nosta\textit{ma} \textit{sp}., \textit{Melanostoma} \textit{sp}. There are a number of Blue-bottles and Green-bottles about, especially the little \textit{Orthellia cornicini}. There are a few Tachinid Flies about too, the most common being \textit{Archytas lateralis}, built on the plan of a Blue-bottle, but hairy.

Beetles do not seem to be particularly attracted to the wild plum. The common little Soldier Beetle or Firefly, \textit{Chauliognathus marginatus}, is of course, here. From now to late November hardly a blossom will appear that will not be overrun with these. Here too is the adult of the Southern Corn Root Worm, the "Bud Worm" of the Carolinas and Georgia, \textit{Diabrotica 12-punctata}. We Floridians reserve the name "Bud Worm" for the first generation of the Corn Ear Worm. The "Black Weevil" of corn, \textit{Calandra oryzae}, is here too. I take some pretty little bronze colored Chrysomelids, \textit{Monachus thoracicus}, and large numbers of a minute Chrysomelid and an equally small weevil as well as a \textit{Bruchus}.

Neither are true bugs much in evidence. There is an occasional Stink Bug, Pentatomid, mostly \textit{Euschistus servus} and \textit{E. variolaris}, and a Capsid or two are met with. The Green Peach Aphid, \textit{Myzus persicae}, is common and the minute predator \textit{Triphleps insidiosus}, which is to be found in most blossons, is here in small numbers feeding on plant lice and thrips.

\textbf{ADDITIONS TO THE THYSANOPTERA OF FLORIDA—V}

\textbf{J. R. WATSON AND EVELYN OSBORN}

29. \textit{Haplothrips orlando}, n. sp.

\textbf{Female.} Length 2 mm. Color, including the entire antennae, uniformly dark brown, with considerable reddish-brown hypodermal pigmentation.

\textbf{Head} nearly a third longer than wide, surface striated; checks slightly arched and converging posteriorly, roughened with minute elevations and set with a few hairs; post-ocular spines rather long and slender but pale. \textbf{Eyes} rather small, occupying little more than a third of the profile of the head. Posterior ocelli large, situated opposite the middle of the eyes and in contact with their margins, directed partly outward. Anterior ocellus directed forward. \textbf{Mouth-cone} shorter than its width at the base, scarcely reaching the middle of the prosternum, rounded. Antennae about 1.5 times as long as the head, segments unusually uniform in size, shape and color; hairs short and weak.

\textbf{Prothorax} but little more than half the length of the head, 2.5 times as wide as long, sides widely diverging posteriorly; posterior angles rounded, each bearing a medium-sized bristle on the posterior border and a shorter one in front of it; two minute bristles on the anterior border near the mid-
SPRING NUMBER

117

dle. Legs rather long, concolorous with the body; fore femora greatly enlarged; all femora with a small, stout anteriorly directed, triangular tooth at the apex within. Fore tarsal with a very large strong tooth within. This tooth is nearly as large as the rest of the tarsus.

Wings reaching abdominal segment 6 or 7; membrane clear, distinctly narrowed in the middle; 23 interlocated hairs on the margin of the fore pair.

Abdomen widest at the base of the first segment, thence rounding to the base of the rather large tube; no conspicuous bristles on the anterior segments, those on the posterior about as long as the tube but pale. Those at the end of the tube pale and slender of medium length, the longest over half the length of the tube.

Measurements: Head, length 0.3 mm., width 0.21 mm.; prothorax, length 0.17 mm., width, including coxae, 0.42 mm.; Pterothorax, width 0.45 mm.; abdomen, width 0.5 mm.; tube, length 0.19 mm., width at the base 0.07 mm., at the apex 0.038 mm. Antennal segments 1, 27; 2, 57; 3, 67; 4, 64; 5, 67; 6, 59; 7, 56; 8, 43 microns; total length 6.47 mm.

Described from a single female taken in sweeping shrubs in the “flat woods” near Orlando, Fla., Feb. 1919. It resembles H. jonesii Karny in size, color, antennae and the presence of the femoral teeth, but differs in numerous characters including the size of the spine on the fore tarsal, short mouth-clove, and absence of spines near the base of the femora below. Type in the Experiment Station collection.

KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF HAPLOTHRIPS

(Seville) (Anthothrips Uzel)

I. Post-ocular spines wanting. Antennae almost uniformly brown except segment 3 and base of 4 which are light brown.

H. statitics Haliday (Anthothrips niger Osborn)

II. Post-ocular bristles well developed.

a. Post-ocular bristles and most of those of the thorax knobbed.
   b. Sides of the head set with minute spines, surface roughened; fore tarsus with a large tooth; 10 to 12 accessory hairs on the fore wing. H. flavipes Jones.

bb. Sides of the head with a few inconspicuous bristles.
   c. Head faintly sculptured; no accessory bristles on fore wing; tibiae brown ....H. (?) Bellus Hood & Williams.
   cc. Head faintly striated; 7 accessory bristles on fore wing. H. goziferi (Watson.)

ccc. Head almost free of sculpture; 3 or 4 accessory bristles on fore wing; tibiae pale yellow. H. (?) tibialis Hood.

aa. Post ocular bristles not knobbed.
   Apex of femora with small anteriorly directed tooth within.
   c. Antennae uniformly dark brown; terminal bristles shorter than the tube.
   d. Tarsal spine short; width of prothorax less than 2 times the length. H. jonesii Karny (A. nigricornis Jones.)
   dd. Tarsal spine very large; width of prothorax 2.5 times its length. H. orlando n. sp.
cc. Antennal segment 3 yellowish brown; terminal bristles longer than the tube.

d. Body length 1.8 mm.; antennae nearly concor-
ous with the body; tube nearly as wide at the
 apex as at the base .......... *H. haplophilus* Hood.

dd. Body length 1.3 mm.; antennae much lighter
than the body; tube about 1.5 as wide at the
 base as at apex .......... *H. floridensis* (Watson.)

bb. Apex of femora toothless.

c. Width of tube at base more than 1.5 width at apex.

d. Wings clear, except a brownish area at base.

e. Antennae twice as long as head, usual
 sense cones present on segment 3.

f. Bristles on the anterior and poste-
 rior margins of prothorax about
 equal.

  g. Antennal segments 3-6
 bright yellow, abdominal
 spines (except those of the
 tube) slender and faint; pro-
 thorax about 1.5 times as
 wide as long.

  *H. verbasci* (Osborn.)

  gg. Antennal segments 3-6 light
 brown or yellow; abdominal
 spines stout and conspicuous;
 prothorax about twice as wide
 as long.

  *H. variabilis* (Crawford.)

ff. Bristles of the anterior margin of
 the prothorax much shorter; fore-
 wings without interlocated hairs.

  *H. malifloris* Hood.

ee. Antennae less than twice as long as head,
 no sense cones on inner surface of seg-
 ment 3; bristles of anterior margin of
 prothorax greatly reduced.

  f. Only antennal segment 3 yellow, a
 little shorter than 2; wings with 7
 interlocated hairs; prothorax less
 than twice as long as wide.

  *H. graminis* Hood.

  ff. Antennal segments 3-6 yellow, 3
 longer than 2; 9 interlocated hairs
 on wing; prothorax more than twice
 as wide as long...*H. faurei* Hood.

  fff. Antennal segment 3 yellow, 4-6 pro-
 gressively darker, segment 3 dis-
 tinctly shorter than 2. (Panama)

  *H. hemilepis* Hood.
dd. Wings clouded with gray, a nearly black area at the base and a paler one just before the middle, 2 interlocked hairs.

_H. nubilipennis_ Hood.

cc. Width of the tube at the base less than 1.5 width at apex. (W. I.).......................... _H. gowdeyi_ Hood.

No. 29 of our previous list (Buggist, Vol. I, No. 4, p. 71) _Anthothrips niger_ Osborn, is synonymous with No. 45 _Haplothrips statices_ Haliday. We have therefore given the new species No. 29.

56. _Frankliniella insularis_ (Franklin). Miami, Mar. 1919.

Collected by A. C. Mason on flowers of _Citrus_ and _Carissa grandiflora_. This thrips is widespread thru Mexico and the West Indies.

**PERSONALS**

Thomas H. Jones of the Bureau of Entomology, Division of Truck and Garden Crops, stationed in Louisiana, is in the state for a few weeks in connection with extension work on the melon aphid.

Mr. Fiske of the Columbia, S. C., laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology was a recent visitor at Gainesville in connection with some work on corn insects that is being carried on in cooperation with the Experiment Station. Mr. Fiske is a classmate of Mr. Geo. B. Merrill of the Plant Board.

Mr. Merrill has been passing the cigars—a young entomologist.

Miss Evelyn Osborn is a temporary assistant in the Department of Entomology of the Experiment Station. Miss Osborn is a daughter of Prof. Herbert Osborn, the noted entomologist of Ohio State University.

Farmer's Bulletin 1029, "Conserving Corn from Weevils in the Gulf Coast States", by E. A. Back, contains some data and photographs obtained by Mr. R. L. Clute here in Florida last summer.

W. S. Blatchley in Canadian Entomologist, Vol. LI, No. 3, p. 65, treats of "Some New or Scarce Coleoptera from Florida". We are able to add a new locality and two host plants to one of the species he mentions. _Tachygonus lecontei_ Gyll has been taken at Gainesville from holly and prickly ash. Dec. 2 and April 18.

The Business Manager of THE BUGGIST spent ten days during last February assisting in the Better Fruit Campaign in Florida.