J. R. Watson

A NEW HAPLOTHRIPS FROM ABYSSINIA

During March, 1924 the writer received from the U. S. Federal Horticultural Board several specimens of a *Haplothrips* collected by H. Y. Gouldman from sorghum seed from Abyssinia, (F. H. B. No. 49460). As they did not seem to fit the description of any species known to the writer, one was sent to Dr. H. Priesner of Linz, Austria, one of the foremost authorities on European and African Thysanoptera. Dr. Priesner pronounced it to be an undescribed species.

Haplothrips abyssianae *sp. nov.*

Female: General body color an almost uniform chestnut brown (Ridgeway's color standard). Antennal segment 3 and fore tibia and tarsi a trifle lighter; tube darker. Head a trifle longer than broad; cheeks slightly arched, provided with a number of rather long but pale bristles. Vertex rounded, very faintly striate posteriorly. Post-ocular bristles longer than the eyes, but pale, pointed. Frons rounded, protruding considerably between the antennae and partially covering their base, bearing the anterior ocellus at the apex. *Eyes* dark, of medium size, non-protruding, non-pilose. *Ocelli* very large (25 microns in diameter), situated far forward. The posterior pair contiguous with the inner margins of the eyes which are indented to receive them. *Mouth cone* rather long, reaching nearly to the mesosternum.

Antennae about 1.6 times as long as the head; segment 1 short, conical; 2 rather abruptly contracted to a broad, obliquely set peduncle; 3 vase-shaped with a constriction just below the middle; 4 obovoid; 5, oblong ovate; 6 and 7 narrowly cylindrical; 8 conical, broadly joined to 7. Segments 4 to 7 have broad, short peduncles. 8 has a serrate outer margin. Segment 3 is a considerably lighter brown than the others and has a colorless apex, as has also 4. Sense cones rather large, but colorless. Bristle short and colorless.

Prothorax shorter than the head and, including coxae, about twice as wide as long. Each anterior angle is provided with a single, heavy bristle of about the length and color of the postocular bristle, sharp pointed as are all bristles of the body. There are two somewhat heavier bristles on each posterior angle.

Mesothorax wider than the prothorax, sides nearly straight and parallel.

Metathorax somewhat narrower than mesothorax, sides slightly arched.

Legs rather slender. Fore femora considerably enlarged, especially in lateral view. Fore tarsus with a minute tooth.

Wings large and powerful, the membrane of the fore pair reaching the base of the tube; pale yellow, with a chestnut brown area at the extreme base; unusually deeply constricted (to a width of less than half of that near the apex and base) in the middle; except at the base, fringed with long hairs, about 5 (4 to 6) inter-located ones. Three conspicuous, yellowish brown, pointed bristles and two smaller ones on each scale.

Abdomen widest at about segment 5. Tube nearly as long as the head. A pair of terminal bristles nearly as long as the tube, the others much shorter.

Measurements: Total body length 2.1 mm. Head, length .24 mm.; width .22 mm.; prothorax, length .19 mm., width (including coxae) .38 mm.; mesothorax, width .47 mm.; metathorax, width .43 mm.; abdomen, greatest width, .54 mm.; tube, length, .228 mm.; width at base, .09 mm., at apex, .045 mm. Antennae, total length .39 mm.

Segment: ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
length: ..	37	58	72	75	66	66	57	40
width:	40	35	35	40	35	27	23	17 microns

Male: Very similar to the female, but a trifle smaller, abdomen more narrow and tapering posteriorly from segment 2. Fore femora considerably larger than in the female and the fore tarsal tooth much larger.

Measurements: Total length 2 mm. Head, length .25 mm.; width .214 mm.; prothorax, length .20 mm., width .35 mm.; mesothorax, width .384 mm.; metathorax, width .382 mm.; abdomen, greatest width .43 mm.; tube, length .25 mm., width at base .08 mm., at apex .043 mm. Antennae, total length .36 mm.

Segment: ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
length: ..	32	61	68	63	63	61	57	40
width:	32	34	34	37	30	24	21	17 microns

Described from five females and one male, taken from sorghum seed from Abyssinia. Type in the author's collection, paratypes in the British Musum and in the collection of Dr. Priesner, Linz, Austria.

The large, deeply constricted wings, long tube, and narrow, cylindrical shape of antennal segments 6 and 7, and to a lesser degree 5, and the large ocelli are characters of this species that command attention.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The regular meeting of the Florida Entomological Society was held in Science Hall, May 14, 1926, with vice-president Grossman in the chair. The following members were present: Dr. M. D. Leonard, visiting member, and Berger, Bratley, Goodwin, Grossman, Hubbell, Merrill, Montgomery, Tissot and Watson. Mr. Goode and Mr. Brown were visitors.

The paper of the afternoon was given by Dr. Leonard, of the Florida Agricultural Supply Co., on his experiences in Spain with the Mediterranean Fruit Fly. He brought out the fact that this insect increases in numbers during an unusually wet season. Since a wet season in Spain is much drier than any season in Florida, one can imagine the damage this pest would do if it ever should gain a foothold in Florida. Interest was added to the talk by an excellent series of lantern slides.

H. E. BRATLEY, Secretary.