the antennæ shorter, the second funicle joint of the antenna distinctly

shorter than the third, not more than twice the length of the first, in having slightly narrower fore wings and in being brown* instead of black. From *conotracheli* it differs first in being brown in color, secondly and of more importance, in having a shorter second funicle joint, not *slightly* but *distinctly* shorter than the third, also narrower and in having from 8-14 cilia in the midlongitudinal line of the posterior wings nearly as in *sordidata.* From the species *pullicrura* it differs also in being brown in color but more noticeably, as in *conotracheli,* in having the proportionally shorter second funicle joint, the longer midlongitudinal line of discal cilia in the posterior wings; also slightbroader fore wings (from 10-13 longitudinal lines of discal cilia across the widest blade portion). The male is similar to the female excepting the secondary characters of sex.

The following details are all considered necessary to add here: Color uniformly brown, the abdomen darker, the antennæ and tibiæ somewhat lighter, the trochanters, knees, tips of tibiæ and proximal three tarsal joints pallid yellowish; distal joint of club longer than the other.

Male.—The same. Antennæ 12-jointed, normal; funicle joints shorter than in *sordidata,* nearly as in *conotracheli.*

Described from one male and one female mounted in balsam on separate slides, each slide labelled, "Fred. Enock, Preparer. Order Hymenoptera, Family Mymaridae, Genus *Eustochus,* Species *atripennis.* ♂ (or ♀). A Fairy Fly. Spot lens 2-inch to ½-inch."

Habitat.—England (London or vicinity ?).

Types.—Type No. 13,663, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

One male, one female in balsam, two slides.

At the Massachusetts Agricultural College Dr. Guy Chester Crampton has been appointed associate professor of entomology. Dr. Crampton is a native of Alabama. He graduated from Princeton in 1904, took two years of graduate work at Cornell University, receiving his M.A. there in 1905, followed by two years at the universities of Freiburg, Munich and Berlin, where he received his Ph.D. in 1908. He was an instructor in biology at Princeton from 1908 to 1910 and since the summer of 1910 has been professor of zoology at Clemson College.—*Science.*

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* It must be taken into consideration that the specimens have been in balsam for many years and may have faded from black to brownish