spring to raise a crop. So far no crop generally raised in this section has been found to be immune. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is stationing an entomologist at Florala to study the pest.

Since there was no sign of adults until June 15 and none were noted last year until July, it seems quite certain that there is but one brood per year. In what stage they spend the late fall and winter is not known, but larvae of many sizes were found in the field, indicating that egg laying must extend over a considerable length of time and that the larvae are of quite diverse ages.

The insect is a native of Argentina, Chili, and Uruguay and has recently been introduced into New South Wales, Australia (Rev. App. Ent., Vol. 21, p. 303) where it was “attacking the roots of lucerne.”

The adult weevil is seven-sixteenths of an inch in length and about five thirty-seconds of an inch across the abdomen. The color is dark gray with a lighter band along the margins of the elatras (not shown in the drawing), and two paler longitudinal lines on each side of the thorax and head (one above and one below the eye). The body is densely covered with pale hairs which are especially long on the elatras.

J. R. Watson.

A SERICOATHRIPS WITH AN UNUSUAL HABITAT

J. R. Watson

On April 4, 1936, Dr. A. N. Tissot collected from the leaves of Nymphaea macrophylla in Lochloosa Lake, Florida, a number of specimens of a Sericothrips. On May 16th he collected a larger series from the same host in Orange Lake. He states that he could have collected many hundreds. The plants over a large area showed the effects of their feeding, characteristic thrips marks on their leaves. A comparison of the insects with Moulton's description of S. langei (Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. XXIV, No. 2, 4, pp. 230-231, Oct. 1929) convinced the writer that they were closely related to that species but they consistently differed in certain characters, especially the bands on the wings. These differences seem to warrant a varietal name, a conclusion agreed to by Professor Moulton to whom specimens were sent.

The three females on which Moulton based the species were
collected “by sweeping” at Fish Lake, Illinois. This habitat suggests that S. langet may have a similar host.

**Female—**Sericothrips langei var. tissoti n. var.

Color of head, prothorax and sides of abdomen dark brown (Old English Brown, Merz & Paul Dict. of Color, Plate 8, E, 12), abdominal segments 9 and 10 and middles of segments 1-6 somewhat lighter and pterothorax yellowish (Powdered Gold, Plate 12, I, 6). Antennae much lighter; segment 2-5 light yellowish brown (India Buff), segment one, 6-8, and tip of 5 light brown. All femora brown with light yellow bases, a u-shaped area at apex of middle pair also yellow. All tibiae brown in proximal half, yellow in apical. Tarsi yellow except tip of basal segment and base of apical segment which are dark brown. Wings clear at base and apex with one brown band in second quarter. Ocellar crescents reddish brown.

Total body length .97 to 1.3 mm.; head length .09 mm.; greatest width (across eyes) .15 mm.; prothorax, length .12 mm.; width .19 mm.; abdomen, width .25 mm. Segments of antennae: length (width), I, 22 (29); II, 35 (29); III, 44 (19); IV, 36 (19); V, 34 (18); VI, 44 (19); VII, 15 (7); VIII, 14 (5) microns; total length .247 mm. Length of spines: intercel- lars 18, on posterior angles of prothorax 32, of abdominal segment nine 56, of abdominal segment ten 60 microns.

Head, 1.5 times wider than long, usually considerably retracted into prothorax; cheeks straight and parallel with a few short spines; dorsum densely and heavily striated. Postocular bristles short, less than half as long as the width of the eyes. Eyes large and conspicuously bulging, with large facets. Mouth cone reaching nearly across the prosternum.

Prothorax densely and deeply striated like the head. Spines as in the species.

From eighteen to twenty-four spines on the fore vein and one near tip where hind vein would appear; except about six dark brown ones in the shaded portion of the wing, all very pale and inconspicuous.

Microscopic setae apparently entirely absent in the center of abdominal segments 1-7.

**Male**—very similar to the female in color. Antennae somewhat lighter especially segments 2 and 6-8. Yellow bases of femora not as conspicuous as in the female.

Total body length .85 mm. (.77 to .94); head, length .08 mm., width across eyes .15 mm.; prothorax, length .12 mm., width .19 mm.; pterothorax, width .23 mm.; abdomen, width .19 mm. Antennal segments, length (width); I, 19(23); II, 28(26); III, 44(17); IV, 37(19); V, 38(16); VI, 47(18); VII, 9(7); VIII, 12(5) microns. Total length .22 mm.

Nineteen spines on the anterior vein. The one situated where the posterior vein would be absent in some specimens.

**Nymphs**—Color, pale yellow, head and thorax tinged with brown. Fourth segment of antennae tinged with brown. Eyes black.

The most conspicuous difference between this variety and Langei is the single dark band across the wings. In none of the females is there any trace of the more apical band. In about half the males, however, there is a trace, —a small clouded area and one dark spine on the anterior vein, but in no case is there a complete dark band.

Described from 26 females and 22 males.