

The writer found *confluens* breeding on *Polymnia uvedalia* in Missouri and the species doubtless lives also on *P. canadensis*. There appears to be little doubt but that the species here figured is the form described by Say, since this is the only common form in the Middle States, and the only one from Missouri that will fit the original description.

*Records*: 2♂, July 29-30, ♂, Aug. 13, Batavia, New York (H. H. Knight). ♂♀, Aug. 28, Honesdale, Penn. (C. E. Olsen). ♂♀, July 19 to Sept. 5, Plummer's Island, Maryland (W. L. McAtee). ♂♀, Aug. 11, Springfield, Ohio (W. S. Adkins). 2♂, 5♀, June 10, Flatwood, Alabama; 42♂♀, July 15-18, Springfield, Missouri (H. H. Knight).

*Lopidea sayi* new species. (Pl. XIII, fig. 5).

♂. Length 6.1 mm., width 2.1 mm. Slightly smaller than *staphyleae* but very similar in coloration, the antennae being more nearly linear; bright yellow to light orange, the scutellum and more or less on each side of the commissure, fuscous; base of the head and each side of the median line of the front, tylus, rostrum, antennae, membrane, femora and tibiae, black. Sternum and sometimes part of the venter, fuscous; genital claspers distinctive of the species.

♀. Very similar to the male but with more fuscous and less orange in the yellow.

*Holotype*: ♂, June 6, 1917, Brown's Ferry on Savannah River, South Carolina (H. H. Knight); Cornell University Collection.

*Allotype*: Taken with the type.

*Paratypes*: ♂, taken with the types. ♂, June 15, 1902, Plummer's Island, Maryland (O. Heidemann).

*Lopidea caesar* (Reuter). *Caps. Amer. Bor.*, p. 67, 1876. (Pl. XIII, fig. 4).

This species was described by Reuter (1876) under the new generic name, *Lomatopleura*, with the type locality given as Pennsylvania. It was later found that Uhler's *Lopidea* (1872) was very similar to *Lomatopleura* and the only points of difference between the type species that could be fixed upon in classification was in the linear and incrassate form of the antennae. The writer has shown in a previous paper that the thickness of the antennae varies in the different species, and