

taxonomy of the head as follows: A median group of four very small spines just behind the transverse area, four slightly larger near the base of each antenna, three along the inner edge of the chitinized area of the temporal margins, two long hairs and a short one at each posterior lateral angle and a median pair of two small hairs on the occiput. On the ventral side a single hair near the base of each antenna.

Antenna conspicuously long, the first segment longest and widest, the remainder becoming successively smaller.

Thorax shorter and considerably wider than the head and with convex lateral margins. A single long hair on each "shoulder" and one just in from each mesothoracic spiracle. Sternal plate irregularly shaped, longer than wide. Legs very large and stout, of the type common to the genus.

Abdomen elongated oval, each segment with a single row of hairs. First segment with a median group of four hairs, the outer ones very small, the inner ones quite long. Second segment with two long median hairs and with four very small hairs between each of these and the margin. Third segment with two long median hairs, four very small hairs between each of these and the margin and a long hair close to the margin. Fourth segment with three long median hairs, two very short hairs and two long hairs near each lateral margin. Five with median group of four and lateral groups of three long hairs. Six, seven and eight with median groups of five or six and lateral groups of two. Nine with five very long hairs. Chaetotaxy of ventral side very similar except that there is no row of hairs on the eighth segment.

Spiracles rather small. Gonapods blunt and rather short, each with a fringe of short hairs along its inner margin. Immediately behind each gonapod is a long sharply-pointed process with three or four hairs on each side at its base. A group of two or three long hairs at each posterior lateral angle of the ninth segment.

Description of male. Much smaller than the female and with a slightly reduced number of hairs on the abdomen, but in other respects very similar. Genitalia very heavily chitinized, the basal plate long and slender, about twice the length of the parameres. Genital plate lyri-form.

Triphleps insidiosus Say Sucking Blood (Hem., Het.).

One day near the end of October, while collecting insects at White Heath, Illinois, I had the experience of being bitten by a specimen of *Triphleps insidiosus*. A companion also had the same experience. The species is well known as being of predaceous habits, but I do not recollect having seen records of it attacking man.—J. R. MALLOCH, Urbana, Ill.



Malloch, John Russell. 1916. "Triphleps insidiosus Say sucking blood." *Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 27, 200–200.

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