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elongated, middorsal spots on each abdominal tergite. Wings with a uniform dilute, suffusion and a pronounced spur at the fork of R_5 . Femora a little darker than the rest of the legs. Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 21, 1933, through the kindness of Mr. Wyatt Jones.

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Microbembex and Chrysopa.—Last July, while staying in a wooded region near Michigan City, Indiana, I saw a *Microbembex* carrying a green lace-wing (*Chrysopa*). Evidently frightened by my approach, the wasp disappeared and did not return. Examination showed that the *Chrysopa* was quite dead. Now it is known that *Microbembex* habitually attacks small Diptera. It has also been taken for granted that the prey of solitary wasps is recognized by its form or odor; perhaps by both. The question raised by this case is this: since *Chrysopa* resembles the Diptera neither in form nor odor, why was it attacked by *Microbembex*? It might prove interesting to scatter some specimens of *Chrysopa* over bare sandy areas (where they are not usually found), to discover if the *situation* has anything to do with the matter.—CYRIL E. ABBOTT, Chicago, Ill.