

In the male of *Lauella* the last dorsal segment is broadly and triangularly impressed. In the female seven abdominal segments are visible from above.

Genotype.—*Lauella vitiensis* sp. nov.

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Length 2.50–2.75 mm. (Fig. 1.)

Dark brown, border of abdomen and appendages paler. Head, pronotum and elytra strongly shining, abdomen moderately so. Head, thorax and elytra sparsely and finely punctate; hairs widely separated, long and erect. Abdomen above densely, though superficially punctate; with a covering of fine, short and silky recumbent hairs, most sparse on the dorsum, and a series of long hairs which are suberect on the margins and nearly recumbent on the middle of dorsum.

Head less than half as broad as pronotum. Pronotum about one and one-half times as broad as long, broadest behind, sides little convex. Elytra together twice as broad as long, broadest in front, sides nearly straight, posterior border straight. Abdomen gradually tapering, a little longer than the anterior part of the body.

Described from several specimens taken at Vunisea, Kadavu (type locality); Waquava and Tuvuca, in the Fiji Islands.

The accompanying drawing of the under side of the head and the terminology of the same were kindly prepared by Dr. A. Böving.

NEW DIPTERA FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

BY CHARLES W. JOHNSON,
Boston Society of Natural History.

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Lepidostola perpolita sp. nov.

Male. Black, face shining, nearly perpendicular, with a slight middle convexity, sides of the face depressed, the depressions and orbits yellowish pruinose, inferior orbit yellow, frontal triangle shining, the upper angle yellow, in a certain light, a narrow orbital line is seen, expanding and forming a spot on each side, narrowly

(*E. erosa* Loew), pleura whitish pruinose, scutellum and abdomen dark brown, the fourth and fifth segments blackish. Halteres white. Legs light brown. Wings grayish hyaline with the tip beyond the outer cross-band whitish, the inner edge of this band poorly defined, the middle band extending from the costa (between the ends of the first and second veins), across the posterior cross-vein to the tip of the fifth vein, the inner band extending from the end of the auxiliary across the base of the discal cell to the tip of the anal vein, base of the wing yellow. Length 5 mm.

One specimen, collected by Mr. S. M. Dohanian, at Kelley Field, near San Antonio, Texas, April 27, 1918.

Stegana barretti sp. nov.

Female. Face whitish, cheeks brown, shining, front brownish black, opaque, antennæ brown. Thorax, scutellum and abdomen bluish black, shining, sparsely covered with fine black hairs, humeri and a large spot on the pleura below the base of the wing, snow white. Femora and tibiæ black, tarsi yellow. Halteres yellow. Wings hyaline, with a slight yellow tinge. Length 3.5 mm.

Collected at Amecameca, Mexico, Sept., 1900, by Mr. O. W. Barrett.

A SYMBIOTIC ORGANISM IN FULGORIDS.

BY F. MUIR,

Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station, Honolulu, T. H.

When working on the natural enemies of the delphacid, *Perkinsiella saccharicida*, in Australia, in the latter part of 1919, I found that about eighty per cent of the eggs of this insect in the field were destroyed, and a fungus always present. At first I took the fungus to be the cause of the destruction of the eggs, but upon further investigation, I found that this was not so, and that these eggs were all punctured and their contents sucked up by a Mirid, *Cyrtorhinus mundulus* (Bred.).

Further observations revealed the fact that the young, adults