

the male will be found worn or broken, while the female is uninjured in wing, and therefore must have lately left the chrysalis.

9. Effect of Cold applied to certain Larvæ.

I was feeding a brood of *Coenonympha Ampelos*, in June, from eggs sent from Vancouver Island, by Mr. Fletcher. After second month all the larvæ showed signs of lethargy except one, which went rapidly to pupa, having passed but three moults. (At same time I was feeding larvæ of *C. Galactinus* from eggs sent by Prof. Rivers, from California, and all these pupated after but three moults. From the pupæ came *Californius*, proving this species to be seasonally dimorphic, *Galactinus* being the winter, *Californius* the summer form.)

The remaining *Ampelos* larva spoken of at last rested asleep. Early in August, I placed them on ice, temp. about 32°, and there left them three months, till 7th Nov., having in mind to delude them into a belief that winter was over and gone when they should be brought into warm air again. The experiment succeeded perfectly as to part of the larvæ. On 21st Nov., one passed 3rd moult, and 2nd Dec. a 4th moult, and 30th Dec. pupated. Another passed 3rd moult 23rd Nov., but has not yet reached the 4th (as I write 5th Jan. '86.) In fact, these larvae feed and move about only when placed in sunshine, and cloudy days and cold nights retard their growth. Two other larvae seem to have gone to sleep again, and have not moulted since they left the ice. It is usual for larvae to pass a moult soon after the end of hibernation, apparently to get rid of the shrunken skin, and this is an extra moult. At least, I have found this so, whenever the larvae hibernate half grown, so that *Ampelos* should pass four moults if hibernated, though three are the rule in summer.

ON TWO NEW HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA.

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Among a very interesting collection of Mexican and other Hemiptera sent to me by Mr. Samuel Henshaw, Curator of Boston Society of Natural History, for identification, I find two species new to science and peculiar to genera never before detected in North America, although both are well represented in the European fauna.

In the first genus, *Stenocephalus* A. & S., in Europe, four species are known, principally peculiar to the southern portions of that continent.