vure not on a line with the intercubital nervure, but received by the second cubital cell near its basal corner; interno-discoidal cell slightly shorter than the externo-discoidal; legs pale yellowish-ferruginous, tarsi paler, their terminal joint black, apex of posterior femora above, tips of their tarsi and near their base, dusky; abdomen smooth and polished, first segment slender, black, finely and longitudinally aciculated; second segment pale luteous; third and following segments more or less blackish; ovipositor generally as long or longer than first abdominal segment, sometimes nearly as long as abdomen. Length .16 inch.

J.—Antennæ longer and more or less dusky or blackish above; occiput blackish; thorax generally entirely black, except more or less of prothorax and sometimes the scutellum; legs sometimes uniformly pale honey-yellow; the tarsi generally more or less dusky; third and following abdominal segments black. Length .14—.16 inch.

8. Perilitus humilis. N. sp.— \(\, \).—Black; mouth, palpi and antennæ ferruginous, the latter dusky above, short, with close set joints; face and cheeks piceous; metathorax rugose; tegulæ pale yellowish; wings hyaline, iridescent, nervures and stigma fuscous; second cubital cell quadrate, recurrent nervure on a line and confluent with the intercubital nervure; interno-discoidal cell shorter at base than the externo-discoidal; legs pale honey-yellow, posterior pair more or less dusky, base of posterior tibiæ pale; abdomen black, second segment pale honey-yellow; ovipositor as long as thorax and abdomen together. Length .14 inch.

Hab.—Illinois. Closely allied to dimidiatus, but distinct by the black head and shorter antennal joints.

ABBOTT'S NOTES ON GEORGIAN BUTTERFLIES.

BY SAMUEL H. SCUDDER, BOSTON, MASS.
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*XVI., 274.—Turnus. Feeds on the ash figured (trifoliata), and on swamp ash (Fraxinus platycarpa? A.W.C.); chrysalis June 20, gave imago July 4.