

SOME INSECTS OF THE HUDSONIAN ZONE IN NEW MEXICO.—V.

At the end of June, 1901, a further exploration of the Hudsonian Zone was made resulting in a number of additions to the list of insects occurring there. The locality, as before, was the top of the Las Vegas Range, between the Pecos and Sapello Rivers, at an altitude of about 11000 ft.

The exact locality of the moth doubtfully reported as *Stenoptilia exclamationis* was revisited, and perfect specimens of what is presumed to be the same species were taken. A preliminary examination shows that they belong to *Platyptilia*, and are very near *P. cosmodactyla*, a species originally described from Europe.

The principal addition to the list of butterflies was *Chionobas chryxus*, which was quite abundant in an open rocky meadow. This must be its southern limit. A single *Thanaos* was taken June 27; Dr. Skinner identifies it as *T. persius* Scudder, ♂. The species goes north to Montana.

Culex impiger Walk., was found breeding in quantities, this being perhaps the highest altitude at which mosquitoes have been observed to breed.

A great surprise was the capture of a single worn example of *Terias mexicana*. This insect is known as a great wanderer, and of course does not breed in any boreal zone. A tattered *Euptoieta claudia* was also secured.

An addition to the list of bumble-bees

was *Bombus appositus*, which is common in the Canadian zone below.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

MICROLEPIDOPTERA.

The following, collected at the end of June, 1901, were kindly identified by Mr. Aug. Busck. Unfortunately they were in poor condition.

Gnorimoschema sp. (possibly *trioctella*).

Gnorimoschema sp. (nov.?) Also seen by Mr. Busck from Colorado.

Plutella maculipennis Curtis.

Coleophora sp.

Monopis sp. (probably *rusticella* Hbn.)

HYMENOPTERA.

BY HENRY L. VIERECK.

The following is a list of interesting records furnished by specimens collected by Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell on top of the Las Vegas Range, N. M. (alt. 11000 ft.).

Fam. CRABRONIDAE.

Ectemnius montanus Cr., one ♂, June 27.

Ectemnius parvulus Pack. one ♂, June 27.

Xestocrabro sexmaculatus Say, one ♀, June 29.

Xestocrabro trifasciatus Say, one ♂, June 27.

Fam. PEMPHREDONIDAE.

Mimesa cressonii Pack., one ♀, June 27.

Fam. SPHEGIDAE.

Psammophila luctuosa Sm., one ♀,
June 27.

Fam. POMPILIDAE.

Pompilus tenebrosus Cr., one ♀, June
26.

Pompilus lepidus Say, one ♀, June 29,
described from Mexico, other speci-
mens in the Collection of the Ameri-
can Entomological Society are from
Florida and Colorado.

Fam. SAPYRIDAE.

Sapyga centrata Say, one ♂, June 27.

Fam. EUMENIDAE.

Odynerus fraternus Say, one ♂. June
27.

Fam. SELANDRIDAE.

Poecilostoma inferentia Nort., one ♂,
June 27.

Fam. TENTHREDINIDAE.

Tenthredopsis attractus Nort., one ♀.
Smaller than Norton's unique type
(in Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.) from the
English River, Canada.

Tenthredo nupera Cr., one ♂, June 29

Labidia originalis Nort., two ♀, June
27.

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN GEOMETRIDAE.—XXVII.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sabulodes transversata Drury. The ma-
ture larva has been figured and described by
Peale, Packard, Goodell and Bruce.

Egg. Elliptical, flattened above and below,
truncation rather large and marked, the other
end depressed. Shining light green, turning
dark red. Nearly smooth, the reticulations
fine, obscure, rounded hexagonal, nearly ob-
solete and not raised, the angle pores showing
as faint whitish dottings, slightly roughening
the surface. Size .9×.7×.6 mm. Hatched in
nine days. Laid adherent to the surface.

Stage I. Head rounded, flattened before,
mouth squarely projecting. Dark, sordid,
luteous brown, darker on the sides; slightly
bilobed; held obliquely. Body slender, cy-
lindrical, moderately elongate, greenish white
on the sides, dorsally and ventrally broadly
striped in purplish brown, the dorsal band
widened a little on the prothorax. No
shields; tubercles and setae minute. Feet
dark brown, normal.

Stage II. Much as before. Head dark

brown, epistoma paler; width .6 mm. Body
slender, dark brown dorsally and ventrally,
the dorsal band with traces of pale subdorsal
linings. Sides sordid white, greenish from
the food; tubercles and setae minute; feet
dark. The head is rounded, scarcely bilobed,
clypeus depressed, mouth squarely and
shortly projecting; antennae distinct, pale.

Stage III. Head squarely rounded, slight-
ly bilobed, obliquely erect; heavily brown
reticulate, solidly shaded over the face, partly
whitish on the sides; antennae pale; width
1.1 mm. Body moderately elongate, normal;
dorsum and venter broadly brown, finely
lined in an obscure paler shade, the venter
diluted with greenish, strongly brown only
centrally. Subventral fold broadly, greenish
white. Feet pale, the abdominal ones dark
marked within.

Stage IV. Head rounded, scarcely bilobed,
erect, free; uniformly dark brown, the an-
tennae whitish; width 1.5 mm. Body mod-
erate, normal, angled dorsally at joint 3; tu-



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