

(two ♀♀); 5 to 9 Nov. 1969 (two ♂♂, one ♀); 26 Oct. 1970 (one ♂); 18 Nov. 1971 (two ♂♂). Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, Hidalgo Co., Texas, 23 Oct. 1970 (one ♂); 15 & 16 Feb. 1971 (three ♂♂, one ♀), 13 to 16 Nov. 1971 (four ♂♂, ten ♀♀); 7 April 1972 (five ♂♂, eight ♀♀). Paratypes will be deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, in the American Museum of Natural History and in the British Museum (Natural History).

The new species is quite close to *Glenoides texanaria*, the only other taxon in the genus; the pattern of maculation is nearly the same, but the transverse lines of *texanaria* are much better defined and its background is nearly clean of scattered brown scales and dark blotches; *G. texanaria* is appreciably larger; the unmistakable differences between the two species are however in the genitalia: the vesica of the male *texanaria* is unarmed and the postvaginal plate of its female presents an elongated sclerotization which does not exist in *G. lenticuligera*.

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MIDGES (DIPTERA: CERATOPOGONIDAE) SUCKING BLOOD OF CATERPILLARS

With reference to Willis W. Wirth's note under this heading (1972, J. Lepid. Soc. 26: 65), I have a record of a larva of *Acherontia atropos* L. (Sphingidae) bearing seven of these small midges. The larva was found in Kampala in July 1950, and was carried by car for over a mile clinging to a twig without disturbing the midges. My notes state that the larva appeared to suffer no inconvenience and that there was no exudation of fluid from the punctures, which were invisible under a hand lens, when the midges were removed.

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