

Pupa.—Length 7 mm. Width across wing-cases 3 mm. Whitish, sub-oval, rounded anteriorly, gradually tapering posteriorly. Head, thorax and ventral surface sparsely hairy. Dorsal surface bears a number of fine, minute hairs. Hairs on anterior and lateral thoracic margins long and fine. Lateral body hairs longest. Sides of abdominal segments two to five produced into somewhat flat, plate-like, subrectangular, expanded tubercles. Anterior and posterior transverse edges of each expansion or tubercle chitinized and serrulate, the distal corner ending in a minute spine. Lateral edge of expansion bears a minute, median spine with a long hair arising from below the tip. The lateral expansion on the first abdominal segment has a heavily chitinized posterior edge, a minute, median, lateral spine but the anterior edge is not chitinized nor serrulate. Lateral expansion on sixth abdominal segment is smaller than the others and lacks the posterior edge. Last abdominal segment terminated at each edge by a comparatively prominent, pointed spine.

Adult.—*Platyedema ellipticum*. This was described by Fabricius in 1801 (Syst. Eleut., II, 1801, 566). The beetle is elongate-oval, about 6 mm. long, black, each elytron having an oblique irregular reddish spot extending from the humerus to the suture. The thorax is finely and sparsely punctate, the elytra finely striate and the striae with fine, distant punctures. It is generally distributed throughout New Jersey and occurs according to Smith (Insects of N.J., N.J. St. Mus. Rept. 1909) under the bark of fungus-covered trees. Blatchley (Coleoptera of Indiana) states that it is frequent in the southern half of Indiana beneath bark on fungus covered logs. Up to the present time this species has been found associated only with *Polyporus gilvus* in New Jersey, but it is extremely probable that it breeds in other woody fungi also.

### A NEW ANTHOMYIID FROM LABRADOR (DIPTERA).

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The species described herein I have placed in the genus *Helina* Robineau Desvoidy (*Aricia* auct.) with some hesitation. The genus is, however, decidedly composite and pending a satisfactory subdivision of it the present arrangement is the best available. Stein in all his more recent papers on Anthomyiidae uses the name *Mydæa* for this genus, but that name is, as I have pointed out in several of my papers, properly applicable to the small group of which *pagana* Fabricius is the type.

#### *Helina tuberculata*, sp. n.

*Male*.—Black, shining, with conspicuous gray pruinescence. Head entirely black. Thorax with 4 broad, black vittæ. Abdomen with a pair of large, ill-defined, subtriangular black spots on second and another on third segment. Legs black. Wings slightly brownish, more distinctly so along the courses of veins, yellowish basally. Calyptre and halteres orange yellow.

Eyes distinctly hairy, separated by about width across posterior ocelli; parafacial at base of antenna at least as wide as third antennal joint at apex, not narrowed below; third antennal joint broadened apically, second with several long bristles above; arista short pubescent. Thorax with or without a pair of long presutural acrostichals; prealar bristle at least half as long as the bristle behind it; postsutural dorso-centrals 4; hypopleura bare; sternopleurals 1:2; scutellum bare below and on sides. Abdomen ovate; first sternite bare;