

examined), at a height of about 80 to 100 ft. from the ground, were discovered several dozens of a Lace-wing fly, *Chrysopa*, sp.

The occurrence of all of these insects in so secure a resting-place may be accounted for from the fact that the sapwood had been eaten out by Borers. The woodpeckers in their search for food had punctured numerous holes in the outer bark, leaving an easy entrance for these small flies and moths to the dry chamber formed between the bark and the shrunken stem of the tree.

But the curious part of the whole circumstance was the relative positions of the species. Few specimens of *Lyonetia* were seen above 15 feet. The Gelechiidae and Tortricids were all closely associated at greater heights, and all the *Chrysopas* were in a comparatively small area and near the top of the tree, not a single specimen being discovered in either tree below the limit of 80 feet.

The date of the above trip was March 2nd, 1905; there was about two feet of snow on the ground, but a thaw having set in a few days previously no doubt accounted for the activity of many of the specimens taken.

The woodchopper tells me that nearly a mile away from the trees mentioned above, he found another tree, a dry Tamarack, with the same kinds of insects beneath the bark. He brought me several specimens in a cyanide bottle which I had given him. Again the Lace-wing flies, and the other moths associated with them, were at the top of the tree.

HYDROMETRA AUSTRALIS, SAY.

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Since my "Notes on *Hydrometra Martini*, Kirk.," in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST for January of this year, pages 12 to 15, I have had the opportunity of examining another specimen of Say's "var. *australis*," and study of it confirms the conclusions I then drew. It is unquestionably a good species and not merely a variety, and it affords me real pleasure to recognize a true *Hydrometra* of which Say is the author. The specimen to which I here refer is also a male and was taken by Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson, at Jacksonville, Florida. Since Say gives his locality as "Louisiana" and my specimen came from Thomasville, Georgia, the bug would seem to have quite an extended range along the Gulf of Mexico and on the warmer shores of the Atlantic Ocean. Lack of material, especially of females, makes it unwise to draw up an extended description at present, but it should be done in order to establish the species beyond peradventure.