

♀. Head and thorax above yellowish salmon color with the usual black marks; abdomen deep ochre yellow with a dorsal and lateral row of confluent black spots; below, the thorax, abdomen and legs are entirely black. Fore wings deep black with salmon colored bands, each narrowly bordered with yellowish on both sides. Basal half line absent, represented on one wing by a few scales on the costa; trans.-ant. line reaching from costa to internal margin, rather narrow, dilated at both ends; median band reaching from costa to just below the longitudinal submedian band, ending in a point; trans.-post. line slightly angulated, reaching only to the submedian band; terminal angular band (W-mark) normal, joining the trans.-post. band at about its middle; fringe and internal margin narrowly salmon color. Hind wings scarlet ("flame scarlet," Ridgway, plate vii, fig. 14) with a narrow uneven outer black border, obsolete before internal angle; three

submarginal rounded-triangular spots, the last one at anal angle; two discal elongate spots, the inner one much elongate and attaining the costa, the outer, small; a large spot on the middle of abdominal margin and a small one at base. All the black marks narrowly bordered with yellowish. Fringe narrowly yellowish salmon. Below, the colored parts of both wings are orange (Ridgway, Pl. vi, f. 3) with the black parts as above. Expanse 42 mm. The moth here described differs from all those referred to in the synonymy given above in the absence of the basal half line, and I propose for it the varietal name *perpicta*.

The character, though slight, is usually of such diagnostic value in the case of *E. blakei* that its absence in this form seems to warrant the different designation. Prof. French has described some moths of this form as *Arctia geneura* Strk. (Can. ent., xxi, 162).

A MONOGRAPH OF THE NORTH AMERICAN TACHINIDAE.—Prof. C. H. Tyler Townsend is at present engaged on the preparation of Part I of a monograph of the North American Tachinidae, which he hopes to have ready for publication in about two months from this date. The part will embrace the Phasiidae, Gymnosomatidae, Ocypteridae, and Phaniidae. Any persons having material in any of these groups will confer a favor by sending it to Mr. Townsend, who will return it fully determined. The monograph will aim to represent the entire fauna of North America north of the Isthmus of Panama, including the West Indian forms. Subsequent parts will follow in the course of time. Mr. Townsend has been engaged on this work for some years and has already a large amount of material on hand, but he is desirous of examining all possible specimens of the above groups, from within the limits stated, before sending the manuscript of part I to the printer.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.—Miall and Hammond have just printed a paper in the Transactions of the Linnean society of London on the development of the head in Chironomus, which will be found interesting from its representing a type intermediate between the apparently widely different types of Corethra and Musca, hitherto the best known. A great part of the head of the imago arises from paired invaginations extending far into the larval thorax.

A feast of Chionobas is offered in the new Part of Edward's Butterflies of North America, for it is devoted entirely to four species of that genus, of which the transformations of two, *C. jutta* and *C. brucei*, are described in detail and figured profusely with exquisite skill, admirably bringing out their distinctive features. Considering the home of these insects, one cannot too strongly commend the perseverance which has culminated in such a series of plates as these. The text, too, is full and interesting, indicating curious

