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A New Prey Record for *Cerceris Fumipennis* Say (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae: Cercerini)

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From late August through September, 1975, adults of a species of *Anaphes* were repeatedly reared from eggs of *Parydra* sp., probably *P. quadrituberculata* Loew (Diptera: Ephydriidae). Observations were made from eggs collected along a drainage ditch in Portage Co., Ohio.

The ephydrid eggs had been deposited on reeds, stones, and other objects which protruded above the mud shores bordering the ditch. The eggs were covered with a white to slightly green granulose coating composed of diatoms. The female applied this protective coating by defecating over the eggs following oviposition. The eggs measured approximately 0.84 mm by 0.24 mm and were deposited conterminously in clutches of 1 to 15, with 4 to 5 being the mean clutch size. Eggs normally hatched in 2 to 3 days with *Parydra* larvae escaping the egg chorion via a small apical opening. Adult wasps emerged from parasitized eggs through an enlarged circular opening made in the dorsal surface of the egg apex.

Adult wasps emerged on five separate dates from *Parydra* sp. eggs collected 22 August 1975 and 12 September 1975. Assuming that the eggs had been parasitized shortly before we collected them, the larval-pupal development of *Anaphes* sp. required 7 to 15 days, with 11.4 days being the mean development period.

These rearings represent the second record of the genus *Anaphes* parasitizing the eggs of Diptera. The rearings also represent a subordinal host extension from Nematocera, family Tipulidae, to Cyclorrhapha, family Ephydriidae.

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LITERATURE CITED

Bakkendorf, O. 1971. Description of *Oligosita tominici* n.sp. (Hym., Trichogrammatidae) and notes on the hosts of *Anagrus atomus* (L.) and *Anaphes autumnalis* Foerster (Hym. Mymaridae). Entomophaga 16:363-366.

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A NEW PREY RECORD FOR *CERCERIS FUMIPENNIS* SAY (HYMENOPTERA: SPHECIDAE: CERCERINI)

The sphecid wasp tribe Cercerini is comprised of the genera *Cerceris* and *Eucerceris*, the former being widely distributed and the latter restricted to North America. All species of *Eucerceris* for which prey records have been determined utilize snout beetles or weevils (Curculionidae) to feed the young. In North America, known prey records for *Cerceris* include members of the beetle families Buprestidae, Tenebrionidae, Chrysomelidae, Bruchidae, and Curculionidae. Some European members of the genus have been reported to provision the nests with other hymenopterans (e.g. solitary bees of the families Halictidae and Andrenidae) in addition to beetles.

An adult female of the solitary wasp, *Cerceris fumipennis* Say was collected in the Rose Lake Wildlife Experiment Station area in Clinton County, Michigan on 15 July 1973, as she flew along a sandy road. At the time of collection she was carrying an adult male of the buprestid, *Buprestis maculativentris* Say. To the author's knowledge, this is

the first record of *C. fumipennis* utilizing this particular species of buprestid, presumably to provision the nest. Previously recorded prey records for this and other species of the Cercerini have been synthesized by Scullen and Wolf (1969, Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer. 62:209-214). The prey records for *fumipennis* include seven genera of Buprestidae representing 25 species, as well as single records of a chrysomelid (*Chlamisus* sp.) and curculionid (*Conotrachelus* sp.).

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ERYNNIS FUNERALIS (LEPIDOPTERA: HESPERIIDAE) AND
POLYGONIA ZEPHYRUS (LEPIDOPTERA: NYMPHALIDAE)
IN INDIANA: NEW STATE RECORDS

On July 1, 1975, while collecting 18 *Pieris napi oleracea* (Harris) in the famous tamarack bog near Mongo, LaGrange Co., Indiana, I collected a somewhat worn male *Erynnis funeralis* Scudder & Burgess when it was resting on the ground in an area between the bog and a woods. This essentially western species was identified by Dr. John M. Burns, Associate Curator of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., where the specimen has been deposited. *Erynnis funeralis* is the only Indiana species having distinct white fringes on the borders of its hind wings.

A female in perfect condition of an even rarer western species, *Polygonia zephyrus* Edwards, was netted by me on September 1, 1975, 3½ miles east of Silver Lake, Indiana, off Road 14 and the County Farm Road, in a wooded area of southern Kosciusko Co. The specimen was identified by Dr. Cyril F. dos Passos of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. In the United States the normal range of *zephyrus* is west of the Great Plains.

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BOOK REVIEWS

LES CARABIDAE DU QUEBEC ET DU LABRADOR. André Larochelle, Dept. de Biologie du Collège Bourget, Rigaud, Québec. Bull. 1:1-255. 1975. \$15.00 Canadian.

This work is advertised as a catalog of the Carabidae of Quebec, with annotations concerning distribution and bionomics of the various Quebec species. Mr. Larochelle's long range plan is aimed at a complete study of "the ecology, the biology, and the dynamics of those marvelous insects." This, therefore, appears to be the first part of a set of papers similar to Carl Lindroth's studies of Newfoundland carabids (Lindroth, 1955, 1963).

As exemplified by Larochelle's previous articles, the present work contains thorough bibliographic and museum based research with respect to the cataloging of capture localities within Quebec. Beyond the information concerning specific localities, little concerning overwintering stages and habitat preferences is included here that could not be found in other standard papers on nearctic carabids.

The species names are first listed phylogenetically without annotations, followed by an annotated alphabetical list. The alphabetical format separates closely related genera,