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cubital vein as far as the mediocubital cross vein, narrowly margined with yellow. The pterostigma is very dark sepia, almost blackish. The marginal cell from the base of the pterostigma outward and the end of the submarginal cell is also dark sepia. The end of the marginal cell, in both wings, in five specimens, has a distinct short spur. The loop of the third vein is extremely deep, suboblique and rounded. The subapical cross vein bulges far outward on its apical two-thirds and is deeply kinked inward on the basal portion. Alulae narrow and pale, scarcely wider than the basal section of the costal cell. First segment of abdomen pale yellow, narrowly reddish along the posterior margin, except laterally, second segment quite long and subcylindrical, light red in color, except narrowly on the basal margin which is pale diffusely yellowish. The third segment is narrow basally and reddish brown becoming widely expanded posteriorly and dark reddish sepia. Fourth segment a little wider basally than posteriorly and also dark reddish sepia throughout. Fifth segment of the same color but less than half as long as the fourth segment. The fourth segment is barely shorter than the third and the third segment is approximately three-fifths as long as the second. Hypopygium light brownish red, conical and ending in a rather sharp point posteriorly. The fifth sternite turns straight downwards in two brownish red lobes, densely beset with rather long, stiff, bristly black hairs.

*Holotype*: male, Chanchamayo, PERU, June 8, 1948. *Paratypes*: 3 males with the same data and one paratype male, May 1948, J. Schunke. In the author's collection.

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### Ladybird Beetle Feeding Notes

By GEORGE F. KNOWLTON, Utah State Agricultural College,  
Logan

A five-spotted ladybird beetle, *Hippodamia quinquesignata* Kirby, was found to be feeding on a tiny wingless aphid, *Phorodon menthae* (Buckton), on *Mentha spicata* at Nephi, Utah, June

26, 1945. An adult of this ladybird also was observed at Wellington, Utah, June 14, 1945, feeding on a wingless aphid, *Capitophorus elongatus* Knlt., on rabbitbrush, *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*. An adult five-spotted ladybird also was found to be feeding on a pea aphid, *Macrosiphum pisi* (Kalt.), in net sweepings made in an alfalfa field at Freemont, in Wayne County, Utah, on July 10, 1943. In the same net, an *Orius tricolor* Wh. was feeding on a winged western flower thrips, *Frankliniella moultoni* Hd., which was quite abundant in the field. At Amalga, Utah, June 27, 1938, ladybird adults and larvae, syrphid larvae and other predators of aphids were moderately abundant in a field of canning peas which was suffering pea aphid injury. Both a five-spotted and a convergent ladybird beetle were observed to feed on pea aphids. At Avon, Utah, both these ladybird beetles and also ladybird larvae were moderately abundant on July 17, 1945, on sugar-beets raised for seed and on which the green peach aphid, *Myzus persicae* (Sulzer), was moderately abundant. Here an adult five-spotted ladybird was found to be eating a winged *persicae*, while at Cedar City, Utah, on July 3, 1946, an adult specimen of this predator species fed on a mature wingless hollyhock aphid, *Macrosiphum coesigi* Knlt. Ladybird beetles of several species were present among a heavy infestation of this injurious aphid. At Axtell, Utah, May 14, 1943, a five-spotted ladybird was observed to be eating a small alfalfa weevil larva. A convergent ladybird, *H. convergens* Guerin, was eating a *Capitophorus elongatus* on *Chrysothamnus*, ten miles north of Panguitch, Utah, June 28, 1945. Aphids of this species were abundant and three species of ladybird beetles were present on this infested rabbitbrush. An adult *Coccinella transversoguttata* Fald. was found while feeding on an *Aphis helianthi* Monell on a sunflower leaf at La Point, Utah. An *Anatis lecontei* Csy., collected in Logan Canyon, July 5, 1943, ate 399 pea aphids in nine days, with a maximum of 78 fourth instar *Mac. pisi* eaten in one day.

The two-spotted ladybird beetle, *Adalia bipunctata* (L.), was observed to feed on the following insects: *Capitophorus elongatus* on *Chrysothamnus nauseosus* at Circleville, Utah, July 11, 1942;

on *Myzocallis tiliae* (L.), on *Tilia americana* at Brigham City, Utah, June 21, 1943; on *Macrosiphum coessigi* on heavily infested hollyhock plants which apparently had been stunted by the severe aphid attack, at Provo, Utah, July 16, 1946, and again to be eating an aphid of the same species at Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, July 27, 1946; and *Phorodon menthae* on ditchbank spearmint at North Farmington, Utah, July 9, 1947. For several weeks this *Mentha spicata* was heavily infested with this little aphid which in turn was attacked by numerous larval and adult ladybird beetles of several species, as well as by large numbers of *Orius tristicolor*, besides fewer *Anthocoris melanocerus* Reuter, and syrphid and aphid-lion larvae.

An *Adalia frigida* (Schw.), collected at Echo, Utah, June 29, 1943, was brought into the college laboratory. Although offered 19 fourth-instar pea aphids, it ate only one and died on the third day.

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### Obtaining, Reading and Filing Microfilm

By KATHRYN M. SOMMERMAN, Washington, D. C.

A film library seems to be the solution to some of the difficulties I have encountered in taxonomic work in entomology. In many instances I have found it impossible to procure reprints of needed articles and in some cases I have not been able to obtain journals from the library, or often they are in use when needed.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington 25, D. C. has a Photocopying Service for private individuals. Articles are furnished on 35 mm. film, or as photoprints. Request forms for Photocopying Service are mailed upon request. A separate Request Form is required for each article. The completed forms (as complete as possible) giving: "Author, Title, Periodical Title, Volume, No., Date and Pages inclusive" are mailed to the Library along with Library Coupons, Check or Money Order. When ordering, I request the numbers under which the order is processed, which makes it easy to keep track of the film because it is not always all returned at one time. It is also convenient to refer to back orders by num-