

I was unable to find any adults where I had secured the pupæ, though conditions seemed favorable for their presence. The life of the imago must be rather long, however, as it appears to have a somewhat protracted season. So, too, the larval period seems to be rather extended.

It is to be hoped that inasmuch as this curious winter insect is largely confined to the base of trees and is at times not uncommon, the complete life-history may soon be worked out.

A NEMATODE PARASITE OF ROOT APHIDS.¹

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Parasites of root-infesting plant lice are so rarely encountered that this record of a nematode attacking a root aphid is especially interesting. We first found apterous viviparous and oviparous individuals of a new species of *Anæcia* infested with nematodes at

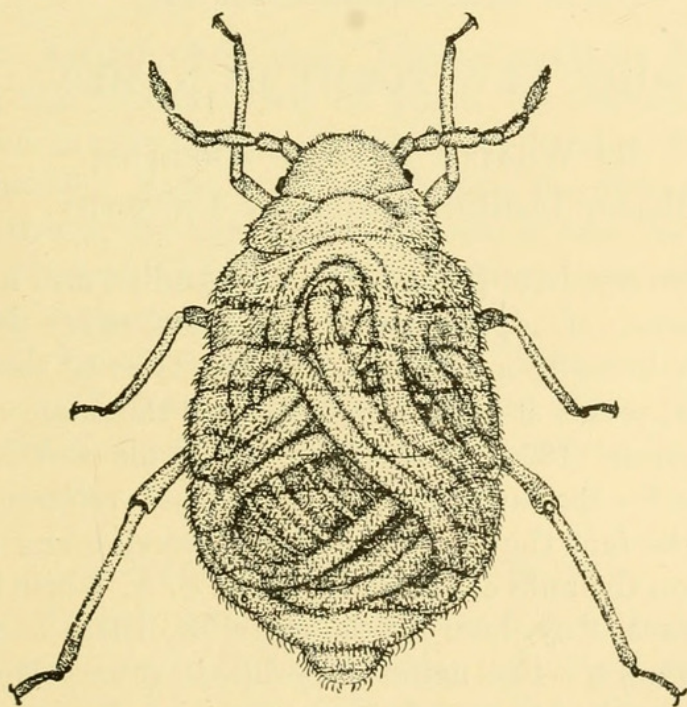


Fig. 1. *Anæcia* sp. infested with a Nematode.

Lafayette, Ind., October 16, 1911, and again on October 19, and, although a number of collections were made at frequent dates

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between September 15 and October 15 from nearby plants, no parasitized aphids were found earlier than the dates mentioned above. The aphids were on the roots of *Muhlenbergia* and rather near the surface; that is about a half inch below the surface of the ground. The coiled and twisted worm was visible within the body of the aphid but after clearing and mounting in balsam it became much more distinct. The accompanying illustration, kindly drawn for us by Dr. Henry Fox, is a very characteristic likeness of the nematode worm within the body of the aphid. The nematode proved indeterminable and it is not unlikely that the aphid is simply an intermediary host.

We know of but one other record of a nematode infesting an aphid. Dr. G. Del Guercio, on page 205 of *Nuove Relazioni* of the Royal Station of Agricultural Entomology of Florence (Vol. I, 1899), records a nematode as one of the natural means which limits the diffusion of *Trama radidis* Kaltenbach, a root aphid, and on the following page gives a simple outline drawing of the nematode worm.

SOME NEW FORMICID NAMES.

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Forel's discovery, in 1913, that the East Indian ant, long known under the name of *Aphænogaster* (*Ischnomyrmex*) *longipes* F. Smith (1857), is really a *Pheidole*, and the type of the subgenus *Ischnomyrmex*, makes it necessary to change the name of *Pheidole longipes* Pergande (1895) of southern California and Mexico. I would propose for the latter the name *Pheidole grallipes* nom. nov.

Owing to the fact that I was unable to receive any proof, my recent paper on the ants collected by Capt. S. A. White in Central Australia (Trans. Roy. Soc. South Austr. 39, 1915) contains two unfortunate errors. The name *Polyrhachis* (*Campomyrma*) *longipes* (p. 821), applied to one of the new species, is preoccupied by that of *Polyrhachis longipes* described by Frederic Smith in 1858 from the Aru Islands. I would, therefore, change the name of the Australian species to *P. (C.) macropus* nom. nov.

Examination of several fine series of *Camponotus* (*Myrmophyma*)



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