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APHIDIUS GRANARIAPHIS, N. SP.

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Black above, yellowish brown beneath. The antennæ are black, the front, mouth parts and legs yellowish brown. Rarely the femora and tarsi are dusky, and the ventral surface quite dark. Very rarely the dorsal surface is brownish, except the pedicel and tip. The occiput or collar is brown. The antennæ are sixteen-jointed in the female, and seventeen in the male, and are cylindrical, recurved, and thickly set with short, light colored hairs. The first two joints are shorter and larger than the others ; the succeeding joints are cylindrical, close together, and equal in length, except the last, which is longer and conical. The abdomen is lanceolate,



and all the segments are freely moveable on each other, so it can be easily bent under the thorax. The venation of the wings—see figure—is simple, and the first discoidal cell incomplete. We know from the simple venation of the wings that this is a Braconid. It belongs to the genus Aphidius, as the first discoidal cell is incomplete, the abdomen lanceolate, the antennæ sixteen or seventeenjointed, and the ventral valves in the female simple. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (I-10 in.) long.

This species differs from *Aphidius aver.aphis* Fitch, as that species has nineteen or twenty joints

to the antennæ, is honey yellow where this is brown, and the first two joints of the antennæ, the pedicel of the abdomen, and a spot on the suture between the first and second joints of the abdomen are honey yellow and not black as in Granariaphis. The joints of the antennæ are also less pedicelated, or closer together than in the Avenaphis.

This species is interesting from the fact that it was the principal agent in exterminating the countless millions of grain Aphides last season—1889 —in Michigan and adjacent States. While Aphidius avenaphis and other enemies, like Syrphus flies, Coccinnelids and Chrysopa fly larvæ were