these specimens, one with Dr. Ramos' label still on it, are in the collections
of the Institute of Jamaica. The correspondence with Dr. Ramos regarding
this matter is here also.

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FIRST RECORDS OF HYMENOPTEROUS PARASITES
OF APHIDS FROM TRINIDAD, WEST INDIES

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According to Kirkpatrick (1954, 1955), the only aphid parasite known
from Trinidad was Pseudaphis maculans Barnes (Cecidomyiidae). Similarly, Taylor (1952), during his intensive collecting for natural enemies of
aphids, did not find any Hymenopterous aphid parasites. Although I re-
peatedly collected aphids and associated natural enemies, I failed to find
any Hymenopterous aphid parasites in Trinidad during the first 17 years
(January 1952-January 1969) I spent in the West Indies. This contrasted
sharply with the situation in Barbados and elsewhere in the Lesser Antilles
where during even short collecting trips, I regularly encountered mummified
aphids.

On February 10, 1969, I reared Aphelinus mali Haldeman (det. B. D.
Burks, USDA) from Aphis gossypii Glover on the ornamental Petreae
arborea in my garden at Santa Margarita Hill, Curepe, and on other oc-
casions from aphids on Ixora sp. and Lantana montividensis, also in Curepe.
In January (1977), again in my garden, I noted the remnants of numerous
mummified aphids on an introduced shrub Leucophyllum texanum. No live
aphids were present but two intact aphid mummies contained dead teneral
Aphidid adults. In April 1977, I collected several mummified aphids on
Ixora, which with few exceptions, had already produced parasites. Dead
teneral adults dissected from the remaining aphid mummies were Lysi-
aphlebus testacipes (Cress) (det. P. Stary, Czechoslovak Acad. of Sciences),
a species known to attack a wide range of aphids in North America, South
America and the West Indies. This parasite has subsequently become com-
mon and has been reared or observed frequently in Trinidad. For example,
Dr. Stary has confirmed the identification of specimens reared from *Aphis gossypii* on cotton, from *Rhopalosiphum maidis* Fitch from sorghum, and *Aphis crassivora* Kock from *Glyricidia sepium*. The hyperparasite *Pachyneuron aphidis* Bouche (det. B. P. Subba Rao, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology), also emerged from the same collections of mummified aphids on *Ixora*, cotton and *Glyricidia*.

Mummified aphids parasitized by *A. mali* are small and often located away from colonies of live aphids and could have been overlooked by previous investigators. However, mummies of *L. testacipes* are readily noted and not easily overlooked. Therefore, prior to 1977, this parasite was absent or extremely scarce in Trinidad. As fresh vegetables have been imported in increased quantities from the USA and elsewhere in the Caribbean over the past two decades, it is probable that *L. testacipes* and its hyperparasite gained entry into Trinidad by this route. Its abundance since 1969 fits the view that it was absent during earlier investigations.

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ATTRACTION OF MALE *PRIONOXYSTUS PIGER* (LEPIDOPTERA: COSSIDAE) TO ISOMERS OF 3,5-TETRADECADIEN-1-OL ACETATE

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*Prionoxystus piper* (Grote) (= *P. baccharidis* Clarke) is a little-known cossid moth with a limited distribution in Florida and Cuba (Clarke 1952, Grote 1865). The larvae are borers in the main stem of *Baccharis* sp. Although a close relative of the carpenterworm (*Prionoxystus robiniae* [Peck]), an economic hardwood pest, *P. piper* is of little economic importance. Doo-