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AN UNDESCRIBED TELEONEMIA FROM FLORIDA AND JAMAICA (HEMIP.)*

By CARL J. DRAKE

Since the publication of "The North American Species of Teleonemia Occurring North of Mexico" (Ohio Journal of Science, Vol. XVIII, pp. 323-332, 1918) the writer has received through the kindness of several workers many specimens of *Teleonemia* from North America and the West Indies. The new species described herein is the same form as listed by Van Duzee in "Notes on Jamaican Hemiptera" (Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science, Vol. VIII, pp. 3-77, 1908) under the name *Teleonemia scrupulosa* Stal. The insect is named in the honor of Prof. E. P. Van Duzee.

Teleonemia vanduzeei new species.

Antennae moderately long, slender, sparsely pilose; first segment a little stouter than and subequal in length to the second; third segment moderately long, slender, about three times as long as the fourth; fourth segment subequal in length to the first and second conjoined. Head armed with five moderately long, porrect spines, the spines arranged as in related species. Length, 3.15 mm.; width, 1.2 mm.

Pale testaceous or light brownish testaceous, with dark brown markings. Pronotum brown, slightly tinged with ferrugineous, tricarinate, lateral carinae slightly diverging posteriorly; paranota distinctly uniserate, not quite reflected back against the pronotum proper; carinae rather thin, all strongly raised and with a single row of rather large areolae, the median carinae raised anteriorly and projecting subangularly over the base of head. Elytra constricted a little beyond the middle, with dark brown to nearly black markings in discoidal and sutural areas; costal and subcostal areas uniseriate, the areolae rather large; sutural area with the color marking tending to form a transverse band a little before the apex; discoidal area bounded

*Contributions from the Department of Entomology, The New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.

by strongly raised nervures, faintly pubescent, mostly dark brown to nearly black in color. Antennae brown, the apical segment somewhat darkened. Body beneath brown, usually tinged with ferrugineous. Legs brown, the tips of femora and bases of tibiae, and the tarsi dark. Rostrum extending slightly beyond the meso-metasternal suture. Rostral sulcus open behind.

Akin to *T. scrupolosa* Stal, but readily separated from it by the longer and much less pilose antennae; the pubescence in the discoidal area is almost entirely wanting. Twelve specimens. Florida: Crescent City, September 7, 1898, Otto Heidemann Collector. Jamaica: Mandeville, Kingston, January to April, 1908, E. P. Van Duzee Collector. *Type* in my collection; *paratypes* in the collections of E. P. Van Duzee, Cornell University (late Heidemann Collection) and of the writer.

THE NATIVE HOST-PLANT OF THE CAMPHOR THRIPS.

(Cryptothrips floridensis Watson.)*

The camphor thrips was first collected by Mr. W. O. Richtman, on the camphor farm at Satsuma in November, 1912 (see An. Rep. Fla. Ag. Exp. Sta. 1913, p. lxvii). Subsequent search thruout Florida revealed its presence in many places, but by no means in all those investigated. This discontinuous distribution and our failure to find the insect on any plant except camphor, which is an introduced plant, finally led us to the opinion that it is an introduced pest, perhaps brought to us on camphor. This opinion was strengthened by the receipt of a single poor specimen of an adult and several larvae of apparently this species collected on camphor in Ceylon (An. Rep. Fla. Ag. Exp. Sta. 1915, p. lxxi).

The first evidence that pointed to an opposite conclusion was gathered on a visit to the DuPont Camphor Farm at Waller last July. The insect was not noticed in this plantation until spring of this year and one of the first centers of infestation was near a "bayhead" in an out-of-the-way section of the farm. This pointed to the bayhead as a possible source of the insect. Accordingly the native vegetation in the bayhead was subjected to a vigorous sweeping and a single adult of the camphor thrips was captured. Altho this pointed strongly to the bayhead as the home of the insect, there was a possibility that the thrips caught there had strayed into the bayhead from neighboring

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