first gonopods is shorter and is distally truncate, while the second gonopods are more decidedly different. *Canadensis* is a darker species which may be at once distinguished in both sexes from the present one by the much longer and more strongly and abruptly decurved spinous tip to the anal scutum. The wide separation of the small repugnatorial pore from the suture is a characteristic of importance.

This species is represented in the collection by numerous specimens.

13. Polydesmus serratus Say.

Polydesmus canadensis Newport.

This common Polydesmus is represented by numerous specimens.

14. Branneria carinatum Bollman.

Two specimens; the first to be added to the few specimens in the collection of the author of the species.

SOME NOTES ON PARASITISM OF CHRYSOPIDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

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In 1890 Dr. Howard published notes on "The Parasites of the Hemerobiinæ."* In this article the author records Telenomus sp. as an egg parasite of "either Chrysopa or Hemerobius." As secondary parasites reared from larvæ or cocoons, † he mentions Hemiteles hemerobiicola Ashm., H. rufiventris Riley and Mesochorus (?) chrysopæ Ashm. At that time Doctor Howard prophesied that several species of the proctotrupid Helorus would eventually be found to be primary parasites of Chrysopids. This prediction has been substantiated by the present writer's work. Moreover, the two rearings of Isodromus iceryæ at Batesburg, as indicated in Table II, add additional proof to Dr. Howard's

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[†]Since first preparing this paper on Chrysopid parasites, all of which had been bred from cocoons, we have been able to conduct some observations on Chrysopid eggs. In all 93 eggs were collected, and from these were bred 7 parasites—all of the species Telenomus chrysopae Ashm. Computed on the basis of 7 parasitized eggs out of 93, an estimated egg parasitism of 7.5% is found to obtain. The total parasitism, then, from species issuing from the egg (7.5%), and from species issuing from the cocoon (48.4%, is computed to be about 55.9%.