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specimen of *rubicundus* was collected from under a stone by Dr. Henry Diterich. The only other ichneumonid found hibernating was a female *Orthocentrus* in a stump.

It is noteworthy that the black species occur under bark, while the red and black ones (except *devinctor*) are found deeper in rotten logs. It seems, also, that those hibernating deeper in logs have, on the whole, a shorter and stouter build. The probable reason for this is that the stouter species (usually red and black) habitually crawl under leaves and other debris in search of hosts, while the more slender species do not have these semi-burrowing habits. With the approach of cold weather, it is natural that the species with the stronger inclination and better equipment for burrowing should push deeper into the decaying wood.

Seyrig, in an interesting paper on the hibernation of female ichneumonids in Europe, (Ann. Soc. ent. France. (1923) 1924 92: 354-362) reports the occurrence of sixty-two species found hibernating. Most of these belong to *Ichneumon* in the broad sense, but twenty are Phaeogenini, four Cryptinae, and one *Pimpla*. His rather extended observations agree with mine. He finds ichneumonids hibernating under moss and in grass tufts, as well as under bark, each type of locality protecting a different set of species. Probably after searches in a variety of places, a large number of our own ichneumonids of the subfamily Ichneumoninae will be found to hibernate as adults.

**Coccidula suturalis synonymy. (Coleop.:
Coccinelidae.)**

By H. R. DODGE, Ohio State University.

In the summer of 1937 the writer collected a series of a *Coccidula* species by sweeping in a marshy swale at Itasca Park, Minnesota. The specimens agreed very well with Horn's description and figure of the western *occidentalis*. An attempt to discover their relationship to the eastern *suturalis* Weise revealed the following facts.

Weise (Ann. Ent. Soc. Belg. 39: 132) described *suturalis*

in March, 1895, considering it to be a variety of *lepida*.

Horn (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 22: 114) described *occidentalis* from Wyoming and Vancouver in May, 1895.

Reitter, 1897, (Wien. Ent. Zeit. 16: 127) described *Coccidula suturalis* N. Sp. from Irkutsk, Siberia.

Weise, 1898, (Arch. Naturges. 64: 238) states that *occidentalis* is a synonym of *suturalis* Weise.

Casey, 1899, (Journ. New York Ent. Soc. 7: 163) states the synonymy upon the authority of Weise and records *suturalis* from Ohio.

Leng, 1920, (Catalogue of the Coleop. of America N. of Mexico) lists both *suturalis* and *occidentalis* as good species.

Korschevsky, 1931, (Coleop. Catalogus: Coccinellidae) considers *suturalis* Weise an aberration of *lepida*, and *suturalis* Reitter and *occidentalis* good species.

Specimens in the Wenzel collection at the Ohio State University, under the name *C. occidentalis*, are represented from New Jersey and Edmonton, Alberta. The eastern and western specimens are conspecific, and the Minnesota specimens are similar to them. This points to a continuous distribution of the species from Vancouver Island to New Jersey, and bears out Weise's statement of synonymy, which had been disregarded or overlooked by Leng and Korschevsky.

The correct name of the species in question is, therefore, *Coccidula suturalis* Weise, this name having priority over *C. occidentalis* Horn. *Coccidula suturalis* Reitter nec. Weise I shall designate as ***Coccidula reitteri*** new name.

In both of his articles Weise expresses the belief that *suturalis* is merely a variety of *lepida*. Frost, 1920, (Can. Ent. 52:231) records the species from Orono, Maine, and notes a color variation of the abdominal sternites towards the *lepida* type. However, a complete intergradation of coloration is not recorded. I favor retention of specific rank for *suturalis* upon this point, plus the facts that *suturalis* and *lepida* apparently have never been found in association, and *suturalis* has a much wider distribution.