foe to be guarded against. On the approach of winter the care of *Jutta* became perplexing—the more so as I was about to leave for England. I at length resolved to place the case, near a window, in a outer passage leading to a dairy. There it would be, I thought, sufficiently removed from the warmth of the house, and would escape the crushing weight of the winter's snow. I left the larvæ supplied abundantly with sedge growing in well soaked sphagnum. On my return in February only six of the larvæ remained. They were torpid, but fresh and plump. A mild day came, and one of the larvæ revived; but the mild day was followed by a bitter night, and the adventurous larva perished. When the others began to revive I moved the cage into a room where the temperature could be better regulated. Of the remaining larvæ one afterwards died and four went into chrysalis. The chrysalids were naked, unattached, and lay on the surface, or just below the surface of the sphagnum. I sent one of them to Mr. W. H. Edwards, and one I preserved as a specimen. The other two produced butterflies. The first of these appeared on the 31st of May, and was crippled. I thought that perhaps I had kept the chrysalis too dry, and I sprinkled the one remaining with fresh water. Next day a beautiful and fully developed female *Jutta* presented itself, crowning my efforts with success. It was as large as the largest specimens I had taken in a state of nature. The only difference I could perceive—and it was hardly perceptible—was that the insect raised in captivity was of a somewhat paler brown than the others.

ONE WORD MORE ABOUT RILEYA.

BY L. O. HOWARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(See Mr. Ashmead's communication in December CAN. ENT.)

Without entering further into the discussion of priority, beyond stating that Mr. Ashmead is wrong in his points (1), that my original communication was read after the publication of his synoptical table, (it was read two days before the receipt of the number of *Entomologica Americana*, in which the table was published), and (2), that his full description was published before mine; (mine was published nine days before the receipt of the Kansas bulletin). I wish to say just a word in reply to his supposi-

tion as to the identity of *Lonchocerus* Dahlbom and *Riley* Howard. His statement that I had not consulted the European literature is, of course, uncalled for and absurd. I had not only familiarized myself with the European descriptions, but had sent specimens to Dr. Mayr, who so ably monographed the European Encyrtinæ some years ago, and whose opinion corroborated my own as to the novelty of this form. Mr. Ashmead's comparison of Thomson's description with my own must have been most hurried, as they differ so widely that I would advise him to retract his expressed opinion for the sake of his entomological reputation.

I tabulate here the differences which can be noted from comparison of the two descriptions and my figure of *Riley*. The quoted portions in the *Riley* column are from the description, and the unquoted portions can be verified from the figure. *Lonchocerus*, by the way, is nothing but a synonym of *Mira*, if Thomson is right in supposing that Dahlbom founded the genus for Dalman's *Encyrtus platycerus*. Dahlbom's genera in the Encyrtinæ were described, however, without any indication of types.

RILEY HOWARD.

"Face * * * gently rounded, and has a strong, glistening, transverse, clean-cut ridge just above the insertion of the antennæ."

Antennal club not jointed.

Mesoscutum transverse, "highly polished."

"The mesoscutellum has a strong tuft of erect, black hairs" at tip only.

Wings not shortened; when closed reaching considerably beyond tip of abdomen.

"The stigmal vein is given off immediately at the juncture of the submarginal with the costa." Consequently there is *no* marginal vein.

Abdomen flattened ovate, cutely pointed behind, "highly polished."

LONCHOCERUS DAHLBOM.

"Caput subtriangulare, vertice sat lato, lateribus tereti, medio subacuto."

"Clava 3-articulata."

"Mesonoto [mesoscutum] haud transverso, dense albo-sericeo."

"Scutellum dense holocericeo - pubescens."

"Alæ abbreviatæ, Thorace vix superantes."

"Stigmate [marginal vein] lineari, distincto."

"Abdomen subglobosum, dense albo-pubescens."

In conclusion, I wish to apologize for the slip (or misprint) in the use of "1887" for "1888." The change does not alter the relative order of the events, and the date of reading the paper is unimportant.