generically distinct, even from each other and his latest (Ashmead, 1904), diagnosis of *Trichogramma* was wrong, and would lead to the belief that *japonicum* was entirely different structurally from what it really is; moreover, as I will show, it is variable in colouration, again misleading me, since the original specimens were black, those first in my possession yellowish-brown.

The identity of this species was not suspected until some months after I had drawn up the description of *Neotrichogramma* from the specimens which had been named in MS. *acutiventre*. In January, 1911, Dr. L. O. Howard very kindly sent to me for identification a second lot of the same kind of egg-parasites, consisting of six balsam slides labelled "Formosa, Japan, T. Shiraki." (Bearing sub-labels "No. 35," "No. 12" and "No. 13," respectively, bearing two males, one male plus two females, one male plus two females, two females, two females and one male in the order of their naming). The host was not given. All of these specimens were nearly black, with the exception of a single male of the "No. 13"; some were suffused with brownish. These specimens could not be separated from the others first seen by me, a part of which had been designated as the co-types of *acutiventre* MS., and they were consequently identified as that manuscript species, with a statement to the effect that perhaps the latter would prove to be identical with *japonicum*. Suspecting this to be true, after knowing of the colour variation and again consulting the literature, I addressed Mr. J. C. Crawford, of the U. S. National Museum, in regard to the types of *japonicum* heretofore not found, and he responded by sending me one male and four female specimens on tags, and which had been compared with the types (hence homotypes); these could not be separated from the specimes previously mentioned. They bore the label, "Ex eggs Chilo simplex, T. Fukai, Konosu, Saitama," and were coloured like the second lot above, varying from brownish to black, and were from the same host as the specimens first seen by me. Subsequently Mr. Crawford generously sent one of the type specimens (a female), and it in turn, as was to be expected, proved to be identical with the other. Hence there can be no doubt that the specimens mentioned in foregoing, more especially those upon which *Neotrichogramma* was founded, are all *japonicum* Ashmead.

(Trichogramma) Neotrichogramma japonicum Ashmead is parasitic on the eggs of the lepidopteron *Chilo simplex;* the specimens upon which Ashmead founded the species were stated to have been reared from