

different from the androconia of North American Dryadinae, (= *Acidalia* Hbn., 1816, Type: *cybele* F. Some 50 named forms in the American and *aglaia* L., *alexandra* Men., *clara* Bl. in the palaearctic section.), they are yet nearer these arrowshaped, two-color androconia than to the palaearctic hair-shaped kinds, to which they bear no resemblance. Thus the separate Continents have "their" peculiar androconia!

The very numerous various-sized tectile scales, the largest of which are longer than the androconia and a third the width of the common scales, are of the general wing color with a rounded or forked apex (vide antea).

5. Sexual armature. a) Tegumen. This ends in a simple, curved and pointed hook much like in *Rathora* Moore and *Kükenthalietta* m. (= *Boloria* part.), Type: *gemmata* Btlr. The hook is not cleft or double as in *Brenthis* Hbn., *Boloria* Moore (Type: *pales*) and *Glossiana* m. (= *Boloria* part.), Type: *selene* Schiff.

b) Valvae. These consist each of a single chitinous membrane or plate, only narrowly turned in or folded along the lower margin to the apex and are nearly circular in shape. They compare better with *Euptoicta* valvae than with those of any other genera.

The upper margin is chitinated more strongly near the tegumen, where it projects inwards, thorn-like in *dexamene*, but rounded off in *cytheris* and *inea*; it is not curled or folded inwards and there fastened down like in all other genera with which *cytheris* has been connected heretofore. Just before the apex the upper margin again becomes horn-like and develops a strong forked hook (two points!) turning inwards and downwards over the lower marginal fold. One of the two points — the distal one — almost rests against the aforesaid-fold (*cytheris*, *dexamene* or *Darwinii*) while the proximal hook turns off at right angles, pointing inwards. In *inea* the points of the hook are short and claw-like, but otherwise there is no essential difference.

Thus the valvae and tegumen agree in all three species in their general primitive design, the details of which, compared with any in any groups of related species, easily bring them together under the new generic heading¹⁾. It will next be necessary to show up the genera of the northern *Dryadinae*, within which the southern *cytheris* was first described, on the same background of details for comparison.

57:16.9

Liste neuerdings beschriebener und gezo-gener Parasiten und ihre Wirte. VII.

(Schluß.)

Trichogramma minutum	Anosia plexippus
—	Basilarchia archippus
—	Heliothis armigera
—	Odontota suturalis
—	Papilio glaucus

1) Oval, larval and pupal stages apparently unknown. It would be important to know whether the larvae perhaps feed on passion-flower as well as on violet.

Trichogramma minutum	Plusia brassicae
—	Pteronidea ribani
—	Vanessa atalanta
—	Cosmophila erosa
— pretiosa	Carpocapsa pomonella
Trichogrammoidea lutea	Erannonia batrachopa
Trichomma enecator	Acrobasis consociella
—	Earias chlorana
—	Lymantria dispar
—	Tortrix spp.
Trichopria agromyzae	Agronyza tritici
Trigonogastra agromyzae	— phaseli
Trigonura californica	Chrysobothrus sp.
Trioxys cerasaphis	Macrosiphum pisi
Trissolcus brochymenae	Brochymena arborea
— euschisti	Euschistus servus
— murgantiae	Murgantia histrionica
— podisi	Podisus spinosus
— thyaetae	Thyanta custator
Trogus brullei	Dolba hylaesus
—	Smerinthus astylus
— fletcheri	Papilio eurymedon
— fulvipes	—
—	— troilus
—	— turnus
— lutorius	Smerinthus ocellata
— obsidianator	Papilio polyxenes
— vulpinus	—
Trybliographa anthomyiaca	Phorbia brassicae
Trychosis tuniula-nubra	Gelochia galleasteriella
Trydymus aphidis	Lasioptera vitis
Tumidiscaphus ophagus	Oxya vlex
Uscana semifunipennis	Caryoborus gonagra
Xylophruidea luctuosus	Agrilus champlaii
—	— vittaticollis
Zagrammosoma flavolineatum	Phthorimaea operculella
— multilincata	Leucoptera coffecella
—	Lithocolletis ornaticella
—	Tischeria malifoliella

Entomologische Neuigkeiten.

Die Gallen von *Rhus glabra* werden von Chippaway-Indianern zu medizinischen Zwecken verwendet. Die Medizinmänner sammeln sie im Spätsommer und benutzen sie als ein Mittel gegen Diarrhoe, aber auch zu Pflastern zur Heilung von Brandwunden scheinen sie zu dienen. Die Gallen enthalten Tannin und wirken zusammenziehend.

In einer Flasche mit Milch, die fest verkorkt war, fanden sich eines Tages einige dreifig Gebilde, die aussahen wie Samen einer Pflanze, am Glas befestigt. Bei der Untersuchung stellte es sich heraus, daß man es hier mit den Puppen einer *Drosophila*-Art zu tun hatte. Die Fliegen müssen ihre Eier in die Flasche gelegt haben, als diese entleert irgendwo herumlag, wahrscheinlich zogen die in ihr enthaltenen Reste sie an — die Larven haben sich dann in der wieder gefüllten Flasche ausgebildet und zu Puppen verwandelt. Da die Nachforschung mehrere weitere derartige Gläser ergab, muß die Reinlichkeit in dem betreffenden Betrieb nicht groß gewesen sein.