

are any that I have." (This was in direct reply to my question, suggested by Dr. Holland, who was confident they had been greased and cleaned.) "I do not notice this shiny surface especially in the males; they are all fulvous, and none show melanism. All the females tend to obscurity, and more than half are about as melanic as those sent you, one or two perhaps a little darker. Some few are clear enough for the fixed lines to show. This form does not at all frequent the same localities as *Chariclea*, which only occurs below timber, so far as I know."

Alberta is wholly unlike any member of the group known to me. It does not at all agree with *Chariclea*, var. *obscurata* McLachlan.

In the delicacy of its markings the male is nearer *Helena* than *Chariclea*, but these are interrupted and reduced. *Helena* is an alpine species, and found above timber line. But it retains at every elevation which it frequents the same features. The examples under view are larger than any *Helena*, and equal the largest *Chariclea*.

NOTES ON SIGALPHUS CURCULIONIS AND SIGALPHUS CANADENSIS.

BY C. P. GILLETTE, AMES, IOWA.

I reared from *Conotrachelus nenuphar* last summer a number of parasites, which were determined for me by Dr. Riley as *Sigalphus curculionis* Fitch, and *S. curculionis*, var. *rufus*. Full descriptions of both of these may be found on page 27 of Riley's Third Missouri Report, and upon page 67 of the Supplement to the Missouri Reports.

The variety *rufus* appeared much more abundant than *curculionis* in my breeding cages the past summer. These two forms differ so much from one another, and in some respects, especially in the number of joints of the antennæ, from Riley's descriptions, that I have made the following notes upon them:—

Three females of the dark form, bred by myself, and two males loaned me by Prof. Osborn, have the ocelli in every case, not touching, but distinctly separated. The two males have respectively 29 and 30 joints in the antennæ. Two of the females have 29 joints each, and one 28 joints in the antennæ. The largest female measures just .14, and the males