from the second pair of tracheæ do not serve the border at all, but confine themselves to the region of the developing imaginal appendages.

The withdrawal of the spiracles so far from direct contact with the outer air produces a condition of isolation that should influence the results of experiments with such material as hydrocyanic acid gas. Such was found to be the case. While the insect is quite easily killed by rather smaller charges than is considered necessary for efficient work with scale insects, the time of exposure required is distinctly longer. It at least suggests the possibility that considerable time is necessary for the diffusion of the poison through the air of the breathing folds before reaching the body.

INSECTARY REARINGS OF TWO SPECIES OF MORDELLISTENA.

BY F. M. WEBSTER, WOOSTER, OHIO.

Mordellistena pustulata, Mels., was reared June 6th, 1899, from stems of *Ambrosia trifida*, Giant Ragweed, collected October 13th, 1898. From the same species of plant collected November 10th, 1899, this insect was reared April 4th, May 12th and 31st, 1900.

Mr. Coquillett has found larvæ of this species in plant stems, under circumstances that render it highly probable that they were feeding on Lepidopterous larvæ. The stems of the Giant Ragweed are populated by Lepidopterous, Dipterous, Coleopterous and Hymenopterous larvæ. In my case only by Coleopterous and Hymenopterous larvæ.

Mordellistena limbalis, Mels., was reared March 16th, 1901, from thorns of the Honey Locust, collected February 20th, 1900. No other insects had been reared from these thorns.

Mr. Schwarz thinks that the larvæ of *Mordellistena Floridensis* live in the stems of plants, deriving their nutriment therefrom; while Mr. Osborn found similar larvæ probably feeding on Dipterous larvæ, and also in plant stems.

MR. A. W. HANHAM has recently been removed from Winnipeg. His address is now: Bank of British North America, Victoria, B. C.