

species being in the collections of the U.S. National Museum has led to a re-examination of them and the characters given show them to be abundantly distinct. In view of these characters, what Messrs. Swenk and Cockerell had under the name *ornatipes* is somewhat of a mystery.

Panurginus ornatipes Cresson.—Male type: Process of labrum emarginate; punctures covering clypeus; punctures of mesoscutum small, sparse, at median anterior margin the punctures more sparse than at sides; a yellow stripe exteriorly on middle tibiae (hind tibiae missing, but in a specimen from Paris, Texas, which is certainly conspecific with the type, the hind tibiae have a similar stripe); wings yellowish and slightly dusky.

Panurginus nebrascensis Crawford.—Male type: Process of labrum rounded apically, punctures covering clypeus; punctures of mesoscutum, large, close, at anterior ends of parapsidal furrows separated from each other by about the diameter of a puncture; punctures at median anterior margin of mesoscutum finer and crowded; middle and hind tibiae completely annulate with black; wings dusky, more so apically.

Panurginus boylei Cockerell.—Male type: Process of labrum emarginate apically; clypeus with a median impunctured space which has a median depressed line; punctures of mesoscutum as large as in *nebrascensis* but not crowded along anterior median margin; middle and hind tibiae completely annulate with black; wings slightly yellowish.

NOTE ON VANESSA CALIFORNICA AT PEACHLAND, B. C. IN 1912.

BY J. B. WALLIS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

A somewhat remarkable visitation of *Vanessa californica* came to my notice when in Peachland, B. C., during July, 1912.

Almost immediately on my arrival I was questioned concerning a caterpillar (descriptions decidedly remarkable!) which had occurred in such numbers as to defoliate its food-plant, and had been compelled to migrate by thousands. I was also told of the appearance, in very large numbers, of a brown butterfly which was believed to be connected with the "worms."

In neither of my two previous visits (1907-9) had *californica* been seen, so I was quite at a loss to place a caterpillar whose food-plant was *Ceanothus* sp.

Next day the problem was solved. On going a mile or two into the hills, *californica* was found in very great numbers. There must have been many thousands of them, and in favored spots they almost filled the air. Being in a wagon, I made little effort to secure specimens, although five were taken at one almost aimless sweep of the net.

December, 1912