silvery cinereous, with two narrow concolorous median vittæ reaching scutellum, humeri and pleuræ silvery-white; scutellum pale testaceous. Abdomen pale yellowish rufous, silvery-pollinose, with a median black vitta which widens over most of third segment and all of anal; second segment with a lateral macrochæta and a median marginal pair, third and anal segments with a marginal row; venter pale yellowish at base, darker toward anus. Legs pale yellowish, tarsi blackish, femora and tibiæ hairy and slightly bristly; claws and pulvilli very short. Wings grayish-hyaline; first, third and fifth veins spined their whole length, except tips of two latter; apical cell narrowly open exactly in tip of wing, fourth vein roundly curved at bend, hind cross-vein slightly nearer to small cross-vein than to bend of fourth; tegulæ nearly pure white, halteres yellow.

Length of body, 4 mm.; of wing, 3½ mm.

Described from one specimen; Washington, D. C., August.

Myobia diadema, Wd.

Mr. v. d. Wulp (Biol. C.-A. Dipt., II.) describes this species as having the epistoma "slightly prominent". A ♂ specimen from N. Y. (Comstock), which I refer to this species, has the front golden like the thorax, the face silvery, and the oral margin or epistoma is what I should call "very prominent".

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GETTING BUTTERFLY EGGS.

BY W. G. WRIGHT, SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

It is generally understood, I believe, that to get eggs the requisite plant must be also enclosed in the gauze bag with the female insect. Such is often, but not always the fact, and it will lighten the labours of the biologist and simplify his methods if a more correct statement be made. That one genus of butterflies should not use or require living plants to receive their eggs, while others will fret and die without ovipositing if their peculiar plant be withheld, indicates a relationship, or gives a hint as to grouping of genera upon natural lines. But if so, it plays havoc with existing groupings, and will cause the arbitrary to give place to the natural when these things become better understood.

The genera of butterflies, with the living forms of which I am acquainted, and of which the females do not require plants in ovipositing, are as follows:—Parnassius, Argynnis, Euptoieta, Neonympha, Cœ-