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TWO EUROPEAN WEEVILS NEW TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. F. C. Bowditch has collected *Sciaophilus muricatus* and *Strophosomus coryli* in Brookline, Massachusetts. Thirteen specimens of the first mentioned species were beaten from balm of gilead, *Populus balsamifera*, and about the same number of *Strophosomus coryli* were obtained by sifting. Sometime ago Mr. H. B. Bailey sent me, for identification, four specimens of *S. coryli* which he had collected on yellow birch, *Betula lutea*, at South Orange, N. J. In Europe this species has been recorded from birch (*Betula*), beech (*Fagus*), hazel (*Corylus*), oak (*Quercus*), pine (*Pinus*), and the Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). Dr. W. G. Dietz identified the species for Mr. Bowditch.

Samuel Henshaw.

HIBERNATION OF THECLIDI.

How many of our *Theclidi* pass the winter in the egg state? Last year I found a wintering egg of *liparops* on a shadbush (*Amelanchier canadensis*), and this year that of *titus* on wild cherry in each case in a protected spot on one of the terminal twigs. Several species of European *Theclidi*, at least five or six of the nine species, are reported to winter as eggs, while of the others perhaps one or

two winter as chrysalids. Mr. Saunders, then of London, now of Ottawa, years ago obtained the caterpillars of *acadica* and *edwardsii* in June before any butterfly is on the wing, so that it is probable that these species also winter in the egg; and Mr. Hulbert, of New Britain, last year found caterpillars of *calanus* during the last of May, so that that species is presumably also in the same category. But I should be glad of further facts regarding them. On the other hand *damon* (*smilacis*) certainly winters as a chrysalis, and probably all the species of *Incisalia*, *I. augustus*, *niphon* and *irus*, to judge from their early appearance only. How is it with *melinus*? I suspect this also winters in the chrysalis state, but should be glad of any information that can be given.

Samuel H. Scudder.

REARING LEPIDOPTERA.

In the early times of my entomological work I found much difficulty in obtaining moths from pupae formed "in the ground"—as represented by kegs, deep flower-pots, &c. Three or four years ago I accidentally hit upon a much easier and more successful way of obtaining such pupae, and imagines. A *Sphinx drupiferarum* larva was forgotten in a close tin, and pupated perfectly without a particle of earth. After finding this pupa, Miss Eliot and I experimented with other *sphingidae*, *Datana ministra*, *Anisota senatoria* and other larvae, with the result that of those we allowed to pupate in the ground more than half failed to give the imago, while of those pupating in the close tins very few failed.—Of some kinds every one emerged. With one or two exceptions all those in tin emerged earlier than those in earth, though kept in the same room.

As this plan has been in successful operation for three or four years, and is much simpler and easier than the earth-plan, I venture to recommend it "to all whom it may concern."

Caroline G. Soule.



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