

A NYCTERIBID FROM A NEW MEXICO BAT.

By C. H. TYLER TOWNSEND.

The following Nycteribid was taken from the breast of a bat caught in Las Cruces, N. Mex., Oct. 5, 1891. It proves to belong to the genus *Nycteribia* in the restricted sense.

Osten Sacken says, in the 1878 edition of his catalogue, that no North American species of *Nycteribia* had up to that time been described, but that the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge possessed a specimen of this genus from California. Since 1878, Mr. Bigot has described a species from Mexico, which he called *N. mexicana* (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1885, p. 245). I am unaware that any other North American species has been described. The present form is distinct from Mr. Bigot's species, and may be recognized by the following description. The species of bat upon which it was found has been determined by Dr. C. Hart Merriam as *Antrozous fallidus*. Dr. Merriam writes that the type of this bat "came from El Paso, Texas, whence the species ranges west to California."

Nycteribia antrozoi n. sp.

Brownish yellow, legs paler; claws black, bristles reddish brown. Whole body, both ventrally and dorsally, and legs more or less covered with short bristle hairs, also some longer bristles. Head thrown back, the distal oral region bearing a group of short hairs and two long ones. The pair of long hairs appears to arise from the palpi, one from each palpus, and they are hardly three times as long as the longest of the other hairs on the oral margin. Thorax broad; its ventral aspect wide, flat, abruptly sloped off posteriorly, very evenly rounded anteriorly, with a longitudinal median suture; a lateral diagonal suture running posteriorly outward at an angle of 45 degrees from the median suture, starting from latter a short distance from anterior margin. Abdomen broad at base, tapering to a rather truncate apex, composed apparently of four segments, the anal segment much the longest and rather triangular in shape. Dorsum of next to last segment quite circular on hind border; the posterior border of each segment fringed with short bristles, the second and third segments also with some stronger and longer marginal bristles approaching macrochætæ on each side of middle. Last segment with three or four marginal bristles of equal length on each side, but without any longer bristles, the longest shorter than the bristles on margin of third segment. Ventral aspect of abdomen different from dorsal; a compact even transverse row of short strong posteriorly appressed black spines at base of venter; segments two and three with marginal bristles, but not long ones. There is an anal pair of elongate chitinous bristly appendages, which are bent forward beneath the abdomen to which they are closely appressed, extending beyond posterior margin of third segment, tapering to tips which are black. Legs of about equal length; the

femora clothed with short bristly hairs, those on tibiae stronger and longer, the tibiae also each with four to six stronger long bristles or macrochætæ. Tarsi almost bare, with only short hairs on upper edge, slightly bowed but strongly curved or bent outward just before tip, the latter with some short bristles; claws 2-toothed. Length 1.6 mm.; width of thorax, 1 mm.

Described from one specimen. This species differs from *N. mexicana* Big. as follows: It does not possess the two elongate bristles at end of abdomen, the anterior femora are not bare above, and the intermediate and posterior femora do not possess a preapical bristle or macrochætæ.

ON THE FOOD-HABITS OF NORTH AMERICAN RHYNCHOPHORA.

BY WM. BEUTENMULLER.

Continued from page 43.

Anthonomus suturalis Lec.—Attacks the Cranberry, laying its eggs in the bud, and the larva living inside the fruit.

Anthonomus sycophanta Walsh.—Was bred by the late B. D. Walsh from the gall of a saw-fly on Willow.

Anthonomus musculus Say.—Is destructive to the Strawberry. Taken on Huckleberry by Dr. Hamilton.

Anthonomus pusillius Lec.—Lives in the seeds of the Frost-weed (*Helianthemum canadense*). (Blanchard, Ent. Am., Vol. III, p. 87).

Anthonomus gularis Lec.—Oviposits in the flowers of *Cassia marylandica*. (Schwarz, Bull. Brooklyn, Ent. Soc., Vol. VII. p. 84).

Anthonomus flavicornis Boh.—Was found by Mr. Schwarz, inquiline in a globular acarid gall on the leaves of *Solanum eleagnifolia*.

Anthonomus decipiens Lec.—Beaten abundantly from Thorn (*Cratægus*), by Dr. Hamilton.

Anthonomus cratægi Walsh.—Beaten from Wild Cherry. etc. (Dr. Hamilton).

Anthonomus incipiens Dietz.—Beaten in multitudes from Laurel (*Kalmia angustifolia*) just out of bloom. (Dr. Hamilton).

Anthonomus profundus Lec.—Develops within the fruit of Thorn (*Cratægus Crus-galli*); the imago appearing in July.