

Manifestly if one was a variety of the other there should be no difference in the season of appearing.

The late Judge Truman, of South Dakota, took both species at Volga. He was satisfied that they were distinct, and gave the same reasons as cited above for his belief.

Here at Louisiana we take a few *abbreviatella* nearly every year, but have found no *Whitneyi*.

In the large number of specimens of both forms that we have taken during the last twenty years or more we have never found an intergrade, nor have we observed any variation of either form toward the other.

Nothing short of breeding one or both in confinement can definitely settle the question and prove or disprove their identity.

But if we array the facts as above stated against the bare assertion that "they look somewhat alike," the preponderance of proof seems to favor the contention that they are distinct.

If anyone has *established* the identity of these two forms we have overlooked it.

Prof. French, in his revision of the Catocalæ, published in this journal, rated both *residua* and *Whitneyi* as species, and they so appear in Dyar's Catalogue, which adopts his classification.

But Prof. French carefully consulted every available source of information before passing upon the validity of a species. As the years go by the intrinsic value of his work will be made manifest.

SOME NEW SPECIES OF PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA.

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Dryinus nigrellus, sp. nov.—Female. Length 4.25 mm. Wholly black, except tarsi, part of antennæ and mandibles. Head black, finely rugulose, faintly silvery pubescent and sub-shining. Vertex impressed; front with a short median impressed groove above the antennæ. Cheeks roughened; mandibles pale yellow, with the tip of the teeth black; quadridentate, the outer tooth the larger and the inner one extremely minute; palpi black. Antennæ filiform, reaching to the base of the abdomen, ten-jointed; first three joints and base of fourth rufous, remainder black, except the last, which is pale yellow. Scape stout, slightly over twice as long as the pedicel; first flagellar joint twice as long as the scape, remaining joints decreasing in length, except the last, which is one and