

ally 180–225 μ and being of about the same width 165 μ the femur appears more slender. The ovisac of *kingii* is also not so compact as in this species. The drawings are by Prof. Tinsley who is also responsible for the comparison with allied species.

SECOND NOTE ON A NEW HEMI-LEUCA.

Hemileuca sororia race *oliviae*, Ckll., Psyche, 1898, p. 252. ♂. (Sta. Fé. N. M.) On Aug. 20, 1898, Mr. John Davis sent me some larvae collected at Maxwell City, N. M., stating that they were then extremely numerous, and were devouring the pastures. With the larvae were sent pieces of grass, which Prof. E. O. Wooton identifies as a *Muhlenbergia* probably *M. texana* Thurb. (*porteri* Scrib.). From these larvae I bred four moths of *oliviae*, which was only known heretofore by a single ♂! A male emerged Sept. 13, two males Sept. 14 and a female Sept. 15.

Larva. Of the living larva, I noted as follows:—Ochreous with a very dark brown head; body irregularly marbled with very dark brown, especially about the sutures; tufts of spines as usual in the genus, the central ones black, the lateral ones (*spinules*) ochreous with black tips; thoracic legs black.

The skin is sparsely beset with colorless hairs. Spiracles narrowly edged with black.

Cocoon. The cocoon is composed mainly of fragments of the *Muhlenbergia* loosely woven, with many open spaces.

Imago. The males agree in the main with the Santa Fé type, but are perhaps, a little grayer. The female expands 65 mm., and has a warmer, more rosy color than the males. The general color of the anterior wings is nearly uniform, with the two pale bands distinct.

Compared with the description of *H. sororia* Hy. Edw., the ♀ *oliviae* differs thus:—Costa of primaries orange-ferruginous

throughout; secondaries above with the nervures pale ferruginous; on the under side the nervures are pale ferruginous on all the wings, and the costa of the primaries is broadly orange ferruginous, subfuscous at base, that of the secondaries washed with blackish; head clothed with dark fuscous hair, gray on vertex and occiput; thorax with dense long gray hairs; antennae entirely bright orange; abdomen above with fuscous hair, chestnut on the first two segments; hind margins of third to fifth segments with red hair, which is replaced by white on the extreme sides, and beneath except in the middle; apex with mixed fuscous, white and red hair. The expanse is 11 mm. less than that of *sororia*.

H. oliviae is of about the same size as *H. sororia hualapai* (Neumoegen), from S. W. Arizona, but differs in the markings. The three forms, *sororia*, *hualapai* and *oliviae* are clearly geographical races of a single well marked species.

In the Mesilla Valley, N. M., I have never taken *H. oliviae*, but only *H. maia* race *artemis* (Pack) and *H. juno* Pack., the former being much the most frequent.

T. D. A. Cockerell.

N. M. Agr. Exp. Sta.

A CURIOUS COCOON OF ATTACUS CECROPIDIA. — In September last I found a very large larva of *Cecropia* feeding on willow in a swampy place. I took it home and it began its cocoon the next day, in a white paper box, from which I removed all leaves. The cocoon was glistening white at first, and in this state was packed with white cotton for transportation from Vermont to Brookline. The box was unopened for a month, and when the cocoon was taken out it was nearly all green, the small spaces not green being just off white. The pupa seems to be in good condition and is evidently alive.

Caroline G. Soule.

Brookline, Oct. 15.

DISSOSTEIRA IN COLORADO.

ON THE evening of July 21, this year, locusts came from the west down into Colorado Springs in countless numbers. Press reports stated "at some places they were in piles from seven to ten inches deep." Electric lights were not used for several evenings afterward to avoid attracting those passing over. Specimens sent by Board of Commerce of Colorado Springs to this department showed the invading species to be *Dissosteira longipennis*. Engineers running from Limon, Col., to Goodland, Kans., told the writer that night trains encountered locusts in great numbers on the tracks in the vicinity of Arriba, Col., from July 23d to 26th. It seemed evident that the rails by retaining heat longer at night than the earth attracted the insects. From the numbers of *Dissosteira longipennis* found about the engines coming into Goodland in the morning from the west, it is safe to say that the above was the predominant species.

S. J. Hunter.

University of Kansas.

CALLIDRYAS EUBULE has been flying in Nonquitt, Mass., in September. The butterflies were too numerous and too fresh to be strays, and must have been there as larvae.

Caroline G. Soule.

Brookline, Oct. 15.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB.

14 OCTOBER, 1898. The 203d meeting of the Club was held at 156 Brattle St., the President in the chair; Mr. J. W. Folsom was chosen secretary pro tem.

Mr. A. M. Mayer gave an interesting account of the Dry Tortugas, where he had spent the summer, and exhibited a small collection of insects which he had captured upon the islands, where insects are comparatively scarce. *Heraclides crespiontes*, *Callidryas eubule* and *Anosia plexippus* occur

as visitors only, as well as several Cuban moths; most of these are brought to the islands by northeast or south winds. A sphingid larva allied to *Deilephila* was seen, a single species of cricket and certain small Odonata. A Carabid occurs, often in enormous swarms, and *Schistocerca americana* is abundant. A small, green mantis is said to occur every year.

The distribution and habits of these insects were discussed.

Mr. S. H. Scudder showed a large series of *Melanopli*, representing new species which had appeared since his Revision was written. A large number belong to the genus *Melanoplus* alone; fourteen were taken in California and Oregon by Mr. A. P. Morse and several in Colorado by Mr. C. F. Baker; others are from Arizona. Three peculiar and closely allied species come from Oregon and three more which are remarkably alike in the coloration of the hind femora but quite unlike in other respects were taken in the San Francisco Mts.

A paper was read for Mr. Geo. B. King, of Lawrence, Mass., who states that *Ripersia lasii* Ckll. was discovered June, 1896, in various ant nests in Massachusetts. Since then much time has been spent in search of its food plant and without success until the 11th inst., when it was found feeding at the roots of China asters, attended by *Lasius americanus* Em. Nearly all the plants in the bed were found to have a herd of these Coccids attached to their roots and in every instance the ant was present with them. There were also found, on some of the roots, three species of Aphids, usually found in ant nests in the vicinity of Lawrence: *Aphis maidi-radidis*, *Schizoneura corni* and *Pemphigus* sp. The paper will appear in PSYCHE.

Mr. Scudder read extracts from letters which he had received: Mr. James H. Johnson, of Peterboro, N. H., reports the occurrence of *Euroma maia* upon *Spiraea silicifolia*, or "hardhack"; also the capture, by himself,



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