mad (to the apical bend of the submarginal vein), and deeper in color, and the more noticeable infuscation of the hind wings.

**Type:**—**Accession No.** 39306, Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, Illinois, 4 females in balsam. **Cotype—** No. 12106, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., 1 female in balsam.

Described from six females mounted in balsam, reared from (*Chrysomphalus*). *Aspidiotus obscurus* (Comstock) on oak, Marion, Illinois (W. P. Flint). The parasites were reared in the insectary of this office, August 11–13, 1908. The description of coloration and sculpture was made from unmounted specimens, killed with chloroform.

### Autumn Flights of Spiders

At Readville, Mass., November 9, 1908, over two hundred spiders were taken flying or on fences between the railroad station and the bridge across the Neponset river, of the following species.

**Adults—** *Gonatium rubens*, *Spiropalpus spiralis*, *Stylophora nigrina*, *Tmeticus contortus*, *T. concavus*, *T. plumosus*, *T. bostoniensis*, *T. tridentatus*, *Copineularia directa*, *Erigone dentigera*.

**Immature—** *Epeira prompta*, *E. displicata*, *E. strix*, *Singa variabilis*, *Dictyna volucripes*, *Theridium murarium*, *Ero variegata*, *Amyphena rubra*, *Pirata insularis*, *Pardosa glacialis*, *Dolomedes sexpunctatus*.

The morning had been foggy but had cleared early and the air was nearly still at a temperature of 50°. At 10 A. M. thousands of these spiders were walking up posts and trees along the roadsides and others were floating on threads in the air drifting slowly across the marshes from the southwest. Threads up to ten feet long extended from fences to trees and telegraph poles and floated out in the air, some fine single threads but more of them irregular bands of white silk one eighth of an inch or more wide apparently made by many spiders passing over them.

The most numerous species were *Stylophora nigrina* and *Tmeticus concavus*. *Erigone dentigera*, the most numerous species flying in the cities, was represented by only a few individuals. The largest species were half grown *Pardosa glacialis* and *Dolomedes sexpunctatus* which succeeded in flying off the fences as well as those of lighter weight. Spiders of both sexes, different species and all sizes worked within each other's reach on the same post without fear or any attention to one another. If they chanced to touch they moved apart and went on with their efforts to fly. The flying continued until toward noon when the wind increased and made it impossible. The tops of posts and fences were covered with silk showing that flying had been going on for many days and it continued every calm morning through the month.

J. H. EMERTON.
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