species. Mr. Fall kindly suggested that I publish this note.

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## SOME APHIDS OF THE GENUS CAPITOPHORUST.

BY G. F. KNOWLTON AND C. F. SMITH,2

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The following report deals with the description of one apparently undescribed species from Artemisia, and distributional notes on several additional aphid species belonging to the genus Capitophorus.

## Capitophorus rusticatus in sp.

Apterous vivipara.—Size 1 to 1.55 mm. long; hairs on vertex 0.034 to 0.049 mm. long and fan-shaped; body hairs 0.017 to 0.034; antennae slightly longer than the body, 1.33 to 1.83 mm. long and dark beyond middle of III; antennal III, 0.28 to 0.4 mm. long and bearing 1 or 2 sensoria; IV, 0.22 to 0.33; V, 0.22 to 0.28; VI, 0.∞9 to 0.11 + 0.4 to 0.56; rostrum acute, needle-like at tip, attaining third

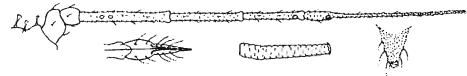


Fig. 1.-Capitophorus rusticatus u. sp. Aptera.

coxae; rostral IV plus V, 0.14 to 0.157; legs dusky to dark; hind tibiae 0.77 to 0.94; hind tarsi 0.12 to 0.15; cornicles dusky to dark and 0.29 to 0.42; cauda dusky, 0.14 to 0.17 mm, total length, hard portion 0.12 to 0.15 mm, long and bearing 2 to 3 pairs of lateral hairs and 1 dorsal hair.

<sup>1</sup>Contribution from the Department of Entomology, Utah Agricultural Experiment Station 2Associate Entomologist and former Research Assistant, respectively. Authorized for publication.

Taxonomy.—In Knowlton and Smith's key (Canadian Entomologist 68: 230) this species runs to Capitophorus quadritrichus K.-S., from which it differs in having shorter and more nearly fan-shaped hairs on the vertex; cornicles longer than antennal IV or V; shorter cauda, median hard portion being subequal to one half length of cornicles; shorter antennae and more nearly cylindrical cornicles. It differs from C. pullus G.-P. in having antennae equal to or longer than the body; hairs on vertex being shorter and more nearly fan-shaped; unguis being 5 times base; body smaller; shorter cauda and rostral IV plus V.

Collections.—On Artemisia tridentata at Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming (type locality), July 17, 1936; Rexburg, Idaho, July 14, 1936; Bozeman and Gallatin Valley, Montana, July 16, 1936; Livingston and Fort Ellis, Montana, July 17, 1936 (Knowlton).

Types.—Type slide in the U.S. National Museum; paratypes in the collections of the writers.

Capitophorus braggii (Gill.). Bozeman, September 21, and a male, Gallatine County, October 2, 1932, in Montana (H. Gunderson).

- C. clongatus Knlt. Collected upon Chrysothamnus in Utah at Beaver, Cove Fort, Hatch, Orton, Scipio, Tropic, and Wild Cat Canyon, north of Beaver, during August of 1936 (Knowlton-Smith).
- C. feragaeus K.-S. On Chrysothamnus sp. and C. nauscosus at Clyde's Peak and Yankee Jim Canyon, Montana, June 11 and 12, 1936 (Smith).
- C. fragacfolii (Ckll.). Infesting rose, Bozeman, Montana, July 16, 1936 (Knowlton).
- C. glandulosus (Kalt.). On Artemisia, usual species tridentata, at Mink Creek, Riverdale and Victor, Idaho, July and August, 1936 (Smith); Castleford, Idaho, September 1932 (D. E. Fox); Cove Fort and Sardine Canyon, Utah, August and June of 1936 (Knowlton-Smith); Fort Ellis, Montana, July 17, 1936 (Knowlton); Moran, Wyoming, July 19, 1936 (Knowlton).
- C. gregarius Knlt. Infesting Chrysothamnus nauscosus in Utah at Green River and Colorado River Gorge, above Moab, July 25, 1935 (Knowlton): Mercur, April 29, 1936 (Knowlton-Smith-M. W. Allen); Mills, August 6, 1936 (Knowlton-Smith): Cottonwood Canyon, August 21, 1925 (Knowlton).
- C. magnautensus K.-S. On Chrysothannus viscidiflorus, at Duchesne and Randlett, Utah, July 14, 1927 (Knowlton); Tropic, Orangeville and Huntington, July to September, 1935 (Knowlton). These paratype records were inadvertently omitted from the original description (Canad. Ent. 68: 110).
- C. minor (Forbes). On strawberry foliage at Puyallup, Washington, May 15, 1935 (A. J. Hanson); Provo Bench, Utah, July 1934 (Knowlton).
- C. oestlundi Knlt. Collected upon Chrysothamnus nauseosus, parryi, and sp. at American Fork, Bear River City. Clover, Cove Fort, Enoch, Granite, Green River, Heber, Hobble Creek, Levan, Parowan, Stockton, and Wellsville, in Utah during 1936 (Knowlton-Smith); Montpelier, Idaho, July 19, 1936 (Knowlton); Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, June 10 (Smith) and July 19 (Knowlton) 1936; at Crown Springs, Montana, July 17, 1936 (Knowlton), and Three Forks and Yankey Jim Canyon, June 1936 (Smith).
- C. potentillae (Walker). On rose at Amalga in May, and at Hooper in June, 1935 (Knowlton-Smith), in Utah; at Overton, Nevada, June 1935 (Knowlton);

and Bozeman, Montana, July 16, 1936 (Knowlton). Collected on strawberry at Puyallup, Washington, May 15, 1935 (A. J. Hanson).

- C. pycnorhysus K.-S. Collected upon Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus at Wild Cat Canyon, north of Beaver, August 8, 1936 (Knowlton-Smith), and Wellsville, June 26, 1936 in Utah; Riverdale and Preston, Idaho, June 1936 (Smith); and Immigration Canyon in August 1927; and Logan, Montana, June 10, 1936 (Smith).
- C. quadritrichus K.-S. Infesting Artemisia tridentala at Cove Fort, Garland, Kanab, Spring City, and Tropic, in Utah during August 1936 (Knowlton-Smith).
- C. ribis (L.). On red currant leaves, Kanab, Utah, August 10, 1936 (Knowlton); Bozeman, June 21, 1932 (H. Gunderson) and Billings, Montana,
- C. utahensis P.-K. On Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus in Dixie National Forest, August 10, and Wikl Cat Canyon, August 8, 1936 (Knowlton-Smith); Nioche, June 28, 1927 (Knowlton), in Utah.
- C. xanthii (Oest.). Infesting Xanthium canadensis at Moab. July 29. 1932, and Santa Clara in Utah (Knowlton): Twin Falls, Idaho (D. E. Fox): Overton, Nevada, June 1935 (Knowlton).
- C, zoomontanus K.-S. Sometimes abundant upon Artemisia tridentata and A. filifoliae; collected at Levan. Utah, August 7, 1936 (Knowlton-Smith); Geneva and Montpelier. Idaho. July 19, 1936 (Knowlton); and at Jackson. Moran, Smoot, and at several points in Yellowstone National Park, July 17 to 19, 1936 (Knowlton).

UNDESCRIBED SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF LEPIDOPTERA.\*

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## Apantesis gibsoni n. sp.

It has long been known that the species figured by A. Gibson under the name incorrupta Hy. Edw. in his excellent paper on Canadian Apantesis species (1903, Can. Ent. XXXV, p. 145, Pl.) is not the true incorrupta, which is a synonym of geneura Stkr. (1916, B. & McD. Contrib. III (3), 158). As there is apparently no name available for our Canadian prairie species I propose the above one in honor of one of the pioneer workers in this group in Canada. The holotype &, No. 4200 in the Canadian National Collection (Calgary, Alta. Aug. 7, 1902, T. N. Willing) is the middle specimen figured under the name incorrupta on the above mentioned plate; the alloythe Q (Areola, Sask, Aug. 20, 1901) is the lowest specimen of the three. In view of the excellent figures and the description given on page 145 of the article a further description is unnecessary. As Paratypes I have included a series of 20 males from Aweine. Man. collected on various dates in August by N. Criddle over a long period of years; also 1 9 from Rounthwaite, Man., July 30, 1905 (L. E. Marmont) bred from a larva feeding on Castelleja sessiliflora; further 3 & Calgary, Alta., Aug. 6, 1902 (Wolley-Dod) and 29, same locality and collector, July 30, 1893, and July 7, 1894. The

<sup>\*</sup>Contribution from the Division of Systematic Entomology, Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.