

PLATE I.

1. *Cosmosoma nothina*.
2. *Eudule sororcula*.
3. *Clemendana pacifera*.
4. *Eudule nemora*.
5. *Microrape shilluca*.
6. *Nipteria petrova*.
7. *Catophaenissa jonesaria*.
8. *Fulgorodes liliana*.
9. *Fulgorodes baldwini*.
10. *Sotigena solivaga*.
11. *Neidalia dulcicula*.
12. *Eudule allegra*.
13. *Illice pacata*.
14. *Adoxosia nydiana*.
15. *Sulychra mataca*.

PLATE II.

16. *Porosagrotis carolia*.
17. *Mictochroa caulea*.
18. *Eucymatoge segnisi*.
19. *Narquena vesalaria*.
20. *Rifargia mildora*.
21. *Aepytyus munona*.
22. *Aepytyus helga*.
23. *Aepytyus verresi*.
24. *Chabuata araneosa*.
25. *Erupa nampa*.
26. *Tripeuxoxa deeringi*.
27. *Boalda gyona*.
28. *Eucymatoge perfica*.
29. *Anisodes vuha*.

A NEW MOSQUITO FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

Rachionotomyia microcala Dyar, new species.

Female.—Palpi very short, dark. Proboscis long, curved, not as long as the abdomen, black. Occiput with broad grayish black scales and a continuous white border behind the eyes, narrow above, broader ventrally. Prothoracic lobes with broad gray-white scales; mesonotum with rather broad curved scales, dark gray with a slaty cast. Pleurae grayish-white scaled. Postnotum with a patch of very fine, rather long hairs posteriorly, not at all bristle-shaped. Abdomen slaty black above, venter and straight continuous lateral line, as well as the top of the last segment grayish white scaled, the lateral white slightly notching the dark at the segmental incisures. Legs black, the femora white-lined below. Wing-scales narrow, dark. Length without the proboscis about 4 mm., being a rather large species.

Male.—Coloration of the female. The palpi are broken in the single specimen of this sex. Hypopygium: General structure as in *Rachionotomyia powelli* Ludl. Side piece short, stout, blunt, simple, the hairs on the inner side toward base fine and short. Clasper with enlarged base, slender, long, curved, the tip distinctly inflated and with a short subterminal point. Tenth sternites forming a small central cone. Ninth tergites conical, as in *Aedes*, each with long dense bristly setae.

Type, ♂, Cat. No. 41861, U. S. N. M.

Allotype, ♀, Cat. No. 41861, U. S. N. M.

Paratypes, 2 ♀, Cat. No. 41861, U. S. N. M.

One male, three females, raised from larvae from a Pitcher Plant from the Bamban River, Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands, by Captain F. O. Stone, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, December, 1927.

The comparatively short proboscis is uncharacteristic of *Rachionotomyia*, as well as the absence of the usual brilliant coloration. Prothoracic lobes with irregularly distributed setae; two proepimeral setae; two fine spiracular setae; sternopleura bare and darkly colored except its posterior third, which has dense scales and setae, but no setae above this area; two prealar setae.

Perhaps allied to the Australian *Rachisoura sylvestris* Theobald; but the wing-scales are all hair-like, not rather broad as in Theobald's figure of *sylvestris*.

A NOTE ON THE SYNONYMY OF A BIRCH LEAF MINER.

By S. A. ROHWER,

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Within the last few years a species of sawfly has been attracting considerable attention by the mining of leaves of birches in parts of Maine and of Canada. The species responsible for the damage belongs to a genus not native to the American continent, although adults of it were described in 1909 by Dr. MacGillivray as a new genus and species, *Phlebotrophia mathesoni*. An examination of the series of American specimens of the birch leaf miner in the collection of the National Museum and a comparison with European material and literature convince me that the species described by MacGillivray is, as he suggests, the same as the European form, *Phyllotoma nemorata* (Fallén). The Museum collection contains adults of this leaf miner from New Glasgow, Nova Scotia (paratypes), and from Fredericton, New Brunswick, and Bar Harbor, Maine. These specimens vary some in color and some of them differ in minor details of color and venation from the paratypes of MacGillivray's species. The variation in color is not greater than that recorded for *nemorata* by such writers as Cameron, Morice and Enslin, and the variation in venation is of a type which would be expected in species of the genus *Phyllotoma*.

In describing the species, Dr. MacGillivray placed it in a new genus, *Phlebotrophia*, which he differentiated from *Phyllotoma* Fallén largely because the base of the radial sector was atrophied. While this character exists in his specimens and is more or less distinct in all of the other specimens before me, I do not believe it is of generic importance. An examination of other species of the genus *Phyllotoma* from Europe indicates that they could not be satisfactorily separated into two genera by means of this character alone. There are a few structural differences between the genotype of *Phlebotrophia* and *vagans* (Fallén), the genotype of *Phyllotoma*, but these differences are not, in my opinion, of sufficient import-