

inner spines rather blunt; wings violaceous, sub-hyaline, less obscure at apex, a large darker spot below stigma covering marginal and the upper half of all the submarginal cells; under wings with but one middle cell.

Maine, N. Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, N. W. Ter. (Say), Illinois, English River (Smithsonian Institution).

This is probably the same with *H. pectoralis*, Leach, from which it differs only in the color of the wings and the black ovipositor sheaths, which Say calls the "tail black."

Cat. of the Tenthredinidæ and Uroceridæ of N. Am., by Edward Norton, from Trans. of Am. Ent. Soc. 1867-9, page 40.

It was not till the first week in August that the insect appeared in its natural haunts. At that time I found, along the St. Louis Road, great numbers of the flies which had been trodden under foot by the passers by. These flies were somewhat larger than those I had succeeded in raising; but there could be no doubt as to the identity of species. This autumn the larvæ have been again abundant, but not more so, as far as I can judge, than they were last year.

THE COCCIDÆ IN THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BY DR. H. A. HAGEN.

Having newly arranged the Coccidæ of our collection, which have been named by Prof. J. H. Comstock, I compared them with the Professor's Catalogue for 1883, and ascertained the presence of two-thirds of the 168 numbers enumerated. I find that only 27 N. Amer. species are wanting. Among the insects received in the collection of the Peabody Academy is *Lecanium tilia*, A. Fitch, from Mt. Carroll, Ill., by Mr. Shimer, very probably identical with A. Fitch's species, and *Lecanium tulipifera*, Cook, by typical specimens. A certain number is not yet determined, also the later accessions have not been put in the collection. There are some European types of importance. Two of Prof. Ratzeburg's are not published; *C. variolosus* is believed by Prof. Comstock to be the No. 122, *A. quercicola*, Bouché; the other is *C. conchatus*, both from the European oak. I am always eager to make the collection of this family more complete. Perhaps it is not out of place to say that the Phytotocecidia in the collection has been enlarged by European and American species.