

*Pupa* about 680  $\mu$  long, white, slightly suffused with ochraceous dorsally, especially the operculum, or with a distinct suffused orange patch; sides vertical, striate, margin minutely crenulate; a pair of short caudal filaments; fringe consisting of a series of curled, glassy transparent rods, about 8c-100  $\mu$  long, very easily deciduous, and always inconspicuous, so that an old pupa seems to be without a fringe; vasiform orifice normal, emarginate at apex, about 52  $\mu$  long; operculum very broad and low, about half length of vasiform orifice; lingua broad and rounded, with one notch on each side of the portion projecting beyond the operculum, and the usual apical bristles; in the subdorsal region there is on each side a series (one to each segment) of large round pores, practically as in *A. iridescens*, but beyond these, near the margin, are numerous irregularly-placed smaller circular hyaline pores, resembling the subdorsal pores of *A. glacialis*. The structure of the vasiform orifice and appendages is nearly as in *A. spiraeoides*, except that in the latter the apex of the orifice is entire, and the bristles of the lingua project. In the last-mentioned characters the new species resembles *A. Waldeni*. The spotted wings recall those of *A. Fitchi*.

*Hab.*—Boulder, Colorado, Aug. 13, 1910.

#### NOTE ON *PLATEROS COCCINICOLLIS* FALL.

This species is described by Fall in Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., June, 1910, p. 139. The type is the *Plateros*, sp. nov., of the New Mexico list, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., June, 1907, p. 181. Mr. Fall also cites "Boulder, Colorado," but the specimen referred to was collected by myself in Boulder Cañon, Sept., 1907, at 7,340 ft. altitude, *Tenebrioides occidentalis* Fall, t. c., p. 128, is the *T. sp. dub.* of the New Mexico list.

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#### LEPIDOPTEROUS GALLS ON SPECIES OF *SOLIDAGO*.

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A great deal of the work done in the science of cecidology has been accomplished by observers who have been more interested in the entomological than in the botanical aspect of the subject. As a consequence of this, the host-plants affected by the various galls, in many cases, have not been specifically determined. The fact, however, that each gall is restricted to certain species of host-plants makes this side of the science an interesting and important one.

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