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much like first, but more closely and less distinctly so, following segments indistinctly punctured; apical margins of segments 1-3 slightly depressed laterally, of segments 1-5 with narrow grayish-white fasciæ, interrupted medially on 1, and continued as fringes on venter; segments 4-7 with elongated white bristles on margins.

Type.—One ♂, Fedor, Texas, March 19, 1904 (Birkmann). A very distinct and exceedingly handsome species.

Colletes brachycerus, new name.

Colletes brevicornis, Perez (Actes. Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, Vol. 58, p. ccxxvi, 1903), is preoccupied by a North American species, *C. brevicornis*, Robertson (Trans. Acad. Sci., St. Louis, Vol. VII., p. 315-316, 1897). The above name is, therefore, proposed for the European species.

GUESTS OF SPITTLE-INSECTS.

Insects of the family Cercopidæ, genus Clastoptera or one closely allied, were very common in this region last summer, and the masses of froth in which the clumsy larvæ splash their way to maturity and activity were everywhere in evidence on the twigs and leaves of the wild hazel, especially where this bush fringed the timber.

One hot July day, while annoying some of these semi-amphibious infants by poking into their unpleasant habitations, I noticed some small dipterous larvæ that were apparently enjoying life under the same conditions as the hemipter that built the foam. These flies were evidently able to go through the life-cycle among the bubbles, for their little brown pupæ were there, glued fast to the leaves by the drying of the froth. When taken home and reared they proved to be of the species *Drosophila sigmoides*, Loew, mentioned in Aldrich's Catalogue of the Diptera as occurring in Texas, and collected here in Minnesota possibly for the first time.

The froth mass seemed to afford ample room for the owner and its uninvited guests, and possibly neither knew that the other was there. Even if a predatory wasp should carry off the Cercopid there would probably be enough dampness remaining to enable the flies to reach maturity among the exuviæ of the host, with the possible aid of the dew and rain to keep them moist.

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