

When we come to the genus *Cistogaster*, and find 8 new species, we may well be astonished. This genus has never before been turned up in Mexico, or anywhere in tropical America. Though most numerous in individuals in most parts of the United States, there were heretofore but 3 species to be distinguished, and these might easily all be considered but forms of a single variable species. Bearing this in mind, we are wholly unprepared for such a sudden increase in the number of species, and may well doubt their validity. With the single exception of the first species (*C. ruficornis*), they are probably all referable to the three already known species. From the description of *C. ruficornis*, I cannot resist the conclusion that Mr. van der Wulp has mistaken *Gymnosoma filiola*, Liv., for a *Cistogaster*.

Of course it is difficult, and to a certain extent uncertain, to judge of these forms from the brief diagnoses alone that have so far appeared. For this reason I feel called upon to delay the publication of Part I. of the Monograph of North American Tachinidæ, referred to in *Psyche*, Jan., 1893, until the Biologia supplement appears giving fuller descriptions of these species with drawings.

If any of the above comments prove to be erroneous in their conclusions, I shall be most happy to amend them.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE GRUBS OF CHRYSOMELA EXCLAMATIONIS.

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This species is quite common in New Mexico, where it feeds on the native sunflower (*Helianthus* sp.). On August 7, 1892, at Belen, N. Mex., I found the native *Helianthus annuus* badly infested with the adults and numerous light green grubs of this species, which were eating the leaves extensively. From these grubs the following description is drawn:—

*Larva* (about full grown)—Length,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 mm.; greatest width, 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; greatest thickness, 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; width of prothoracic segment, 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; of head,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Colour wholly light green, except head and legs, which are slightly tinged with brownish; eyes, antennæ and jaws, brown. Shape subpyriform, curvate, very strongly convex dorsally; slightly concave ventrally in lateral profile, but a little convex in longitudinal profile;