south El Arco Mine, Lower California, June 23, 1938 (Michelbacher and Ross). The holotype and eleven paratypes have been deposited in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, six paratypes with the California Insect Survey and seven paratypes with the U.S. National Museum.

In addition to the species described above, the following should be placed in the genus *Acanthetropis: Brachycistis idiotes* Cockerell, *B. noctivaga* Bradley, *B. normalis* Bradley and *B. aequalis* Fox (new combinations).

NESTING HABIT AND PREY RECORD OF HARPACTOSTIGMA (ARCESILAS) LAMINIFERUM (FOX)

(Hymenoptera:Sphecidae)

On July 2, 1957, while collecting along a highway cut above the Salmon River approximately three miles southeast of Whitebird, Idaho County, Idaho, the writer observed a single female of *Harpactostigma (Arcesilas) laminiferum* (Fox) (det. K. V. Krombein) in flight transporting an unidentified prey. The wasp alighted on the vertical face of a clay bank and entered a small crack. This crack was carefully enlarged and near the bottom a tunnel opening approximately one-quarter inch in diameter was found. While the tunnel was being exposed the wasp appeared and was captured. Further excavation revealed the tunnel to be approximately seven inches long, extending downward for most of its length then curving to the right and terminating in a cell about twice the tunnel diameter.

Within the cell were five nymphal and one adult *Scolops*. Unfortunately, the adult Fulgorid was not intact, and it and the nymphs could be recognized only to genus. However, from comparisons with identified material known or likely to occur in Idaho the specimens appeared to be *Scolops hesperius* Uhler, according to Richard C. Froeschner.

Since the adult *Scolops* was found in a damaged condition lacking head, prothorax, and some appendages even in the absence of larvae of *H. laminiferum* the use of adult *Scolops* as prey by this wasp is questionable. However, the presence in the nest of five *Scolops* nymphs, apparently paralyzed but otherwise in good condition, serves as a valid prey record.

The above note is significant since, to the writer's knowledge, this represents the first record of prey preference by a member of this genus.—ARTHUR R. GITTINS, *University of Idaho, Moscow.*