branched) second longitudinal vein, and eyes separated by a broad front. Within the genus, the new form agrees with *bilobata* Löw and *yosemite* O. S. in possessing a cross vein between veins 4 and 5, and finally resembles *bilobata* in having the sub-marginal cell sessile. But it differs from *bilobata* (as from all other Blepharoceridae) in having the radial sector springing from two roots (the base of the second longitudinal vein forked) so that a small triangular cell is formed behind R₁ (first longitudinal vein).

The only other Blepharoceridae so far known from the Pacific Coast are *Blepharocera ancilla* O. S. (California) and *Liponeura yosemite* O. S. (Yosemite Canon, California), from both of which the new species differs sharply in the character of the eyes and venation.

Unfortunately I have not been able yet to find the immature stages of the new species, so can add nothing to our incomplete knowledge of the interesting life-history of the members of the family.

One of the moot points regarding the biology of the Blepharoceridae is that of the dimorphism of the female. I have elsewhere* referred to Fritz Müller's statement that there are two kinds of females of *Paltostoma torrentium* (Brazil), one kind possessing mandibles and being blood-sucking, the other kind having no mandibles and being nectar-sucking. Osten Sacken deems the evidence of dimorphism insufficient. Of twenty-three females of *Blepharocera capitata* Löw taken by me at Ithaca, N. Y., no one was without mandibles, nor was there any other difference apparent. Most of these specimens were taken just as they were issuing from the pupal skins on various days, in various parts of the stream, so the criticism that one kind of female might possess habits rendering it more likely to be caught than the other, will not hold in this instance. It seems to me probable that there is no dimorphism of the females of *Blepharocera capitata* Löw. In the case of the new Californian species I can only say that both females (the only ones so far taken) agree in possessing mandibles, and in all other characters.

The address of the retiring president, A. G. Mayer, on the mating instinct in moths was next read. (See *Psyche* for February.) Much discussion followed, in which all present participated.

Mr. W. L. W. Field spoke of a cocoon of *Samia cynthia* which he had seen containing two pupae. In outward appearance, however, it showed no apparent difference from a normal cocoon of that species.

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*Kellogg, loc. cit.*

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