

As it will be seen from the above description of the larvæ, these were much different from those of *incorrupta* received from Mr. Marmont.

VITTATA.—Another mature larva of this species came into the writer's hands the past season. This was found at Ottawa by Mr. J. W. Baldwin, under a piece of stone, on April 20. This larva answered in every way to the description which appeared in June, 1903, in the above-mentioned article, and no additional characters were observed.

On April 27 it spun a few threads of silk, and by the 29th had woven a slender cocoon. By the morning of May 1 it had changed to pupa. The moth, a ♂, emerged May 26. This larva had doubtless hibernated in the mature stage.

A NEW SUBAPTEROUS TIPULID FROM NEW MEXICO.

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Over a year ago the writer received from Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell, for naming, a pair of Tipulids with aborted wings, taken on the summit of the Las Vegas Mts., in New Mexico. I suspected that they belonged to some normally long-winged form, but repeated comparisons have failed to convince me that they belong to any of those represented in the National Museum. They closely resemble *Limnophila costata*, Coq., which also inhabits high altitudes in the same region, but the joints of the antennæ are much shorter and broader, besides other differences. The 16-jointed antennæ, absence of a frontal gibbosity, the comparatively short terminal joint of the palpi, glabrous eyes and spurred tibæ seem to ally this form more to the genus *Limnophila* than to any other genus known to me. As Prof. Cockerell wishes to refer to it in a forthcoming paper, the new form may be characterized as follows:

Limnophila? aspidoptera, n. sp.—Black, the bases of the antennæ, mouth-parts, sutures of thorax, lateral margins of abdomen, stems of halteres, bases of the femora, tibæ and tarsi, ovipositor of female and inner portion of male hypopygium, yellow. Head and body gray pruinose, unmarked. Antennæ reaching to base of wings, rather robust, the second joint less than twice as long as wide, the fourth slightly wider than long, the following joints becoming successively longer than wide. Wings aborted, slightly shorter than the halteres, yellow on the basal half, the remainder chiefly brown. Halteres considerably elongated. Male claspers consist of a fleshy basal piece, to the inner side of which is attached a three-pronged, chitinous process. Ovipositor of female of nearly a uniform width, curved toward the apex, the latter bluntly rounded.

Length 11 mm. A specimen of each sex collected June 28. Type No. 9033, U. S. National Museum.

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