

wards, whilst the fifth one, separated a little from the others, points obliquely forwards.) The wing behind the fifth costal streak is a little darker than elsewhere, and some specimens may be said to have a large brownish apical spot. There is a dark brown hinder marginal line at the base of the ciliae, which are tipped with brown at the apex. The line of union of the white of the dorsal margin with the brown color of the wing is irregular, and in some specimens it is marked by distinct brownish spots, and sometimes the white of the dorsal margin contains behind the middle a narrow brown longitudinal line which passes obliquely down towards the apex.

*G. alnivorella* Cham.

I find a specimen of this species among a few species sent to me from Lake Villa, Utah, by Mr. J. D. Putnam.

*Helice palidochrella* Cham.

Though the larva is unknown, I am convinced that it feeds in some way upon *Gleditschia triacanthos*. In Kentucky it makes its appearance in the imago about the 15th of May, resting on the trunks of *Gleditschia* trees with the wings horizontal and a little divergent, and the head lowered and abdomen raised. Sometimes the fore wings are so densely dusted towards the apex as to give the appearance (to the inward edge) of a small brown spot lying along the base of the costal ciliae; the base of the costa is usually brown, and sometimes there is a small creamy patch on the wing before the first costal streak, which is a narrow triangle with the apex at the fold, and is sometimes margined before and around its apex with a creamy or pale ochreous color. The legs and abdomen are dark brown or blackish, annulate with white, and the anal tuft is white.

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CANADIAN HEMIPTERA WANTED.

At the request of our esteemed correspondent, Dr. White, we gladly find space for the following notice, and trust that during the coming season some of our energetic collectors will devote some attention to this order and aid Dr. White by sending him material.—Ed. C. E.