

fusion of R_{4+5} with M_{1+2} , and the decided tendency of Cu_2 to fuse with 1st A.

The West Indian species (*manca* and *pallida* Will., Dipt. St. Vincent, p. 291-293, figs. 6, 7, of *pallida*) and possibly *M. albitarsia* Dol. (E. Ind.), also, which I have not seen, are the most generalized members of the genus, in that Cu_2 and 1st A are distinct to the wing-margin. The intermediate group, containing *trentepohlii* Wièd. (see Wièdemann, Aussereur. Zweifl. Insekt., I, 551; 18, tab. VIb, fig. 12; a better figure in De Meijere, Tijds. voor Ent., 1911, pl. IV, fig. 42), *fragillima* Westw. (see Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, pl. 17, fig. 1; also Needham, 23rd Rept., N. Y. St. Ent., pl. 21, fig. 6), and *exornata* Bergr. (Bergr., Entomol. Tidskrift, 1888, opp. p. 130, fig. 3), has Cu_2 fused with 1st A for a short distance back from the tip ($Cu_2 + 1st A$ less than one-half Cu_2). A third stage in the specialization of this part occurs in *M. pennijes* O. S. (E. Ind.). (See De Meijere, l.c., pl. IV, fig. 39.) The maximum of specialization, as far as I know, occurs in the present species, where the fusion of Cu_2 with 1st A is notable, and suggests the condition obtained in the families *Empididae* and *Dolichopodidae*.

Of the three described African species, *M. zambesiae*, comes closest, apparently, to *exornata*. *M. fragillima* (and probably *M. curtipennis* also, according to Speiser, who compares it with *fragillima*), has vein M_3 separating from Cu_1 , and continuing distinct to the wing-margin; both of these species possess a curious spur-like structure at the base of the fore femora, which does not occur in *M. zambesiae*.

I have a ♂ of *M. exornata* Bergr., taken at Queliniani, Zambesi R., Dec. 20, '08, in which the fore legs are lacking, and I am unable to state whether or not this structure occurs there. *M. exornata* has been recorded from Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa; Caffraria, E. Cape Colony, and Amani, German E. Africa. It is apparently widely distributed throughout Eastern Africa.

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF A EUROPEAN SPECIES OF MYMARIDÆ IN NORTH AMERICA.

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Up to the present I have been successful in finding but a single species of the family Mymaridæ, common to Europe and North America. This species is *Anaphes pratensis* Foerster, which I have captured in Illinois, and of whose characteristics I write of in a paper on Chalcidoidea, to be published soon in Germany; the species is recorded from America

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in another paper, to appear in the Journal of the New York Entomological Society. The identification of the species is based on comparison with specimens found in the collections of the United States Museum, labelled as from France, the specific label in the handwriting of Ashmead. The evidence of the establishment of the identification is but presumptive, yet even if wrong, it is still true that we have specimens of a species common to both continents, whatever the name of the species may be. Only the specimens in the National Museum bear witness that it is *pratensis*, and their origin is not known. Nevertheless, Ashmead must have had good reason for so labelling them. For the present, identification must hold.

As I state elsewhere, the species is allied to both *iole* Girault and *nigrellus* Girault, and in this statement the species *hercules* Girault should have been included also; these are all American forms. From both *nigrellus* and *hercules* Foerster's species may be distinguished readily by reason of the fact that the marginal cilia of the fore wing at apex are distinctly longer (by over a third, they are about two-thirds the greatest width of the fore wings). There are a number of minute discal cilia scattered under the venation of the posterior wing, the fore wings are less regularly and uniformly fumated, and the proximal tarsal joints of all legs are longer. Its other characteristics, as compared with those of the American species mentioned above, are given in the papers referred to in this connection. The posterior wing bears two lines of discal cilia along each edge, the inner line of the two out some distance from the edge, toward the mid-longitudinal line of the blade.

In addition to the specimen of *pratensis*, recorded elsewhere, as having been captured in Illinois, I have since seen the following specimens, kindly sent to me by Mr. H. L. Viereck, and belonging to the Connecticut Agricultural College: Two slides bearing respectively a single male and female specimen (one pair in all), and each the label, "New Haven, Ct., 10 May, 1904. H. L. Viereck, *Taraxacum officinale*." In the United States the species occurs in Illinois (Urbana), and Connecticut (New Haven). The Connecticut specimens have been returned to Mr. Viereck.

While on this topic, it is meet to mention the possible identities of several other American forms with those of Europe. A species recently described as *Gonatocerus brunneus* Girault may possibly be *Gonatocerus flavus* Walker (so called), and my (*Stephanodes*) *Polynema psecas* is very similar, and possibly identical with *Polynema enockii* (Girault), a species which Enock described as *Stephanodes elegans* (*Stephanodes* equals *Polynema*; *elegans* preoccupied in *Polynema*). I have considered them distinct, however, as they seem so. Still they must be considered but questionably valid until a better opportunity is afforded for comparing them.