BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.—I.

BY SAMUEL HENSHAW.

BIOLOGIA CENTRALI-AMERICANA. — DIP-
TERA. Vol. I. By Charles Robert von Osten
Sacken.

	gen.	sp.
Cecidomyiidae, 1886, pt. 49, p. 1.	1	1
Mycetophilidae, 1886, pt. 49, p. 1-2.	3	6
Bibionidae, 1886, pt. 49, p. 2-5.	3	22
Simulidae, 1886, pt. 49, p. 5.	1	3
Blepharoceridae, 1886, pt. 49, p. 5.	1	1
Culicidae, 1886, pt. 49, p. 5-6.	2	5
Tipulidae, 1886, pt. 49, p. 6-20.	12	38
Rhyphidae, 1886, pt. 49, p. 20-22.	1	1
Stratiomyidae, 1886, pt. 49-50, p. 22-43.	27	92
Tabanidae, 1886, pt. 50-51, p. 43-60.	8	74
Chiromyzidae, 1886, pt. 51, p. 60.	1	1
Leptidae, 1886, pt. 51, p. 60-62.	3	13
Xylophagidae, 1886, pt. 51, p. 62-63.	1	2
Acanthomeridae, 1886, pt. 51, p. 63-68.	2	3
Midaidae, 1886, pt. 51-52, p. 68-73.	2	17
Nemestrinidae, 1886, pt. 52, p. 73-74.	2	3
Bombyliidae, 1886-87, pt. 52-55, p. 75-162.	24	107
Therevidae, 1887, pt. 55, p. 162-163.	2	7
Cyrtidae, 1887, pt. 55, p. 163-167.	6	8
Asilidae, 1887, pt. 55-57, p. 167-213.	39	167
Dolichopodidae, 1887, pt. 57, p. 213-214.	4	12
Empididae, 1887, pt. 57, p. 214-216.	2	10

The above enumeration of 147 genera and 593 species includes, in addition to those contained in the descriptive part of the work, all previously recorded from Mexico and Central America.

Species of the following genera are figured :—

Tipulidae. — Epiphragma, 1. *Tany-premna, 1.

Stratiomyidae.—Hermetia, 1.

Tabanidae.—Chrysops, 1. Tabanus, 1.

Acanthomeridae.—Acanthomera, 3.

Bombyliidae.—Anthrax, 2, 3. Aphoeban-tus, 3. Argyramoeba, 2. Eclimus, 3. Exo-

prosopa, 1. Hyperalonia, 1, 2. *Isopenthes, 2. *Lepidanthrax, 2. Pantarbes, 3. *Stonyx, 2.

Cyrtidae.—Ocnaea, 3.

Asilidae.—*Cophura, 3. Diogmites, 3. Laphria, 3. Lastaurus, 3. Mallophora, 3. Proctacanthus, 3.

The three plates contain 66 figures of 50 species; new genera are marked (*); the figure following the name of the genus denotes the number of the plate.

CLOUDS OF INSECTS.

On the night of Aug. 27th, Hornellsville, N. Y., was visited by a vast shoal of insects which came from the south, and, as long as observed, moved in a northerly direction. They made their appearance about sunset and on the following morning they had entirely disappeared. They were minute in size, possessed four membranous, glossy wings, and the abdomen was separated from the thorax by a narrow constriction. They probably belonged to the same order as the bees and wasps. The afternoon preceding the evening of their appearance was sultry and oppressive, and the sky was unclouded. Just before dusk a vast mound-like cloud became visible south of the city. It had an apparent altitude of about two thousand feet and was of the cumulus type. It shone with a rosy, semi-metallic lustre due to reflections from the western sky. A few minutes later the insects began to come from the direction of the cloud. It would be impossible to estimate their numbers. Probably there were at least hundreds of millions. There were places where they flew as thick as hail, and like hail in a common direction. When they had fully arrived the electric lights became the chief centres of their activity. They swarmed the stores and flew about the lights until exhausted, when they fell to the floors in such numbers that they were swept up by the merchants.

Hornellsville is situated in a valley extending approximately north and south. Now