

1. *Zagrammosomoides fasciatus*, sp. n. (normal position).

Female.—Length about from 2-2.50 mm. General colour flavous, the eyes red, the wings hyaline, the appendages and venation concolorous. Conspicuously marked with black as follows: in the dorsal aspect the abdomen is banded across the posterior margins of the segments commencing at base, there being six transverse stripes which lengthen (widen) distad, or else the middle ones are broader.* The propodeum is black; also the pronotum cephalad in the dorsal aspect on each side of the median line, appearing like two large cuneate spots; a large ovate spot in the centre of the mesoscutellum, an ovate spot on each side of (not upon) the scutum, in the cephalic angle of each axilla, and a smaller spot at the caudo-lateral angle of the pronotum. Cephalad in the disk, the scutum is distinctly stained except along the median line; each parapside is similarly stained, and also the vertex may be so, here the stained area projecting into the face (cephalic aspect) like wedges on each side. The ocelli are in a nearly straight line across the vertex. The antennæ are suffused with dusky, as are also the femora of the legs, more or less. The proximal club-joint is nearly half as long as the entire club. Whole body finely, polygonally reticulated, the vertex and face with more or less obscure umbilicate punctures. (From many specimens, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch objective, 1-inch optic, Bausch and Lomb.)

Male.—Somewhat smaller; the same, but the dark areas on the cephalic part of the scutum usually black and nearly coalesced; the abdomen bears only five transverse stripes which lengthen (become thicker) caudad, the second concaved at the meson, the fifth twice longer than the fourth, none of the distal four stripes with parallel margins. (From numerous specimens, similarly magnified.)

Described at first from ten males and sixty-two females reared from a single globular green gall from the foliage of bloodwood gum (forest), Nelson, North Queensland. The gall measured 1.2 cm. diameter, and was blushed with pink. It was obtained on August 22nd, 1912. When cut into halves the naked pupæ of this eulophid were exposed, arranged in a flat layer circularly disposed about a common line-like centre. Emergence commenced on August 23rd, and became general three days later, when the whole periphery of the gall became punctured with the minute exit-holes, as though it had been used some time for a pin-cushion. When approaching full development the white pupæ first show the black markings, the yellow appearing last.

Subsequently reared in enormous numbers from similar galls measuring 1.6 cm., the first two weeks in September.

Habitat.—Australia: Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Types.—No. Hy/1169, Queensland Museum, Brisbane; two males, two females, mounted on card points, two pins.

This eulophid appears to be a true gall-making species.

* The penultimate stripe prolonged caudad at meson, the ultimate thin, the first concaved along the cephalic margin. There is some variation in these stripes.

A NEW MOSQUITO FROM NORTHERN CHINA.

By FRED. V. THEOBALD, M.A., F.E.S., &c.

A SMALL collection of Culicidæ sent me by Dr. Brouquet, of Tien-Tsin, contained a long series of *Myzorhynchus sinensis*, Wiedemann, showing considerable variation in size, but most constant in markings; a single female of *Culex biroi*, Theobald; and a female of *C. pseudoinfula*, Theob., and an undescribed species, which I have called *Grabhamia broquetii*. They were all taken in the Arsenal de l'Est, Tet-chili, North China.

Culex pseudoinfula, Theob., I described from Pasuruan, Java and Samarang; the type is in the Amsterdam Museum.

Grabhamia broquetii, nov. sp.

Head pale golden, brownish at the sides. Proboscis pale golden, black at the apex and base; palpi dark, mottled with pale golden scales; clypeus black. Thorax pale golden, with a median rich chestnut-brown line and a similar coloured area in front of the wings at the sides. Abdomen mostly white scaled, but with four pairs of black quadrangular marks, decreasing in size from the base apically. Legs golden yellow, with black tarsi, with narrow apical and basal creamy bands, last hind tarsal creamy white, last tarsal of fore and mid legs clay coloured. Wings with mottled scales, the first, third, and fifth veins black scaled and the branches of the fourth mostly dark scaled.

♀. Head dark brown, clothed with rather long pale golden to almost creamy narrow-curved scales in the middle, flat rich golden ones at the sides and a small area in front, between the flat and narrow-curved scales, of very small rich golden scales; upright forked scales on mid head pale creamy yellow, a patch of black ones on each side, giving the general brown lateral appearance when viewed with a lens; a tuft of long pale scales projecting forwards between the eyes; chætæ golden in the middle, darkened laterally; eyes coppery red to black.

Antennæ brown; basal segment and second paler, the former with many flat creamy scales; hairs brown. Clypeus dark. Proboscis golden scaled, dark at the apex and base, somewhat mottled. Palpi golden yellow, mottled with black scales, apex pale creamy yellow, chætæ dark.

Thorax dark brown, shiny, clothed with pale golden narrow-curved scales, becoming paler behind, and with a moderate sized median line of rich reddish to chestnut-brown scales, and a similar coloured area in front before the wings; chætæ brown and pale golden. Scutellum pale brown, with narrow-curved pallid scales and brown and golden posterior border bristles, which are numerous on the mid-lobe; metanotum pale brown. Pleuræ densely clothed with flat white scales.

Abdomen densely clothed with flat white scales, the second, third, fourth, and fifth segments with a pair of black scaled areas, roughly quadrangular in outline; a few scattered black scales on the last two

segments; basal segment white scaled; hairs pallid; venter entirely white scaled.

Legs pale golden (in one specimen almost creamy), a few scattered dark scales on the femora; the tarsi dark scaled with narrow apical and basal pale bands, metatarsi all pale scaled; last fore and mid tarsal segments appearing pale, but there are traces of dark apical scales; last hind tarsal white; claws dark, all uniserrated; chætæ brown and golden brown; one specimen shows a few scattered dark scales on the tibiæ and apex of the metatarsi.

Wings with creamy and dark scales; the first long vein with flat dark scales, with a few scattered pale ones, the second pale scaled, with long lateral vein-scales, some slightly dusky; third with flat black median scales and scanty, dusky, long, lateral vein-scales; fourth pale scaled, with long lateral vein-scales, except on the apical half of the outer branch, where there are broad and dark scales and on nearly all the inner branch; fifth vein all dark scaled, scales broad and flat; sixth with long thin pale scales; first fork-cell longer and narrower than the second, its base a little the nearer to the base of the wing, its stem not quite as long as the cell; posterior cross-vein about its own length distant from the mid cross-vein.

Length, 5 mm.

Habitat.—Tet-chili, North China; Tamsui, Formosa.

Observations.—Described from three females sent me by Dr. Broquet.

It is a very marked species, with a general resemblance, however, to *sollicitans*, Walker. It can be told by the thoracic adornment, apical and basal leg-banding, and the marked wing and abdominal ornamentation. The colour of the eyes is different in all three specimens—in one black, another coppery red, and the third silvery.

The damaged specimen I recorded with a query as *sollicitans*, from Formosa (Mono. Culicid. i. p. 369, 1901), was evidently this species, as I have since received a specimen from that island that exactly agrees with Dr. Broquet's specimen.

Types in the writer's collection.

BRITISH ODONATA IN 1912.

BY W. J. LUCAS, B.A., F.E.S.

IN 1912 the dragonfly season commenced early. I met with the first example in the New Forest on April 19th. Though not properly identified, it was no doubt a *Pyrrhosoma nymphula*. Two days later three more were seen, also in the New Forest. On the 28th of the same month *P. nymphula* was fairly common, though still in the teneral condition, at the Black Pond in Surrey, where also a teneral *Libellula quadrimaculata* was captured.

In the Broads, too, dragonflies were found to be rather early by Mr. G. T. Porritt. Writing June 11th, he says:—"I spent Whit Week at the Norfolk Broads, but found *Agrion armatum* very scarce. Indeed I took only four (three males and one female) all the week, and saw perhaps six or eight more. I rather think I was too late for it this early season, as it was probably well out during the hot weather we had at the end of April. Even *A. pulchellum*, usually the commonest dragonfly of the Broads, seemed in much reduced numbers and going over. *Libellula fulva* was common, but the specimens I netted—of both sexes—were immature, as probably most, if not all, were. I certainly did not see a single adult blue male; but one cannot well work for *L. fulva* and *A. armatum* at the same time. The commonest dragonfly in the Broads was *Erythromma nias*, which abounded and was on the wing all day up to 7 o'clock in the evening, when there was any sun."

Mr. Corbett, on Whit-Monday, visited Askern in Yorkshire, one of the older localities for *L. fulva*, and found the species common, but all the specimens teneral.

Mr. O. Whittaker found *Ischnura elegans* abundant during May on the canal between Droitwich and Salwarpe, in Worcestershire—the only dragonfly in evidence there. He also found in May *Calopteryx splendens* on the Severn at Holt Fleet, in Worcester. At Studland, Dorset, Col. Yerbury took *I. elegans*, female, var. *rufescens* on May 8th and *Enallagma cyathigerum*, males, on the 11th and 12th.

Mr. S. A. Blenkarn met with the following species in the Isle of Wight, the dates given being those on which the various species were first seen:—" *Libellula depressa*, one male, at a pond on Sandown cliffs, May 26th; and at Brading Marshes on the 28th. *Brachytron pratense*, common at Sandown Marshes, May 18th. *Calopteryx virgo*, one, Brading Marshes, May 28th (new to the Isle of Wight list). *C. splendens*, one male, Sandown Marshes, May 24th; two males, Brading Marshes, May 28th. *I. elegans*, common, Sandown Marshes, May 18th. *P. nymphula*, a few, Sandown Marshes, May 25th. *Pyrrhosoma tenellum*, a few, Sandown Marshes, May 28th. *A. pulchellum*, a few, Sandown Marshes, May 25th. *E. cyathigerum*, common, Sandown Marshes, May 18th." I took *P. tenellum* myself on June 9th at the Black Pond.

Writing from Bournemouth, Mr. E. J. B. Sopp said:—"I found *C. splendens* common at Throop in June, but *I. elegans* was not nearly so common in the district as in 1911. At Littledown, in June, *Anax imperator* and *E. cyathigerum* were common after the middle of the month (I did not go there before). Mr. Kenneth Ryde told me of a big dragonfly that was common along the river Bourne (towards Westbourne) near the end of July. I asked him to catch one, and it turned out to