

between September 15 and October 15 from nearby plants, no parasitized aphids were found earlier than the dates mentioned above. The aphids were on the roots of *Muhlenbergia* and rather near the surface; that is about a half inch below the surface of the ground. The coiled and twisted worm was visible within the body of the aphid but after clearing and mounting in balsam it became much more distinct. The accompanying illustration, kindly drawn for us by Dr. Henry Fox, is a very characteristic likeness of the nematode worm within the body of the aphid. The nematode proved indeterminable and it is not unlikely that the aphid is simply an intermediary host.

We know of but one other record of a nematode infesting an aphid. Dr. G. Del Guercio, on page 205 of *Nuove Relazioni* of the Royal Station of Agricultural Entomology of Florence (Vol. I, 1899), records a nematode as one of the natural means which limits the diffusion of *Trama radialis* Kaltentbach, a root aphid, and on the following page gives a simple outline drawing of the nematode worm.

SOME NEW FORMICID NAMES.

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Forel's discovery, in 1913, that the East Indian ant, long known under the name of *Aphænogaster* (*Ischnomyrmex*) *longipes* F. Smith (1857), is really a *Pheidole*, and the type of the subgenus *Ischnomyrmex*, makes it necessary to change the name of *Pheidole longipes* Pergande (1895) of southern California and Mexico. I would propose for the latter the name *Pheidole grallipes* nom. nov.

Owing to the fact that I was unable to receive any proof, my recent paper on the ants collected by Capt. S. A. White in Central Australia (Trans. Roy. Soc. South Austr. 39, 1915) contains two unfortunate errors. The name *Polyrhachis* (*Campomyrma*) *longipes* (p. 821), applied to one of the new species, is preoccupied by that of *Polyrhachis longipes* described by Frederic Smith in 1858 from the Aru Islands. I would, therefore, change the name of the Australian species to *P. (C.) macropus* nom. nov.

Examination of several fine series of *Camponotus* (*Myrmophyma*)

inflatus Lubbock, the famous honey ant of Central Australia, recently received from the Museum of South Australia, shows that what I described as *Camponotus* (*Myrmamblyx*) *aurofasciatus* (p. 817) is merely the hitherto undescribed minor worker of Lubbock's species. Forel is probably right in assigning it to the subgenus *Mrymophyma*.

NEW ENCYRTIDÆ FROM NORTH AMERICA.

BY A. A. GIRAULT,

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Signiphora flavopalliata occidentalis Howard.

Two females from *Chrysomphalus aurantii citrinus*, Avondale, Cal., October 24, 1911. P. H. Timberlake. 14527 D.

Signiphora thoreauini sp. nov.

Female: Length, 0.55 mm. Differs markedly from *aleyrodis* in having the antennal club all black, the cephalic part of the mesoscutum is only slightly darkened, the band on the abdomen is slightly shorter. From *basilica* in lacking the disto-marginal spot on the abdomen, the less colored cephalic thorax, the wholly black club and its greater length. From *lutea* as from *aleyrodis* and in its greater slenderness.

From one female on a slide labelled "From *Aspidiotus hederæ* on Soy, Santa Barbara, Cal., November 14, 1911. P. H. Timberlake. 14594 C." *Type*: Catalogue No. 19209, U. S. N. M., the above specimen.

Neosigniphora elongata sp. nov.

Female: Length, 1.35 mm. Rather long in proportion to its width. Agrees with the description of *Signiphora australica* Girault (the legs, however, dark except the yellow tarsi and the yellow dusky front legs); fore wings clearer near tip and under all of submarginal vein; the marginal cilia at apex are over half the greatest wing width. Hind wings broad. Differs notably from *australica* in the antennal club which is slender, six or more times