

are visible. In nature they would have been laid on separate buds. As may be seen from the picture, the petioles of the old leaves parallel the stem for a little distance before the blade curves outward. Near the tip of the branch, where the internodes are short, the petioles surround and protect the base of the apical bud, and it is into this protected zone that the female usually thrusts her ovipositor when laying an egg.

*The Egg*.—Echinoid, flattened on top and bottom, micropyle strongly depressed. Ornamentation a reticulation of extremely high raised lines, broad and losing character by anastomosis at intersections. Interspaces small, deeply sunken, appearing like nearly circular pits. The ornamentation resembles that of the egg of *Chrysophanus thoe* or *Epidemia epixanthe* more than those of more nearly related species which I have seen (except that of *Incisalia Mossi*, from which it is practically indistinguishable), and may be identified at once by the absence of bosses and the "pin-hole" interspaces. Fig. 8 micropylar aspect, fig. 9 equatorial aspect. Both  $\times 35$ .

(To be continued.)

#### A NEW SPECIES OF SYNTOMASPID (CHALCIDOIDEA).

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*Syntomaspis thalassinus*, n. sp. (Figs. 2, 3 and 4).—Female.—Length, excluding the ovipositor, 2.6 mm.; abdomen, 1.2 mm.; ovipositor, 1 mm. Head transverse, abruptly convergent behind the eyes, seen from in

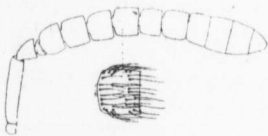


FIG. 2.—Antenna of male.



FIG. 3.—Antenna of female.



FIG. 4.—Stigmal region of wing.

front rounded triangular, greenish-bronze, sculpture of head a fine and delicate ridging, which gives a very fine reticulation; face with a few larger