

joints densely short golden-yellow pilose. Wings hyaline, small cross-vein at middle of discal cell, base of third submarginal cell at last fifth of distance between small cross-vein and apex of discal cell; costa not enlarged. On the anterior part of the second abdominal segment are many rather large, transversely-elliptical punctures, and similar punctures also occur on some of the other segments. Antennæ similar in structure to those of *pernicis*.

♀ same as the ♂, except that the pollen of the abdomen is darker, and the pile is shorter and sparser; ovipositor as long as the fifth, sixth and seventh abdominal segments taken together.

Length, 20 to 25 mm. Los Angeles County, Cal. Six males and four females.

#### NOTES ON COLLECTING SOME OF THE SMALLER SESIIDÆ IN THE LONDON (ENGLAND) DISTRICT.

The one most commonly met with is *S. tipuliformis*, and is to be found sunning itself on the leaves of the currant bushes at the time when the fruit is about two-thirds grown, and on a bright sunny morning about 10 o'clock, or afternoon about 4 o'clock, one can easily take from six to twelve in one or two hours. Once I found them assembling, and took some thirty or forty in a very short time. It is a little difficult to procure the larvæ, as they feed in the two-year-old wood, and, as this is the fruit-producing part, it is better not to cut it while the owner is about, and when you can cut, I have found so many blanks that the bushes have suffered more than the gain warranted.

The next species commonly met with is our red-banded one, *S. myopæformis*, feeding in the bark of apple trees (about six feet from the ground), and can generally be found in gardens where *Tipuliformis* is found. I have never seen this moth at rest, and though one can generally count on taking several in a morning, one must watch the trunks of the trees and find them flying round and round, evidently for depositing eggs; cutting out the larvæ without doing much damage to the tree is hard, as they feed just under the bark.

Our next commonest one is *S. culiciformis*. For this we must go to the woods where birch is common; so, taking the train down to Croydon, ten miles (about the end of April), a two-mile walk brings us to West Wickham Wood, one of our best in the South London district. We go through it till we find a part which was cut down two winters back;