

ceous with a greenish reflection; pygidial plate large and triangular; area of metathorax triangular, distinguished by absence of pubescence (the rest of metathorax covered with long dense hair), and minutely sericeous; hind trochanters and femora with a large curled floccus; basal joint of hind tarsi broad; tegulae red; wings hairy, venation peculiar; marginal cell obliquely truncate; first recurrent nervure joins second submarginal cell *near its base*; second recurrent meets *third* transverso-cubital nervure; second submarginal cell very broad, slightly larger than third; basal nervure falling some distance short of transverso-medial; joints of palpi short; flagellum red beneath, except first joint, last joint very shiny above.

The following notes relate to various insects:

*Dione vanilla.*

Some years ago I took a brightly-coloured form of this butterfly at San Diego, California. As it was obviously different from the insect of our Southern States, I took occasion to look it up in the British museum. I found that the Californian insect was the true *vanilla*, as found in Mexico and the West Indies; while the darker and somewhat differently marked insect familiar in the United States is a very good sub-species, to which the name *passifloræ*, Abb.-Sm., is applicable.

*Hemileuca sororia*, Hy. Edw.

I recently saw the type of this in the American Museum of Natural History. It is remarkably large and dark, with roseate hind wings. I do not think the New Mexico insect (*olivæ*) is conspecific.

*Lasioptera ephedrae*, Ckll.

Dr. D. T. MacDougal showed me galls of this species on *Ephedra trifurca*, which he collected on the sand dunes at San Felipe Bay, Lower California.

*Lecanium capense*, Walker.

The type in the British Museum shows that this is a *Diaspid*. I do not recognize the species, but it resembles a *Pseudoonidia*.

*Orthezia Americana*, Walker.

The type is missing from the British Museum, and a note where it should be states that it has been missing since Aug. 1874. Under these circumstances it will be quite impossible to recognize the species.

*Pogonomyrmex occidentalis*, Cresson.

Going west I first noticed the nests of this ant at Ruleton, Kansas. They probably are as indicative of the beginning of the arid region as anything one could mention.