

and several apical ones; the middle tibiæ also have two black lines consisting of minute setæ, one running the length of the tibia, the other only reaching middle, when it is interrupted by a shining patch of about ten rows of minute setæ, arranged transversely, comb-like; hind tibiæ very minutely hairy, but with no large bristles except the long apical spur, and a series of four small black apical spine-like bristles, the only other armature being on the anterior side, the end of which is fringed with minute black spinules, while just above is a weak patch of about four transverse rows of setæ, like those on mid-tibiæ; basitarsi on inner or anterior side with very well developed transverse rows of setæ.

This is readily known from the other described American species by its large size and the armature of the legs. On account of the transverse rows of setulæ on the legs it resembles *Phora multiseriata* Aldrich and *Phora laminarum* Brues, the latter being a Miocene fossil. I have ascertained that the middle tibiæ of *P. laminarum* have a pair of long bristles on the basal part, exactly as on the insect now described. In the characters of the venation and the armature of the scutellum *P. multiseriata* is quite distinct from *D. gaudialis*, but the fossil species has four scutellar bristles, as in the La Jolla one. Thus it appears that our insect is actually more nearly related to a Florissant fossil than to any living species.

The specific name is derived from the name of the locality.

#### JEAN HENRI FABRE

A few days before the present issue of our magazine went to press, a telegram from Orange, France, appeared in the daily papers announcing the death on Oct. 11, 1915, of Jean Henri Fabre, one of the greatest entomological observers the world has ever known. Owing to his extremely secluded life, his intense aversion to publicity in any form, and his dislike of human society, it is only within recent years that Fabre's genius has been generally recognized, and among English speaking nations this recognition has been largely due to the publication of English translations of certain selections from his "Souvenirs Entomologiques," and to Miall's translation of Legro's beautiful work "Fabre, Poet of Science."

A more extended notice of Fabre's life and work will appear in our December number. An appreciative account of his writings by Prof. Wm. Lockhead was published in the 45th Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario (1914).