

San Domingo. The eyes, as restored, show two horizontal green stripes on a greenish purplish background.

TABANUS ANNULATUS Say.

A specimen from Louisiana agrees very well with Wiedemann's description, though it does not have the dark abdomen as Say describes.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1886.

PREPARED BY PROF. F. H. SNOW, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, FROM OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT LAWRENCE.

The year 1886 was marked by an excessively cold January, a long, hot summer, a dry atmosphere, light winds, and clear skies. But the most remarkable characteristic of the year was the very light rainfall of its second half. Up to the 1st of July the rainfall was only 1.79 inches below the average, but for the remainder of the year there was a deficiency of 9.23 inches, the total precipitation being less than half the normal amount. Although the total rainfall was much less than in any previous year of our record, the copious rains of the first six months secured good crops of wheat and half crops of corn in the districts most seriously affected by the drouth.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean temperature of the year 52.96° , which is $.04^{\circ}$ above the mean of the eighteen preceding years. The highest temperature was 105° , on August 16th; the lowest was 18° below zero, on the 9th of January, giving a range of 123° . Mean at 7 A. M., 47.13° ; at 2 P. M., 62.16° ; at 9 P. M., 51.28° .

Mean temperature of the winter months 23.33° , which is 5.88° below the average winter temperature; of the spring 54.57° , which is $.96^{\circ}$ above the average; of the summer 76.80° , which is $.96^{\circ}$ above the average; of the autumn 57.17° , which is 3.39° above the average.

The warmest month of the year was July, with mean temperature 79.54° ; the warmest week was August 11th to 17th, mean 86.93° ; the warmest day was August 16th, mean 90.62° . The mercury reached or exceeded 90° on 53 days, (13 more than the average number,) viz.: two in May, three in June, twenty-one in July, eighteen in August, and nine in September. There were five days on which the temperature exceeded 100° —one in July and four in August.

The coldest month was January, with mean temperature 14.32° ; the coldest week was January 6th to 12th, mean temperature $.61^{\circ}$ below zero; the coldest day was January 8th, mean 12.75° below zero. The mercury fell below zero on 16 days, of which 10 were in January, 3 in February, and 3 in December.

The last hoar frost of spring was on April 27th; the first hoar frost of autumn was on October 1st; giving an interval of 155 days, or over 5 months, entirely without frost. This is precisely the average interval.

The last severe frost of spring was on April 5th; the first severe frost of autumn was on the 27th of October; giving an interval of 203 days, or nearly 7 months, without severe frost. The average interval is 198 days. No frosts during spring and autumn caused damage to crops of grain and fruit, but the low temperatures of January were universally destructive to peach buds.

RAIN.

The entire rainfall, including melted snow, was 24.25 inches, which was 11.02 inches below the annual average. Either rain or snow, or both, in measurable quan-