

show the usual green color and markings of the females. The earliest appearance at Moline is August 22.

*71. *Mermiria bivittata* Serville. Very rare if it occurs at all in the state. Mr. Thomas thinks he has seen one specimen taken within this limit. It has been taken at Omaha, Nebraska, by Mr. Lawrence Bruner so that its occurrence here is very probable.

72. *Truxalis brevicornis* Linn. This is a southern species but it extends as far north as Urbana, Illinois, where I am told by Mr. C. A. Hart it has been frequently taken at the electric light, as many as seven or eight having been taken in one evening, August sixteenth

1888. The frequent occurrence of a rare species at the electric light is more remarkable since it is of very rare occurrence for the commonest species of Acrididae to visit a light.

73. *Arcyptera lineata* Scudder. A very rare form in the northern part of the state. I have taken a few specimens on the Iowa side of the Mississippi opposite Watertown. This is pretty certainly the species from the northern part of the state, which Thomas says he saw for too short a time to certainly identify. In his list it is given as *Stetheophyma (Arcyptera) gracilis?* Scudd. The single specimen in my collection was captured August 9.

LESTES EURINUS SAY.—This species appears never to have been taken since Harris's day, who obtained his specimens on the borders of ponds in Milton, Mass., in 1826. The only notices which have been published since the description by Say, in 1839, have been based solely on his text. The accompanying description is from the type (a ♂) in the Harris collection of the Boston Society of Natural History. It is a true Lestes.

Greenish blue above, yellowish beneath. Head bronze blue above, yellow beneath; apex of clypeus, labrum, sides of mandibles, and front of face very pale greenish blue, glistening. Thorax bright blue above with violaceous reflections and with dorsal and lateral sutures yellowish brown; sides of thorax blue, the side of mesothorax with a biserrate lemon yellow spot occupying lower posterior third, that of metathorax yellow with an oblique triangular fuscous stripe; base of all the legs, and under surface of femora (especially of posterior pair) yellow; upper surface of femora, lower surface of tibiae and tarsi brownish green; upper surface of tibiae fuscous; wings subhyaline or very slightly flavescent, pterostigma black;

abdominal segments 1-5 above blue, 6-10 blackish green; beneath very pale fuscous, more dusky posteriorly, their apices blackish; superior appendages forcipated, beneath bidentate interiorly; the first tooth at the extremity of the basal fourth sharply pointed, directed posteriorly; the second, just beyond the middle, depressed, laminate, denticulate, directed toward that of the opposite appendage (inferior appendages lost); thirteen postcubital cross nervules on right, fifteen on left fore wing.

Length (inc. forceps) 46 mm.; alar expanse, 59 mm.; length of pterostigma, 2.5 mm.

SAMUEL H. SCUDDER.

HEMIDIPTERA HAECKELII.—Entomologists who would derive the Diptera from the Hemiptera, if any such exist, will be delighted to find in the last number of the *Jenaische zeitschrift für naturwissenschaft* (bd. 25, heft. 1 & 2, 1890, p. 13-15) a description of what purports to be a "zwischenform" connecting these two widely separated orders. Dr. N. Léon figures and gives a brief description of an insect taken by Prof. Ernst Haeckel in Ceylon together with species of

