

a single larva. In view of the recent work on polyembryony in several Hymenopterous parasites, it is interesting to note that this does not occur in the development of *Apanteles glomeratus*.

Seurat observed what he considered the moulting of these larvæ while still within their host, but Kulagin, '92 (*Zoologischer Anzeiger*, Vol. XV, pp. 85-87), who studied their embryological development, states that they do not moult till they emerge from their host. In none of the sections which I examined, did I find any indications which would go to show that they moulted while within the host.

At time of emergence from the host the stigmatic trunks, with the exception of the second pair, open to the exterior. About two days later they moult inside the cocoons, changing to the pupal state. The pupal period lasts from five to ten days, varying in length according to weather conditions, being longer when the temperature is low. The adults emerge by cutting a circular lid at one end of the cocoon and pushing it off. They live, in all probability, only a short time. Those reared in confinement lived only a few days, in most cases all would be dead on the sixth day after emergence.

This parasite is, undoubtedly, of great economic importance in destroying large numbers of the larvæ of the cabbage butterfly. Chittenden records in Bull. 54 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture a case of complete parasitization in a large number of *Pieris* larvæ examined. During the summer of 1906 I visited several small cabbage fields at various intervals from June till the last of October. During the early part of the season the number of caterpillars parasitized was very small, but later, in July and August, sometimes nearly 50 per cent. of those brought in would be parasitized. In September and October the majority of the larvæ examined were parasitized, probably on the average between 60 and 75 per cent. at that season of the year.

#### A NEW PHORID GENUS WITH HORNY OVIPOSITOR.

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Among the Dipterous family Phoridae is a small group, characterized by the females having a large, exserted, horny ovipositor. This group is represented on this continent by two described genera, *Apocephalus* from North America, and *Melaloucha* from South America. To these is now