

both in its larger size, green coloration, conformation of clypeus and clypeal teeth, and in sculpture. In the form of its petiole it resembles *carbonarium* and *ebeninum*, but the thorax is much as in *minimum*, which it also resembles in having a winged female caste. The female may be distinguished at once by the naked eye because of the metallescence of the gaster, which surpasses in intensity any other green that I have yet seen in the *Formicidae*.

I wish to thank Drs. Frank McKim Swartz and Stuart W. Frost for their loans of equipment and advice and Dr. Wm. S. Creighton for permission to examine related species in his collection and also for advice.

---

### Note Regarding Authorship of *Hexagenia limbata* (Serville) (Ephemeroptera).

F. EARLE LYMAN, Norris, Tennessee.

Most North American mayfly workers have been for some years consistently ascribing the authorship of *Hexagenia limbata* (Serville) to Guerin. Since this *Hexagenia* is the most common of our Great Lakes species, it seems that attention should be called to this fact.

Although Guerin<sup>1</sup> was author of the book in which the original description appeared, he definitely gave to Serville credit for writing the specific description and right to authorship. His statement to this effect is quoted as follows: "Cette espece est nouvelle. Voici la description que M. Serville en a faite." Moreover, in citing the species name for the first time immediately above the specific description, Guerin placed Serville's name in abbreviation after it, thus "*Ephemera limbata* Serv." Most European workers have given Serville proper recognition as author of the species.

---

Dr. E. O. Essig, Professor of Entomology, has been appointed head of the division of Entomology and Parasitology at the University of California, Berkeley, California.

<sup>1</sup> Iconographie du regne animal de G. Cuvier. III. Insectes. 1829.