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A NEW SPECIES OF MACROCENTRUS FROM NOVA SCOTIA (HYMENOP.)

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Macrocentrus bradleyi n. sp.

Female.—Length 7 mm. Head very little wider than thorax, cheeks, viewed from the side, broader than the temples; face much broader than long, shallowly sparsely punctate; eyes large, prominent; malar space about as long as basal width of mandible; clypeus convex, much less than twice as broad as long, the anterior margin truncate; distance from clypeal foveae to eyes about equal to length of clypeus; lateral ocelli not distinctly larger than median ocellus; longest segment of maxillary palpus distinctly shorter than second segment of antennal flagellum; apical segment of labial palpus much longer than preceding segment; antennae of the type broken, seven segments of flagellum present; first flagellar segment about as long as height of eyes.

Thorax stout, prescutum prominent, descending abruptly anteriorly, shining, impunctate; parapsidal furrows well defined, foveolate, reticulate where they meet; a prominent carina between lateral lobes of scutum; depressed area between scutum and scutellum with nine strong rugae; scutum shining, impunctate; scutellum with indistinct setigerous punctures, more than half as long as propodeum; propodeum ruguloso-reticulate, a narrow band at base, smooth; impression on side of pronotum rugose; mesopleura above with widely separated setigerous punctures, shining; mesopleural impression confluent punctate; metapleura with setigerous punctures becoming more distinct posteriorly; middle and posterior coxae delicately transversely lineolate posteriorly on apical half; apical teeth of trochanters well developed, conspicuous; radius arising from distinctly beyond middle of stigma; radial cell long but not attaining extreme apex of wing; metacarpus not conspicuously beyond apex of radial cell; extreme length of first discoidal cell slightly greater than that of the first cubital; second abscissa of cubitus much more than half as long as recurrent vein; submedian cell sparsely hairy, distinctly glabrous at apex; first branchial cell glabrous at base; nervulus interstitial; mediella nearly three times as long as lower abscissa of basella, the latter with upper abscissa and nervellus about subequal; radiella strongly sinuate, the radiellian cell very narrow at middle.

Abdomen hardly longer than head and thorax combined; first tergite not twice as long as broad at apex, with a distinct impression at base, and entirely strongly longitudinal aciculate, the spiracles before basal third and farther from each other than from base of tergite; second tergite about as long as broad at apex, completely strongly longitudinally aciculate except a small elliptical median area on lateral depressed margins; third tergite very nearly as long as broad at apex, delicately aciculate on basal half; remainder of dorsum of abdomen smooth; ovipositor sheaths as long as the body.

Black; head faintly tinged with red; antennae black; scape and pedicel, clypeus and palpi brownish-black, the clypeus and palpi paler; mandibles testaceous, black at apex; legs rufous, middle and posterior tarsi faintly infuscated; first three abdominal sternites reddish brown; second tergite with two large lateral spots on apical half tinged with red; wings subhyaline; stigma brown with a distinct pale spot at base; veins brown.

Type.—1108.1 Cornell University Collection.

Type locality.—Truro, Nova Scotia.

Described from one female collected by R. Matheson, August 12, 1913, and named in honor of Dr. J. Chester Bradley of Cornell University.

Very similar to *mellipes* Provancher and *aegeriae* Rohwer. Runs to couplet 27 in Muesebeck's key (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 80, Art. 23). Differs from *mellipes* in the rufous legs, the sculpture of the third abdominal tergite, and the interstitial nervulus. Differs from *aegeriae* in the lighter coloration of the head, scape and pedicel, clypeus, mandibles, posterior tibia and tarsi, three basal sternites of the abdomen, second abdominal tergite, ovipositor sheaths and pale spot at base of stigma; in the darker coloration of the palpi, and in the thorax being entirely black; in the relatively larger eyes, shorter malar space, shorter maxillary palpi, more prominent prescutum, and lineolate middle and posterior coxae; in the interstitial nervulus, the longer mediella, strongly sinuate radiella and in basella being interstitial with the transverse abscissa of subcostella. It is also close to the European *marginator* (Nees), but I have seen that species and *bradleyi* appears to be distinct. *M. marginator* has a much blacker head and smoother abdomen than *bradleyi*, the first tergite being mostly, the second at the apex, and the third entirely, smooth; also in *marginator* all coxae, except the posterior at the base, are black; the middle tarsi and posterior tibiae and tarsi are black; the abdomen entirely black; the nervulus is postfurcal and the radiella is not sinuate; also in *marginator* the eyes are relatively smaller and the ovipositor very much longer than in *bradleyi*.

FAUNAE OF NESTS OF THE MAGPIE AND CROW IN WESTERN MONTANA.¹

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Incidental to the collecting of ticks and other animal parasites in the Bitterroot Valley of Southwestern Montana, a number of nests of magpies, *Pica pica hudsonicus*, and a nest of the common crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*, were examined particularly for blood sucking dipterous larvae, *Protocalliphora* spp.

This type of parasitism has been recorded from widely separated districts and has been found common in the nests of many passerine birds wherever a systematic search has been made. Only the more pertinent references to the literature are mentioned below.

The first records for North America are by Henshaw (1908) who observed a fatal infestation on nesting bluebirds, *Sialia sialia*, at Wellesley Hills, Mass. Specimens reared by him were described later as *Protocalliphora splendida sialia*

1. Contribution from the Rocky Mountain spotted fever Laboratory of the United States