

In turn, the third generation was allowed to parasitize numerous hosts from moths in confinement during the 1st of October. As formerly, the dark and light specimens were intermingling. The resulting fourth generation emerged on Oct. 14th, consisting of 25 specimens, including 5 males and 7 females of the black variety.

Eight males and 16 females of the fourth generation parasitized on Oct. 14th hosts from the field. The resulting fifth successive generation began to appear on Nov. 2nd, when a single specimen emerged. Others emerged at intervals up to Nov. 15th. There were 4 females, 3 males, plus 7, all the dark variety. Three females and two of the males were totally black, one male dark, and the remaining specimens were dusky.

A supplementary fifth generation was obtained from a single black female of the fourth generation, which parasitized five hosts on Oct. 14th.

The 9 descendants of this black variety were all black; there were 5 males and 4 females. They appeared on Nov. 7, and later.

Because of the lateness of the season, the parasites began to hibernate, and the work was discontinued. As it became colder the proportion of black individuals increased.

During October and early November *pretiosa* reared from hosts collected from the leaves of corn, included many dark specimens. In fact, the majority were moderately dark, a few entirely black, while many were gradations, having the abdomen only black. Three specimens issuing on Nov. 4th from a single host egg from the field, were similar in colour, the head and thorax yellow, the abdomen black. Thus the variation was not confined to the individuals kept in confinement. It appeared to be quite general. The variety may be named as follows:

*Trichogramma pretiosa*, Riley, var. *nigra*, n. var.

Like the type. The whole body uniformly black, excepting the antennæ, eyes, legs and wings. Gradating specimens of all degrees presep.

From many males and females reared from the eggs of *Heliothis obsoleta*, Fabricius, at Paris, Texas, during September, October, and early November, 1904, in connection with the Cotton Bollworm Investigations, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Preserved specimens in balsam, therefore no type.