

HYMENOPTERA.

Agapostemon splendidus Lepeletier.

One female specimen.

Halictus sp.

One specimen.

Copidosoma sp.

One specimen.

Amblyteles suturalis Say.

Three female specimens.

Cryptus persimilis Cresson.

One female specimen.

Anomalon sp.

One female specimen.

Tryphonid sp.

One specimen.

Banchus abdominalis Cresson.

Two specimens.

Cremnops (Agathis) vulgaris Cresson.

Nine specimens.

The collection contains eleven specimens of Formicidæ, constituting two species (one *Camponotus* and one *Formica*.) Both males and females occur, but no workers; therefore the species could not be determined.

LEPIDOPTERA.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Ctinucha venosa Walker.

One example. The species flies in Mexico, Texas and Colorado, and has been taken in the canyons of the Rocky Mountains. It is not uncommon, yet was not taken by us on this trip, except this example on the snow.

Gnophæla latipennis Boisduval.

One example. The species was flying at the Half-Way House and had been abundant there a week previously. It was seen also in several of the canyons.

Carneades perexcellens Grote.

One example in poor condition, rendering the identification uncertain. The moth is a common Noctuid of the foot-hills.

Clisiocampa fragilis Stretch.

Fifty examples. The species was occurring in countless numbers above the Half-Way House, where acres of aspen trees had been defoliated by the larvæ. The moths were flying in swarms all day about the leafless trees, which were loaded with their cocoons like fruit.

Cacæcia semifera Walker.

Three specimens. These were the true *semifera*, the oak-feeding species, doubtless from the oaks in the canyons near Manitou. The box-elder species, which has been confused with this, has the same markings, but is much paler, often nearly uniformly creamy white with marks obsolete. It may be called *C. negundana*. There are likewise two forms under the name *C. argyrosbila* Walk. The bright reddish or ochraceous one may be called *C. vividana*. I will refer to these more fully in treating of the larvæ collected in Colorado.

There also occurred three specimens of a Pyralid, all in such poor condition as to preclude the possibility of even a generic determination.

The species normally living above timber line and which were flying in fair numbers at the time, such as *Colias meadii*, *Argynnis helena*, *Chionobas semidea*, two species of *Anarta* and several Tortricids and Tineids, were not taken on the snow.

COLEOPTERA.

The Coleoptera come next to the Hemiptera in point of numbers, there being twenty species.

Amara (Lirus) brunneipennis Dejean.

Six adults and one larva. This is a true Alpine species. It is found in Labrador and has been taken in Colorado, on Mt. Lincoln, at an altitude of from 11,000 to 13,000 feet. It also occurs in New Hampshire.

Selenophorus pedicularis Dejean.

One specimen. Widely distributed east of the Rocky Mountains.

Silpha inæqualis Fabricius.

A single specimen. The National Museum contains specimens from various localities from Texas eastward.

Hippodamia convergens Guérin.

Half a dozen specimens. Distributed all over the United States.

Harmonia picta Randall.

One specimen. Occurs all over the United States.

Nitidula ziczac Say.

One specimen. The whole of the United States.

Podabrus lateralis LeConte.

Two specimens. Occurs in Colorado, Arizona and Utah.

Collops bipunctatus Say.

One specimen. There are specimens in the collection of the National Museum from Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona and Idaho.