

NADATA GIBBOSA. — *Eggs* laid July 30th. They were small, hemispherical, the flat side attached to the leaf; opaque yellow with a white bloom all over them.

Aug. 5th they hatched, the *young larva* being not quite  $\frac{1}{6}$  inch long, clear yellow in color, with short, sparse hairs, and very slender anal prolegs. The head was very large, and the body tapered from it to the anal prolegs.

Aug. 9. *First moult.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long, tapering as before. Head large, round, green. Body green with yellow lateral line. Sparse hairs visible only with a lens. Feet and prolegs green.

Aug. 13. *2nd moult.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length. Head very large, round, bilobed, very yellow green. Body tapering to anal prolegs, white-green in color, with a pale yellow lateral line, or band. Sparse hairs. Feet and prolegs green. The colors grew paler.

Aug. 19. *3d moult.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in length. Anal shield edged with yellow. Otherwise as before.

Aug. 25. *4th moult.*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches long. Head large, round, with a deep suture, white-green, lighter on top. Body blue-green, dotted with white, and so thickly dotted on the dorsum as to look almost white. Lateral line yellow in some specimens, almost white in others. Anal shield edged with yellow. Feet and prolegs green. Spiracles white encircled with tau-color. They grew to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, were stout, and had the general shape of the "cut-worms." Sept. 4th the first one stopped eating, grew a little purplish on the back and sides, and spun a thin web on the bottom of the tin.

Sept. 9th. *Pupa* appeared. It was  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, stout, shining, very dark brown, a little lighter between the segments. Abdominal segments pitted. Eye-cases very smooth and prominent. Anal hook short, bifurcated.

Caroline G. Soule.

A CORRECTION. — I have referred to the sycamore in my description of *Heterocampa unicolor* and again in that of *Halisidota harrisii* (Psyche, v. 6, p. 164) as *Acer pseudo-platanus*. This is a mistake for *Platanus occidentalis*.

Harrison G. Dyar.

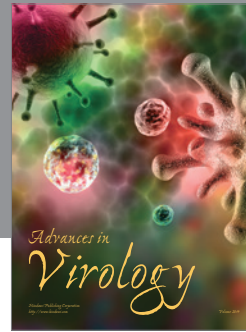
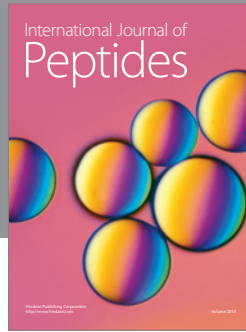
NOTES:— Candèze has just issued at Liège a systematic catalogue of Elateridae known in 1890: The price is six francs.

The last number of the Canadian entomologist is especially valuable from its containing two interesting papers read to the Entomological club of the American association for the advancement of science, in August; viz., Mr. H. G. Hubbard's account of Insect-life in the hot springs of the Yellowstone National Park, and Mr. E. A. Schwarz's Preliminary remarks on the insect-fauna of the Great Salt Lake, Utah.

The 8th part of Moore's Lepidoptera Indica contains a table of the genera of Indian Satyrinae, 56 in number, and descriptions of the species of seven of the genera, together with the usual eight plates. It is interesting as figuring a considerable number of dry and wet season broods of Indian Satyrinae distinguished by de Nicéville. The early stages of two species only are given. The notes upon the distribution of the species are interesting and extensive, as usual. We notice one typographical error in the incorrect type used in the heading for *Virapa radza*.

The September number of the Entomologische nachrichten is entirely given up to a new systematic arrangement and synoptic table of the genera of Aeschnidae, by Dr. F. Karsch, in which he criticises the previous system of de Selys.

W. A. Wagner publishes in the Bulletin of the Moscow society of naturalists (1890, 626) a full description of the structure and habits of a new trap-door spider, *Tarentula opiphex*, which is specially interesting as being the



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