

elytral sculpture and to the relatively narrow and small body shape.

Distribution: The species is at present known only from the Panama Canal Zone. It is probably more widely distributed in Central America.

Bionomics: Nothing is known about the habits of this species.

The species belongs to the *impressum* group (Smetana, in press); however, it seems to be rather isolated there due to the fact that the 6th and 7th elytral striae are only vaguely developed and inconspicuous. The species can be distinguished very easily from all New World species of this genus by the very fine and superficial elytral sculpture, and by the indistinct elytral striae 6 and 7 in particular. It cannot be confused with any other New World species.

The 2 New World species of *Cryptopleurum*, occurring south of the United States border, can be distinguished as follows:

- 1 (2) Elytral striae 6 and 7 distinct. Punctuation of elevated middle portion of metasternum moderately coarse and dense. Aedoeagus and genital segment as in Figs. 1-3. Length 1.50-1.60mm. Mexico and Southern Arizona. *C. impressum*
- 2 (1) Elytral striae 6 and 7 indistinct, 6th stria rudimentary, formed only by few punctures. Punctuation of elevated middle portion of metasternum fine and sparse. Aedoeagus and genital segment as in Figs. 4-6. Length 1.25-1.30mm. Panama Canal Zone.
 *C. tenue*

Literature Cited

- Smetana, A. Revision of the subfamily Sphaeridiinae of America north of Mexico (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae). Mem. Ent. Soc. Canada, in press.

SCIENTIFIC NOTE

Prey Specificity in Clypeadon (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae).—In 1962 (Behaviour, 19: 239-260) I reported that each species of *Clypeadon* appears to prey upon only one species of harvester ant, sometimes rejecting other species in the close vicinity. The following new records may be of interest. In Larimer Co., Colorado, *C. laticinctus* (Cresson) appears to prey only on worker *Pogonomyrmex occidentalis* Cresson (as it does elsewhere), hardly a surprising fact since these are the only members of their respective genera occurring in north central Colorado. At Hasty, Bent Co., in southeastern Colorado, I have taken *C. dreisbachi* Bohart capturing worker *P. rugosus* Emery at their nest entrances, thus confirming a similar record from Zacatecas, Mexico. At Tornillo, El Paso Co., Texas, in May 1974, I took a female *C. utahensis* (Baker) taking workers at a nest entrance of *P. californicus* (Buckley). This wasp had previously been reported preying upon *P. barbatus* (Smith) in California. The Texas record is from the eastern extremity of the range of both wasp and prey, and it is possible that in this area *C. utahensis* replaces the usual predators on *P. californicus* (e.g. *Listropygia bechteli* Bohart). I am indebted to Dr. R. M. Bohart for identifying the *Clypeadon* and to Dr. A. C. Cole for identifying the *Pogonomyrmex*. — **HOWARD E. EVANS**, Department of Zoology and Entomology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.