

Male.—Is very like female; fork scales on nape more numerous; antennæ missing; palpi longer than proboscis and clubbed; unguis on fore and mid legs unequal, the larger uniserrate, the smaller simple and comparatively straight; hind legs missing. Wing-cells shorter in proportion, and the stems longer. Length, 3 mm.

Habitat, Carandaugan, Mindanas, Philippine Islands. Taken January 19, 1906.

Neither specimen is perfect, and the male especially is in bad shape, but there can be no reasonable doubt as to the genus, or that the species is new.

Described from one male and one female sent by Lieut. W. H. Duncan, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, with specimens of *Chamberlainii*; it is an extremely small mosquito, quite as small as *S. minuta*, Theob., or *S. Amesii*, Ludlow.

NOTES ON RECURVARIA GIBSONELLA, KEARF.

BY ARTHUR GIBSON, OTTAWA.

Early in May, 1905, I collected at Hull, Que., which is just across the Ottawa River from Ottawa, some very small larvæ, each one of which was enclosed within several leaves tied together at the tips of the branches of the common Juniper, *Juniperus communis*, L. From this material I reared three moths, which were submitted to Mr. W. D. Kearfott for examination. Deciding that they were new to science, he honoured me by describing them in the January, 1907, number of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST under the name of *Recurvaria Gibsonella*.

During the past season some further observations were made on the species. On April 27 I again visited the original locality, and found larvæ very abundant in their characteristic winter quarters. At that time of the year each larva was found in a small tube-like enclosure at the tips of the main branches and side twigs. As many as nine or ten leaves were drawn together and fastened strongly with silk, in the centre of which the nearly full-grown larva passed the winter. As these leaves are dead, or partly so, and discoloured, the hibernaculum is easily found after having once been seen.

In early May a number of localities at and adjacent to Ottawa, where the common Juniper is abundant, were visited, and in every instance larvæ were found in considerable numbers. The species is evidently a common one, and will doubtless be found in many places where the above plant is plentiful.

December, 1907.