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Two Freaks:—*Papilio ajax* and *Eudamus tityrus*.

BY ELLISON A. SMYTH, JR., Blacksburg, Va.

(Pl. X.)

There has always been a fascination for me in breeding from the egg *Papilio ajax*, and repeating in various combinations Edwards' classical experiment with this species. Doubtless everyone who has bred this fly has noted the varied length of pupation in individuals of the same brood, has had early spring eggs produce one form in a few weeks, others of the same brood bring forth another form in midsummer, still others disclose imagines of a third form in the late fall and some pass over one or even two winters and produce the different forms the second or even the third spring, summer or fall. In a large series bred from eggs laid in June, 1902, which gave *walshii*, *telamonides* and *marcellus* at appropriate periods, I had one pupa among others last over until April, 1903, when it disclosed a bifurcated female, the left side of which had only the small white spot at the end of the tail (shall I call it *ajax*

brown, stigma and the costal cell somewhat darker; pubescence long and dense over the whole wing; discal cell opening into the third posterior cell; distal portion of the sixth and seventh veins subparallel. Length 4 mm., wing 6 mm.

Hab.—Keyport, Wash. Two males, two females.

***Rhypholophus parallelus* n. sp.**

Yellow; front and palpi somewhat darker; antennae wholly yellow; thorax reddish yellow, slightly darker above; halteres pale yellow; knobs slightly infuscated at the tip; legs yellowish; abdomen brownish above, yellow below; ovipositor reddish-yellow, upper valves somewhat arcuated; wings brown, rather narrow; stigma indistinct; discal cell opening into the third posterior cell; distal portion of the sixth and seventh veins subparallel, the latter slightly arcuated; pubescence on the wings rather long and dense. Length 5 mm., wing 6 mm.

Hab.—Ithaca, N. Y. Two females.

***Rhypholophus cornutus* n. sp.**

Yellowish-brown; rostrum and palpi darker brown; antennae light brown, joints of the flagellum of the male with a dense soft pubescence and long verticles, those of the female with the pubescence less dense; thorax yellowish-brown with sparse reddish-yellow hairs; halteres yellowish; legs brownish, femora lighter toward the base; abdomen brown, with long sparse yellow hairs; hypopygium reddish-brown, horny appendages black, those at the tip of the lobes very broad and emitting three short curved branches; ovipositor reddish-yellow, upper valves slightly arcuated; wings brown; stigma darker brown; pubescence on wings not very long or dense; discal cell opening into the third posterior cell; distal portions of the sixth and seventh veins subparallel. Length 5 mm., wing 6 mm.

Hab.—Stanford University, Cal. Two males, one female.

EVELYN GROESBEECK MITCHELL has brought suit against Dr. Harrison G. Dyar to recover \$35,000 damages on account of a review of her book on mosquitoes which he published in the Canadian Entomologist.

NOTE ON *Perilitus americanus* RILEY.—At Paris, Texas, adults of *Megilla maculata* DeGeer were quite commonly found during the second week in July, 1904, and later, adhering to the cocoons of this species, its parasite, in corn fields. Many of these cocoons were brought into the laboratory and the resulting parasites proved to be all females, which varied considerably in size. The cocoons of the parasite were still numerous in August at Paris and were also found at Will's Point, Texas, on August 15th. The pupal instar was recorded in two cases, beginning with the formation of the cocoon: July 16-22, 5½ days, and July 18-23, 5 days.—A. A. GIRAULT, Paris, Texas.