

Lasioptera ephedricola, n. sp.—Gall a resinous elongate lateral brown swelling of a twig of *Ephedra trifurca*. Flies emerge second week of March.

♂. Similar to *L. ephedrae*, but abdomen with basal and apical white bands on the fifth segment, but otherwise hardly banded. Legs dark brown. Costa without a white spot. ♀. Costa black, with a white mark; thorax with three black vittæ joined in front; abdomen with ten white spots. Antennæ: ♂, 2 + 18 jointed; ♀, 2 + 20 jointed.

The anchor-process of the larva resembles that figured by Rübsaamen, in Bull. Soc. Nat., Moscow, 1895, Plate XVI., Fig. 25, but it differs in detail, being broader and shorter, with the two processes of the head only about half as long, and at least twice as far apart. The sides of the head are also much more bulging. (The anchor-process of *Lasioptera Willistoni* differs from both of these in having a large quadrate elevation between the processes.)

Hab.—Mesilla Park, N. M., 1900.

Cecidomyia, n. sp.—Galls on *Lycium Torreyi*. ♀. Eyes united on vertex; antennæ 2 + 15 jointed; head and thoracic dorsum very dark brown, abdomen mostly crimson; legs and antennæ very dark brown. Mesilla Park, N. M.

Cecidomyia, n. sp.—In dry stems of *Amarantus Palmeri*, not forming a distinct gall. Larva orange; anchor-process with the head terminating in two large sharp teeth, and the sides of the head produced into long sharp teeth. Adult unknown. Mesilla Park, N. M.

BOOK NOTICE.

FOSSILE SCHMETTERLINGE UND DER SCHMETTERLINGSFLUGEL, by A. Radcliffe Grote. Verhandl. der K. K. Zool.-bot. Gesellschaft in Wien, Heft 9, Jahrgang, 1901. With figure in text.

The author alludes to a general difficulty in tracing descent, arising out of the movements of animals. The butterflies had a special cause for such shifting of territory at the time of the glacial epochs; as previously shown by the author before the Am. Ass. Adv. Sci. in 1875, the effect of these migrations may be traced in the geographical distribution of *Œneis semidea* at the present time. Not only the obscurity of the fossil remains of Lepidoptera, but a want of detailed knowledge of the neuration itself, made the earlier determinations uncertain; the wings are often the best preserved portions of fossil specimens and thus the importance of their close study becomes obvious. The author recapitulates his