

A NEW GENUS
OF
APHELININAE FROM CHILI

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Since the publication of the writer's "Revision of the Aphelininae of North America" (Bulletin 1; Technical Series, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, 1895), the discovery of new forms, and especially of new genera, has been of very infrequent occurrence. Species have been received from all parts of the world, owing to the extraordinary and world-wide development of interest in scale insects, which are the principal hosts of the Aphelininae, yet nearly all of the forms thus received have been species already described, which have been carried with their hosts upon live plants to many different regions. It is, therefore, interesting to discover a new genus, even from a country like Chile, whose parasitic Hymenoptera are so little known. A most interesting feature of the discovery is that the new genus was reared from *Aspidiotus hederæ* (*nerii*) together with three of the cosmopolitan forms, namely, *Aspidiotiphagus citrinus* (Craw); *Coccophagus immaculatus*, How., and *Prospalta aurantii*, How. The writer is indebted to Mr. Edwyn C. Reed, of Rancagua, Chile, for this sending, as well as for many other favours.

APHYTIS — new Genus.

Female.—Resembles *Aphelinus* in the oblique hairless line extending from the stigmal vein transversely to base of wing. It differs principally from *Aphelinus* in the antennae, which are only 5-jointed, the first ring-joint apparently being absent. The pedicel is nearly cylindrical; the first funicle joint cubical; the second funicle joint long-oval, wider than the first, and more than twice as long; club long, elliptical, longer than pedicel and funicle together. The mesonotal sclerites resemble those of *Aphelinus*, but the opositor is inserted to about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the abdomen, as with *Centrodora*; hind thighs somewhat swollen; stigmal vein is short and knobbed and the post marginal vein is absent; the mandibles are tridentate; the ocelli large and placed in the form of an oblique angled triangle.

***Aphytis chilensis*, n. sp.**

FEMALE.—Length to tip of ovipositor $0.94^{mm.}$; expanse $1.8^{mm.}$; greatest width of fore wing $0.18^{mm.}$. General color pale yellow, with slight dusky tinge on the dorsum of the thorax; the lateral margins of the abdominal segments with dusky transverse

stripes; antennae fuscous; wings with a faint dusky cloud below stigmatal vein.

Described from 1 female, reared by Edwyn C. Reed, from *Aspidiotus hederæ*, on ivy (presumably *Hedera helix*), Ranca-gua, Chile.

PROPAGANDA AGRICOLA

En nuestro deseo de prestar por medio de la Revista que editamos cada día mayores servicios a los lectores, hemos resuelto conservar bajo este epígrafe, una sección especial destinada a reproducir o extractar cuanto de interés se publique en nuestra patria o en el extranjero respecto a los medios más eficaces para combatir las enfermedades de las plantas.

En el número de Diciembre del año próximo pasado (página 265), dimos comienzo, reproduciendo algunas instrucciones publicadas por M. Gaston Lavergne.—Las continuamos en el N.º 2 del presente año i en este número. También comenzaremos a reproducir desde el N.º 4 el muy interesante informe del Sr. Enrique Lynch Arribálzaga, director que fué de la Sección Entomológica (hoy estinguida) del Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Argentina.

La Redaccion.

INSTRUCCIONES PRÁCTICAS

PARA

COMBATIR LAS ENFERMEDADES MÁS COMUNES

DE LAS

PLANTAS CULTIVADAS EN CHILE (*)

POR

GASTON LAVERGNE

Ex-adicto al Ministerio de Agricultura de Francia;
Director de la Estación de Patología Vegetal de Chile.

(Continuacion)

III.—PAPAS

12.—**Macrosporium o Alternaria solani.**—Este hongo produce sobre las hojas una enfermedad conocida, vulgarmente,

(*) NOTA.—Para obtener datos más completos sobre el tratamiento de las enfermedades de las plantas, consultar los informes i artículos de vulgarización publicados por el Director de la Estación de Patología Vegetal de Chile, en los Boletines de las Sociedades Nacionales de Agricultura i de Viticultura desde principios de 1898 i en nuestra «Revista Chilena de Historia Natural», desde el año próximo pasado.