

Here in Ohio, in every case where the writer has observed it, the adults only have been found, wintering in burrows or chambers in the bark clearly excavated by themselves after becoming fully developed and not during larval stage.

On February 10, I took from a peach tree in Eastern Arkansas, adults, pupæ and what I presumed to be larvæ of this species, from all sides of the tree, which, by the way, was rather a young one with bark comparatively little roughened. This tree stood just above high water mark, on the eastern foot of Crawley's Ridge, which marks the western boundary of the swamp or overflowed country to the west of the Mississippi River. There was here, certainly, no partiality shown for any particular side of the tree. Are the beetles in Northern Ohio and Western New York driven to the discrimination previously noted by the lake winds, at the time they burrow into the bark in the fall, and has such selection in point of attack been observed elsewhere, except near and to the south of the Great Lakes?

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRYPETA, CLISIOCAMPA AND AMMALO.

The January and February numbers of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST just to hand suggest a few remarks. Prof. Townsend gives a most interesting account of the *Bigelovia* Trypetid, and although I had described the imago as well as the gall in Ent. Mo. Mag. (Dec., 1890, p. 324), most of what he writes is new. The eyes, as Prof. Townsend surmises, are green in life. The variety from Johnson's Basin seems to have the character of my var. *disrupta*. The hymenopterous parasite mentioned on page 52 may perhaps be a *Torymus*, identical with one I bred at West Cliff. I also bred from the galls a new *Eurytoma* (*E. bigeloviae*, Ashm.) and a weevil, *Anthonomus canus*, besides the Cecid, which I described as *Cecidomyia bigeloviae*. At West Cliff, Colo., a *Clisiocampa* is very common, which, according to Mr. Dyar, must be referred to *C. fragilis*, Stretch. I had always called it *californica*, following Dr. Packard's opinion. An account of this insect will be found in the 4th Rept. of the Colo. Biol. Assoc., where the distinctness of certain of the larvæ from *californica* is alluded to. *Populus* and *Salix* may be added to the list of food-plants. I also found larvæ on *Ribes aureum*. I found the eggs on willow branches in batches; colour pale greyish, shape elongate, eggshells iridescent within. *Ammophila robusta* is an enemy of the larva, but I did not notice any parasites. On page 27 Mr. Dyar refers to *Ammalo helops*. This gets nearer to the U. S. than Surinam, at all events, since Möschler in 1886 recorded it from Jamaica. With reference to the foot note on page 52, it is only fair to state that the trypetid nature of the *Bigelovia* galls was first discovered at the Department of Agriculture, Washington. This was before I had bred the imago.

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