NOTES ON THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF ISODONTIA, PATTON, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW SPECIES AND VARIETY.

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The North American species of Isodontia may be distinguished by means of the following table:

1. Mandible with two teeth (anterior tooth sometimes partly divided) . . 2. Mandible with three teeth...... 3. Third segment of antenna longer than seventh or eighth 4. Third segment of antenna shorter than seventh or eighth5. 4. Median segment above with long white hairs......macrocephala, var. cinerea, n. var. Median segment above without long white hairs ... macrocephala, Fox. Wings entirely fuscous...... azteca, Sauss., var. Abdomen more or less yellowish......elegans, Sm.

I am hardly prepared at present to accept *Isodontia elegans*, Smith, as a variety of *I. apicalis*, Smith. The differences between the two seem to be very constant, and their distribution appears to be somewhat different, *elegans* being more a southern and western form, while *apicalis* occurs chiefly in the central, eastern and northern States.

Patton (Proc. Ent. Soc., Wash., III., p. 46) regards macrocephala, Fox, as a synonym of azteca, Sauss. With this I am unable to agree, all the specimens of a large series of both of these species before me being distinguishable almost at a glance. The type specimen of macrocephala has the anterior tooth of the mandible with a groove dividing it into two portions, which leads me to believe that in this insect the mandible was originally three-toothed, but that the anterior two have partially fused. All my specimens of azteca, on the other hand, indicate an originally two-toothed mandible, and though the anterior tooth is blunt in many cases, it