

Small Torymids were present; one had been captured by a Thomisid spider.

## COLEOPTERA.

*Desmoris constrictus* Say. Grey sunflower weevils were in some numbers; I did not feel sure on casual inspection that they were identical with our Colorado *D. constrictus*, but Mr. H. C. Fall kindly informs me that they belong to that species.

A single *Diabrotica* was seen.

## LEPIDOPTERA.

*Eupithecia* sp. Small yellow geometrid larvæ were common on the flower heads, feeding on the rays, which they resembled in colour. I bred from one of them a small *Eupithecia*, not yet determined. This is the best example of a specially adapted insect apparently peculiar to the Pacific Coast region, in the series. It may however, have lived originally on one of the native yellow-rayed compositæ.

A single *Pyrameis* was seen on the flowers, but no other butterflies.

## HEMIPTERA.

*Acholla tabida* Stal. Common; one had captured a small *Halictus*.

Determined with the aid of advice from Dr. Van Duzee.

*Lygus pratensis* L. One.

The absence of *Phymata* was noteworthy.

An aphid of the genus *Macrosiphum* was abundant on the sunflowers in one place. I referred specimens to the University of California, and Mr. Swain, who examined them, considers them "nearest to *M. sonchi* L." They are, however, certainly not *M. sonchi*. *Chrysopa* eggs were found on the aphid-infested plants.

## ARACHNIDA.

Spiders, which were numerous on the flowers, included the following, kindly determined by Dr. N. Banks:

*Icius vitis* Cockerell (Attidæ). Common.

*Chiracanthium inclusum* Hentz (Clubionidæ).

*Tetragnatha laboriosa* Hentz. (Tetragnathidæ.)

*Runcinia aleatoria* Hentz (Thomisidæ.)

*Misumana diegoi* Keyserling (Thomisidæ.)

The last is a special Californian form, represented, however, by a similar species in Colorado. The first is very widely dis-