

females have the band undefined, cloudy. I see that occasionally in a dark *Semidea*, white spots are present in similar position on the under hind wing to that of this last-mentioned female *Subhyalina*.

FIELD NOTES FROM TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

BY H. F. WICKHAM, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

In the summer of 1892 I spent a month on the line of the Southern Pacific R. R., between Morgan City, Louisiana, and San Antonio, Texas. While the collecting was by no means of the best, a few notes may interest the readers of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST and give some idea of insect life in the Southern States during the hot months.

Morgan City lies to the west of New Orleans on the Atchafalaya River, in a country so flat that, as the natives say, "Water will only run as far as you dig a ditch for it." The neighbourhood is covered in great part by heavy woods, with a rank underbrush of poison oak, trumpet creeper and palmetto, the ground beneath all being, at the time of my visit, soaked with rains and dotted with innumerable pools of water in which mosquitoes were freely breeding. Along the edge of the woods I had to do the most of the collecting, as I found it quite an impossibility to brave the attacks of the mosquitoes and Tabanidæ in the depth of the forest.

The palmetto proved to be the plant best worth hunting over, and when I arrived on the twenty-second of June it was in bloom, or just going out in some cases. Where the flowers were fresh and sweet there were numbers of *Euphoria sepulchralis* and *Trichius delta*, the latter the less numerous and very hard to capture in the bright sunshine, though when cloudy weather prevailed they were much more sluggish. *Chauliognathus marginatus* occurred on the flowers in numbers, but it was not considered worth while to take many of them, as it appears to be common from Pennsylvania south, though I never take it in Iowa. *Paria canella* occurred once in a while, and a single specimen of *Phyton pallidum* was also shaken into my umbrella. When the flowers had fallen off, disclosing the newly-formed fruit, I found a very nice Curculionid beetle, *Pachybaris porosus*, which was known previously from Florida. It seemed not to occur on the plants except where the flowers had commenced to drop off, and quite likely oviposits on the newly-formed fruit. Wherever an open patch allowed a chance for growth of wild sunflowers, there were a good many beetles of other kinds—*Mecas inornata*, *Systema*,