abdominal joints 1-3, with slight ones on joint 4. Length 17 mm.; greatest width 6.5 mm. Duration of this stage 9 days.

Food plant.—Live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*).

♂ *moth*.—Variable in markings. An average specimen was marked as follows. Primaries brownish gray, whitish scales largely predominating over a ground of black and brown scales; a black basal line, not reaching costa or internal margin and a brownish patch outside this, covering the lower half of the wing before the t. a. line and narrowly separated from the t. a. line by pale gray. Transverse anterior line broad, brown with black scales, especially near the costa, nearly straight, gently angulated at median vein; a reniform discal spot, outlined in brown, filled in with a white shade and narrowly bordered with whitish. Median space pale gray, especially costally, darker outside the reniform spot; veins slightly lined in black. Transverse posterior line black, starting from costa above reniform spot, passing outward and around the spot, thence inwardly curved, slightly dentate outwardly on all the veins and reaching internal margin parallel to t. a. line. On the costa beyond t. p. line, a black patch, from which proceeds the rusty brown subterminal line, following a course parallel to the t. p. line and strongly marked below vein 2 by a white crescentic mark, which is produced toward the anal angle (on one wing) giving it the shape of a comma. A brown terminal line, heavier and marked with black opposite the crescent. Fringes blackish interrupted with paler.

Secondaries chestnut brown, shaded with black, quite heavily all around the outer margin and apex. Below, chestnut brown; the costa of fore wings gray and an exterior blackish brown line on the costal half of all four wings. Expanse, 27 mm. (1.1 inch).

♀ *moth*.—Head and thorax small, legs slender, antennae small, shortly bipectinate; wings fully 5 mm. long, narrow, bent, clothed with sordid white hairs, mixed with a few black scales. Abdomen very large, robust,

covered abundantly with pale cinereous down beneath. Back thinly clothed with sordid white down, the dorsum of the body showing through in a broad dark cinereous band on both thorax and abdomen. Width of thorax 3 mm.; length 2 mm.; width of abdomen 9.5 mm.; length 15 mm.

Habitat.—Coast region of California. Recorded from Contra Costa Co., (Edwards), Alameda Co. (Behr), San Mateo Co., Santa Cruz Co., and Monterey Co., Cal.

The moths above described agree so well with Mr. Edwards' characterization of *Orgyia vetusta* Bd. that, had it not been for the food plant of the larva, I should have had no hesitation in referring them to that species. On the other hand, I have received from Mr. L. E. Ricksecker, under the name of *O. vetusta*, moths which exactly correspond with Mr. Edwards' description of *O. gulosa*. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Edwards has confounded the two forms and placed the larvae wrongly. His descriptions of the mature forms of *O. vetusta* and *O. gulosa* in Papilio (i, 60-62) should be transposed, while the characterizations of the larvae are correct. I have concluded to preserve the determinations of the larvae as made by Mr. Edwards rather than those of the moths because, in the larval state, they are the more easily separated, especially in relation to their food plants, and because this determination is the one generally accepted by Californian collectors.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.—III.

BY SAMUEL HENSHAW.

BIOLOGIA CENTRALI-AMERICANA. — COLEOPTERA. Vol. III, Part 3 By Henry Stephen Gorham.

	gen. sp.
Lycidae, 1880-81, pt. 8-9, p. 1-29;	
1884, pt. 32-33, p. 225-249.	14 123
Lampyridae, 1881, pt. 9-11, p. 29-	
65; 1884-85, pt. 33, 36, p. 249-	
277.	15 144

Telephoridae, 1881, pt. 11-14, p. 65-106; 1885, pt. 36-38, p. 277-311.	16	151	8, 12, 13. Cymatodera, 7, 13. Epiphloeus, 8, 12. Hydnocera, 9, 13. Ichnea, 9, 10, 12. Lebasiaella, 9. Orthopleura, 9. Pelonium, 9, 12. Phonius, 7. Platynoptera, 9. Poecilochroa, 13. Priocera, 7, 13. Pyticera, 9. Sallaea, 8. Tillus, 9, 13.
Lymexylonidae, 1881, pt. 14, p. 106-112; 1885-86, pt. 38, 46, p. 311-313.	4	8	<i>Ptinidae</i> .—Anobium, 13. Cathorama, 10. Dorcatoma, 10. *Lioliolus, 10. *Micranobium, 10. Mirosternus, 13. *Pitnus, 10. *Priotoma, 10. Ptinus, 10. *Thaptor, 10. Trichodesma, 10. Trigonogenius, 10, 13.
Melyridae, 1881-82, pt. 14, 16, p. 112-128; 1886, pt. 46, p. 313-332.	15	83	<i>Bostrychidae</i> .—Bostrychus, 10. Dinoderus, 13. Polyacon, 10. Tetrapriocera, 10. Xylopertha, 10.
Cleridae, 1882, pt. 17-19, 21, 24, p. 129-193; 1886, pt. 46-47, p. 332-346.	27	200	<i>Cioidae</i> .—Ceracis, 10. Cis, 10, 13. Macrodis, 10. Xylographus, 13.
Ptinidae, 1883, pt. 24, p. 194-209; 1886, pt. 47 p. 347-352.	15	43	The figure following the name of the genus denotes the number of the plate; new genera are marked (*).
Bostrychidae, 1883, pt. 24, p. 210-218; 1886, pt. 47, p. 352-354.	7	15	
Cioidae, 1883, pt. 24, p. 218-224; 1886, pt. 47, p. 354-360.	6	24	

Species of the following genera are figured:—

Lycidae.—Caenia, 1. *Calleros, 4. *Calocladon, 2, 4, 11. *Calolycus, 4. Calopteron, 1, 2, 4, 11. *Linoptes, 11. Lucaina, 12. *Lycinella, 11. Lycostomus, 1, 2, 11. Lycus, 1. Lygistopterus, 1, 2, 11. Plateros, 1, 2, 11.

Lampyridae.—Aethra, 3, 11. Aspidosoma, 3, 4, 12. Cladodes, 3. Cratomorphus, 4, 11, 12. *Drilolampadius, 3, 11. Hyas, 3. Lamprocera, 3, 11. Lucidata, 3, 4, 11. Megalophthalmus, 11. Phaenolis, 3. Phengodes, 3, 5. Photinus, 3, 4, 12. Photuris, 3, 4, 12. Pyrectomena, 3, 4.

Telephoridae.—Belotus, 6. Chauliognathus, 5, 6, 12. *Daiphron, 5. *Discodon, 5, 6. Lobetus, 6. Malthinus, 6. *Maronius, 6. 12. Silis, 5, 6, 12. *Thinalmus, 6. Trypherus, 6.

Lymexylonidae.—Atractocerus, 7. *Euryopa, 6. Melitomma, 7. *Pthorodius, 6.

Melyridae.—Anthocomus, 6, 7. *Antixoon, 13. Astylus, 7, 12. Attalus, 13. Collops, 6, 13. *Cymbolus, 13. *Dromanthus, 7, 13. Ebaeus, 7. Lemphus, 13. Listrus, 13.

Cleridae.—Aulicus, 8. *Blaxima, 8. Chariessa, 12. Clerus, 8, 12. Colyphus, 7,

VANESSA MILBERTI, A CORRECTION.—In the current volume of Psyche, p. 10, I notice reference to a specimen of this butterfly having been caught at Polegate, Sussex, in England. At the time I questioned the authenticity of the specimen, and at the meeting following that at which it was exhibited, enough information had been obtained to prove that it was not taken in England and had been palmed off as a variety of *V. urticae* on a gentleman who gave rather high prices for varieties of British Lepidoptera.
J. W. Tutt.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.—The twelfth part of Kolbe's Introduction deals with the digestive tract and its appendages and the secretory organs, apparently completing the study of the internal structure of insects, though the outline of the plan of the work announced in the first part has not been strictly followed. The special bibliographies to each section are, as heretofore, important accessories to the work, but do not appear always to have been compiled with sufficient care, many minor references being given which hardly deserve mention in a selected series,