

haps closer to *H. elegantula* than it is to the other species assigned to *Hesperapis*, and its rank as a genus appears doubtful. I think we must call it *Hesperapis (Zacesta) rufipes* (Ashm.).

Panurgomia Viereck, 1909, was based on *P. fuchsi* Viereck, from Arizona. The unique specimen, a female, was unfortunately in bad condition. Mr. J. C. Crawford recently wrote me (February, 1916) that he considered the genus identical with *Hesperapis*, and the type species at least extremely close to *H. eumorpha* Ckll. This led me to reëxamine the type, and I found that it possessed the essential characters, so far as could be seen, of the group of *Hesperapis* which includes the majority of the species. The entirely dull area of metathorax agrees with the minor group of *H. eumorpha*, etc. The stigma is too large for typical *Hesperapis*. The clypeus is large, strongly convex, polished and shining. Hence it appears that *Panurgomia* is a valid subgenus (or genus?) for the group of *Hesperapis* which excludes the typical species.

A NEW ENGLAND ORTHOPTERAN ADVENTIVE.

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Hapithus vagus sp. nov.

A large and rather stout member of the genus. Rostrum of the vertex as broad as the basal joint of the antennæ. Antennæ, except the basal joint, long and extremely slender, two or three times as long as the body, pale brown, annulate with dusky on alternate joints, every third annulus darker; this pattern is very noticeable near the base and becomes indistinct apically. Maxillary palpi with last joint slender at base, a little securiform, twice as long as the width of the broadened tip.

Pronotum transverse, narrowed anteriorly, the front margin straight or slightly concave, the hind margin a little convex medially; lateral lobes twice as long as deep, smoothly convex below, the anterior and posterior angles rounded. Tegmina nearly or quite covering the abdomen, those of male flat above; of female a little convex, with densely and irregularly reticulate venation, the lateral field crossed by about seven parallel oblique branches of

the mediastinal vein. Wings as long as tegmina. Hind femora plump, stout, a little less than three times as long as broad. Hind tibiae armed with four spines on outer side, usually five (sometimes six) on inner side, with numerous short rigid teeth between them. Ovipositor slightly shorter than the hind femora, straight or gently curved upward at base, the tip armed at base with a prominent, dull tooth which is succeeded by a diminishing series of four or five smaller ones toward the apex. Cerci short, less than one-third as long as ovipositor, tapering acuminate from a stout base to a delicate point and clothed with long, soft pubescence.

The ground color is a pale yellowish brown thickly and irregularly spotted and in places washed with darker brown and fuscous, particularly in an hour-glass or X-shaped mark on the middle of the pronotum above, the entire area of the lateral lobes, the dorsal part of the lateral field of the tegmina, and the outer face of the hind femora. The dorsal field of the tegmina of the female often shows a series of three or four oblique dusky lines running backward and inward from the canthus along irregular raised venules; in the male a variable number of irregular fuscous spots is distributed chiefly along the canthus and about the speculum, with a larger stigmatal blotch.

MEASUREMENTS.

Body.	Hind fem.		Tegmina.	Antenna.	Cercus.	Ovipositor.
	Length.	Width.				
♂ 13-15 mm.	10	3.5-4	9.5-10	40-45	2.5	
♀ 14-15 mm.	10-12	3.5-4.5	9.5-10	40-45	2.5	8.5-9 mm.

Described from the type (♀), allotype (♂), and several paratypes of both sexes; the material also contains several nymphs in various stages. Collection of A. P. Morse.

This species was first recorded by Scudder (PSYCHE, September, 1900, 105) under the name *Apithes agitator*, from the greenhouse of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, Mass. The specimens on which the description is based were collected there in alcohol in September and October, 1902. Recently, on pinning them up, it was seen to be quite distinct from *agitator*. Mr. Morgan Hebard

has kindly examined a pair and compared descriptions and regards it as new.

I am informed by Mr. Cameron of the Botanic Garden that these insects were troublesome in the greenhouse for five or six years, eating the tender green leaves of many kinds of plants and seeming to be particularly fond of ferns; also, that they were believed to have come originally from Jamaica. Their extermination is believed to have been effected at least in part through the introduction into the greenhouse of a number of small frogs.

ANTS CARRIED IN A FLOATING LOG FROM THE BRAZILIAN MAINLAND TO SAN SEBASTIAN ISLAND.

BY WILLIAM MORTON WHEELER,
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Dr. Hermann von Ihering, the well-known writer on zoögeography and till recently the director of the Museu Paulista of San Paulo, Brazil, has sent me for identification some ants which were taken under the peculiar circumstances described in the following paragraph quoted from his letter:

“I find that the ‘raft-theory’ of dispersal has generalized some exact observations in an extraordinary manner. Here in South America we have wonderful opportunities to observe the ‘swimming islands’ in the great rivers, although the upper and lower courses of these streams have to a considerable extent their own peculiar faunas. My experiments with wood, bamboo, etc., containing ant-colonies, have demonstrated that the latter are decidedly resistant to submersion provided their nest-entrances are closed. Till the current year, one of our naturalists, Mr. Gaste, was, however, unsuccessful in his various excursions in finding living insects in wood that had drifted from our coast. One morning, while he was on the island of San Sebastian, he found a tree trunk that had floated to the shore during the night and was filled with a living ant-colony belonging to a species of *Pheidole* unknown to me. San Sebastian is situated some kilometers off the coast of the main land. Of course, we cannot say how long this



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