

of Say is readily distinguishable from *E. resedæ*, Panz. I have not compared the *Cymus*. Dr. Horváth in the second paper cited sets forth the distinguishing characteristics of the new species, and they need not be cited here.

As to the others, *Nezara vividula* is practically of world-wide distribution, and is said to occur in Florida, but I have never seen it from that section; *Zicrona coerulea* is credited to the Western States, but I have not yet succeeded in getting an example from this country; *Corizus crassicornis* and *Nysius thymi* also occur in this part of the country, but nothing short of an abundance of good material and a critical investigation could fix the fact beyond doubt.

I sincerely hope that the day is now at hand when American Entomologists will break the enslaving shackles of tradition and emerge from the frame of mind so akin to ancestor worship that seems to still obsess them. While we should respect the work of our predecessors, the pioneers in a sterile field, I fail to see the necessity of following in their footsteps, stepping cautiously into each footprint, like Indians on the warpath. It is really distressing, when expecting new light on an old subject, to meet with nothing but a repetition of the old errors which make the clear waters of science as murky as the ocean from the cuttle's ink.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF SAW-FLIES.

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The two following descriptions are offered at this time in order that the species may be properly recorded in the new list of New Jersey insect in course of preparation :

Pæcilostoma convexa, n. sp.—Body black, with the labrum, the clypeus, the angles of the pronotum, the tegulæ, the trochanters in part, the femora above more or less, and at apex, the front and middle tibiæ, more or less infuscated on the apical half, the tarsi at base, and an ovate spot on each side of each abdominal segment, white or brownish-white; the antennal fovea large, angled above; the antennal furrows entering the angle in the antennal fovea, punctiform adjacent to the antennæ, somewhat obsolete or broadly indicated on the front, becoming a fine line-like furrow opposite the lateral ocelli, becoming broader on the vertex and extending to the occiput; the median fovea small, well-like; situated

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