

Synchlœ australis and *lanceolata* are Transition Zone species; *lanceolata* belongs to the Sierra Nevadan faunal area, while *australis* belongs to the Southern Sierran. The relation of these forms to the evolution of the physiography of the country will be undertaken at some future time.

Mr. E. K. Harvey, of Los Angeles, has four specimens of *australis* in his collection captured in Eaton Cañon in the San Gabriel Mountains, on the following dates: March 16 and 21, 1901, and April 21, 1899. Three males and one female. Mr. Harvey has noticed the striking differences between these and specimens of typical *lanceolata* which he possesses from Siskiyou county and Placer county.

W. G. Wright, in his "Butterflies of the West Coast," refers to this species as the southern form of *lanceolata*; he does not refer to the distinctive characters of the under side, only saying that the apices are a little darker. He figures only the upper side, his specimens being from "City Creek, Cal.," near San Bernardino. The localities in Mr. Wright's book are very vague and indefinite, his descriptions likewise, all of which lessen the value of the book.

In conclusion, I will give in synoptical form the characters of these two species, to help in their readier discrimination:

1. Discal spot crescent shaped; apical shading comparatively obscure; under side of secondaries wood brown and ochre yellow; white dash large.....*lanceolata*, Bdv.
2. Discal spot straight; apical shading very intense; under side of secondaries drab or hair-brown; white dash comparatively small.....*australis*, n. sp.

ON SOME APPARENTLY NEW CECIDOMYIIDÆ.

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Cecidomyia (?) *collinsoniæ*, sp. nov.—*Larva*.—White, broad and rounded. Anal segment somewhat truncate, with the sides rounded. Breast-bone or anchor process very broad at the apex, and with two widely-separated lateral, short projections, the part between them even. Basal portion of breast-bone not visible. Length, 2 mm.; width, .75 mm.

Gall.—Green, onion-shaped, pubescent, succulent, thick walled, with a narrow larval chamber inside containing a single larva. Length, 4-7 mm.; width, 3.50-5 mm.

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