

species with us ; in fact, not a single typical specimen of *bovis* is accessible. From these facts Dr. Cooper Curtice has, in conversation with me, expressed the belief that *bovis* does not occur in North America, but this would be in my judgment an unjustified and rather rash conclusion to draw from the specimens and experience which I have referred to. In connection, however, with the question raised in *Insect Life* by Dr. Cooper Curtice as to whether the larvæ are taken through the mouth and subsequently penetrate to the skin, it may be said positively that all his larvæ found in the œsophageal walls are of *lineata*, and this exceptional position of the larvæ of this species may have some connection with the exceptional habit of the perfect fly of affecting and probably ovipositing upon the heels of cattle.

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#### FURTHER NOTE ON CARPOCAPSA SALTITANS AND ON A NEW GRAPHOLITHA PRODUCING JUMPING BEANS.

By C. V. RILEY.

In connection with my communication on this subject at a previous meeting of the Society, I present an interesting letter recently received from Professor Sereno Watson, of the Botanic Gardens at Cambridge, Mass., as follows :

“ I enclose herein some ‘ critters ’ that I found the other day in an envelope containing the fruit of a Euphorbiaceous shrub from Northern Mexico, which we know for the present as *Sebastiania* (?) *bicapsularis*. This fruit is very much like that of a similar shrub which is reported to be the host of *Carpocapsa saltitans*. Now, I am curious to know whether this is that insect or any relation to it, and I would also like to know whether it is probable that these species of insects confine themselves each to a single species or genus of plants, or whether they do not more probably make use without distinction of the several Euphorbiaceous genera, which bear nearly identical capsules. I have not ready access to the literature of the subject, and now that Dr. Hagen is suffering from ill health I am sure that you will pardon my troubling you with my questions.”

Prof. Watson’s specimens enable me to speak with certainty of the species which was referred doubtfully in my previous communication to *Carpocapsa saltitans* as infesting the capsules of what is marked in the Department Herbarium as *S. bilocularis*, but which is doubtless the same as referred to by Prof. Watson as *bicapsularis*. The specimens which he sends, though rubbed, proved to be not *C. saltitans*, but an undescribed species of *Grapholitha*, the larva of which genus is known to commonly infest seeds. It is not absolutely certain

that the moth seen by Mr. Howard and Mr. Rose, to which I referred in the previous note, is specifically the same as those sent on by Prof. Watson, but the presumption as to identity is justified, for the work in the capsules is the same in both cases and different from that of *C. saltitans* in the capsules of the other species of *Sebastiania* to which I have referred. The species may be known as *Grapholitha sebastianiæ*, and I submit a description :

*Grapholitha sebastianiæ*, n. sp.

Average expanse, 12 to 16 mm. General color, dusky gray, primaries with the costal median area brighter bluish-gray, and with a faint metallic luster; the ordinary eye-patch on the posterior third of the wing circular and not distinctly separated from the rest in color. The costa is conspicuously marked with about eight dark-brown posteriorly-obliquing dashes, alternating with geminate white streaks, the dark dashes broadening towards the apex. The third of these dark dashes from the apex curves uniformly toward the posterior margin and then extends along the margin until it meets a branch of the fifth, the two together bordering the eye-spot and making almost a perfect circle of it. Secondaries quite uniformly blackish-gray.

Described from three specimens reared from the seed capsules of *Sebastiania bicausularis*, Watson, from Northern Mexico.

The species is closely related to *Grapholitha caryana* Fitch, from which it is distinguished, however, by the prominent furcate dark streak extending from the fifth costal streak counting from the apex. The coloration of the hind wings in *caryana* is also not uniform, but whitish along the anterior border.

The species would seem to belong, according to Heinemann's Tables, to the sub-genus *Coptoloma*, the principal character of which is a truncation of the hind wings between the anal angle and vein 2; but as I cannot consider this of generic value, I prefer to describe it under the better defined genus *Grapholitha*.

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FIG INSECTS IN MEXICO.

BY C. V. RILEY.

In connection with the above, and in the same letter, Prof. Watson sent me a fig full of galls, with the following inquiry :

"I also enclose what may interest you, the fruit of a *Ficus* from Mexico, in which you will find the gall-insect in its perfect winged state. I have examined the fruit of a considerable number of species of the wild figs of Mexico and this is the only instance in which I have found the gall-insect, though the gall-