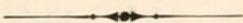


the resting place. They are not easily disturbed and not at all by any kind of sound. Only when coming in direct contact with foreign material are they on the alert at once. When so disturbed they sometimes alight on the ground, keeping themselves perfectly motionless.

C. titania is confined to a single species of tree, *C. crus-galli*, on which it deposits its eggs, feeds and rests. This tree grows in clusters in rich soil along the margins of swamps or near streams, which clusters are widely scattered, often having great distances between them. It is this which prevents, to some extent, the migration of *C. titania* from one cluster of *C. crus-galli* to another. Also it explains Mr. Dodge's and Prof. Rowley's futile search for the species in the type locality between 1900 and 1915 inclusive. Mr. Dodge had, undoubtedly, exterminated it in the cluster of *C. crus-galli* where he first found it.



Two New Mymaridae from the Eastern United States (Hym.).

By A. A. GIRAULT, Washington, D. C.

The following species are the first of the genus *Ooctonus* Haliday to be described from North America.

1. *Ooctonus americanus* new species.

Female. Length, 1.15 mm. Black, the wings hyaline, venation dusky, the abdominal petiole and legs reddish brown, but the femora and tibiae suffused slightly with dusky. Incisions of abdominal segments white.

Fore-wings with fine discal ciliation as in *Polynema striaticorne*, the marginal cilia short, not more than a seventh of the greatest wing width, distinctly shorter than the caudal marginal cilia of the caudal wing, the latter with six lines of discal cilia. Fore-wing with about 22 lines of discal cilia where broadest.

Distal tarsal joint black, the proximal joint of the tarsi of moderate length only.

Flagellum slender; funicle 1 subequal to 2, longest, a little longer than the usual pedicel, the latter pale at tip; funicle 1 about thrice longer than wide; funicle 3 somewhat shorter than 2, 4 considerably shorter than 3; 5 and 6 subequal, shortest, not quite two-thirds longer than

wide; 7 and 8 stouter than the others, subequal, each as long as 3; club stouter than the funicle, equal in length to the three preceding joints or more. Club obliquely truncate from beyond the middle.

Mandibles with three equal, acute teeth.

Described from one female captured April 26, 1915, in the forest at Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, by sweeping.

Type:—Catalogue No. 19353, U. S. National Museum, the specimen on a slide.

2. *Ooctonus silvensis* new species.

Female: Differs from the preceding in having the legs, except the yellowish hind coxae and whitish proximal three tarsal joints, jet black, and the following antennal differences: Funicle 1 is distinctly longer than 2, which is only somewhat longer than wide, no longer than 3; 6 is globular and shortest, shorter than 5, which is subequal to 4; the marginal vein is distinctly longer; otherwise the same as far as could be seen. Mandibles tridentate in both species. In this species the sculpture is coarsely scaly except distad of a convex line on the scutellum proximad of the middle, where it is glabrous. The propodeum has a median carina, which diverges widely a little out from the base and also strong lateral carinae.

Described from one female captured with the preceding.

Type:—Catalogue No. 19375, U. S. National Museum, the female on a slide.

Pink Katy-Dids and the Inheritance of Pink Coloration (Orth.).

(PART ONE)

By Dr. JOSEPH L. HANCOCK, Chicago, Illinois.

In 1907 Wheeler published a paper on "Pink Insect Mutants," in which he brought together the various recorded instances of the finding of pink katy-dids in the United States.¹ Moreover, in this resumé some data gathered from personal observations were presented in attempting to disprove the earlier supposition that environmental conditions are responsible for pink coloration in katy-dids. The assumption was taken that the pink coloration could not result from temperature acting on the normal green pigment. Katy-dids were

¹American Naturalist, Vol. xli, Dec., 1907, pp. 778-780.



Girault, Alexandre Arsène. 1916. "Two new Mymaridae from the eastern United States." *Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 27, 69–70.

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