

In the following table the length of the segments of the legs and the palpus is given in millimeters. Owing to the difficulty of determining the division between the tarsi and the metatarsi because of the presence of several false articulations, I have for convenience in the table considered the first segment after the tibia as representing the metatarsus, the remaining segments the tarsus.

LEGS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	PALPUS.
Tar.....	.13 .1 .24	.16 .13 .15 .25	.09 .06 .06 .24	.07 .06 .09 .27	.27
Total47	.69	.45	.49	
Met39	.57	.4	.57	
Tib.....	.4	.66	.43	.64	.43
Pat.....	.13	.13	.13	.15	.4
Fem.....	.55	.72	.48	.64	.52
Tro.....					.24

Three specimens, Columbia, Mo., November 8 and 20, 1904, July 12, 1905, collected under leaves on a heavily wooded north slope on the bank of Hinkson Creek.

I place this species in *Nemastoma* for the present, although it differs from it in the separation of the dorsal plate of the cephalothorax from the tergites of the abdomen, the presence of a transverse groove on the cephalothorax back of the eye tubercle, the exposure of the stink glands, the suppression of the anal sternite, and the dentition of the digits of the chelicerae.

RANDOM NOTES ON ENTOMOLOGICAL FIELD WORK.*

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Opportunities often occur in entomological field work for the observation of interesting features of insect life apart from the main subject of investigation. Such features in many cases are presented in connection with the regular observations, but independently as time permits, casual

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attention at least can frequently be given to occurrences none the less worthy of record. My practice of keeping on the lookout for all kinds of insects or their work has led to some important economic discoveries, but my present paper is prepared with the object of bringing together some miscellaneous results for reference.

In several instances my specimens were submitted through Dr. L. O. Howard to experts in the Bureau, and his prompt attention and courtesy in furnishing reports of their determinations have greatly aided me. Each authority is given credit for such helpful assistance.

INSECTS TAKEN IN DRY COTTON BOLLS.

While making search for hibernated cotton-boll weevils, *Anthonomus grandis* Boh., other insects and a few myriapods have been taken under the same conditions, but not all of the specimens thus obtained have been specifically determined. However, the results of my collecting in two lower Red River localities of Louisiana may throw light upon the winter habits of certain species, as follows.

Old cotton bolls collected at Alexandria, La., February 26 and 27, 1909, harbored the forms here listed in addition to the boll weevil.

COLEOPTERA.

Apocellus gracilicornis Casey.—(Det. H. S. Barber.) Adult in fallen boll.

Apocellus sphaericollis Say.—Common. Adult in fallen boll.

Atenius abditus Hald.—(Det. E. A. Schwarz.) Adult in fallen boll.

Myochrous denticollis Say.—(See Additional Records.) Adult in fallen boll.

Anthicus confusus Lec.—(Det. H. S. Barber.) Adult in fallen boll.

Eudiagogus rosenschældi Fah.—Adult in abandoned cell of boll weevil in fallen boll.

Baris area Boh.—Adult in fallen boll.

Aracerus fasciculatus De G.—Actively breeding in both hanging and fallen bolls, all stages from larvæ to adults; pupæ in one fallen boll attacked by mites, *Tyroglyphus breviceps* Banks. (See Additional Records.)

MYRIAPODA.

A few myriapods were found in rotten bolls on the ground. Their partial identifications by Mr. Nathan Banks are as follows: "The myriapods belong to three different genera, one near *Polydesmus*, one near *Julus*,