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Synhalonia, Tetralonia, Xenoglossa, etc., but it seems impossible to accept such wholesale lumping.

Melissodes tristis Ckll. is much later than *Eucera tristis* Mor., but I do not care to rename it until convinced that it is desirable to merge *Melissodes* in *Eucera*. *Eucera arctos* n. n. is founded on *ursina* Cr., not of Haliday, but the name is unnecessary, since *ursina* is a synonym of *enavata*. *M. brevicornis* Cr. becomes *E. cressonii*. *M. californica* Sm. becomes *E. smithii*.

Podalirius (*Anthophora*) is made to include as subgenera, *Clisodon*, *Entechnia*, *Habropoda*, etc. *Habropoda mucida* is changed to *P. cressonii*. *Anth. carbonaria* Cr. becomes *P. infernalis*. Our *Nomada rubra* Prov. becomes *N. erythraea* D. T. *N. integra* Rob. becomes *N. integerrima* D. T. *N. punctata* Cr. becomes *N. provancheri* D. T. *Chelostoma* is treated as a subgenus of *Eriades*. *Osmia quadridentata* Cr. becomes *cressonii* D. T., but this change is unnecessary, since it is a synonym of *O. conjuncta* Cr. *O. parva* Prov. becomes *O. parvula* D. T. *Megachile carbonaria* Cr. becomes *M. cressonii*. Mr. Fox's three Jamaican species of *Megachile* are wrongly said to be from Indiana. *M. simplex* Prov. becomes *M. simplicissima* D. T. *Anthidium venustum* Cr. becomes *cressonii*. *Coelionys brevis* Cr. becomes *C. cressonii*, but the author overlooks the fact that Cresson himself long ago changed the name to *atilis*. *Phileremus* is changed to *Ammobates*, which has priority of place on the same page of Latreille. The name *Ammobates* has been very frequently used in Europe for many years. Although the papers of Robertson and Coville are duly quoted under *Psithyrus* (or *Apathus*) *elatus*, the author did not examine them sufficiently to learn that the insect in question was a ♂ *Bombus*. *Trigona* and *Tetragona* are given as subgenera of *Melipona*. *Trigona nigra* Cr. becomes *M. cressonii* D. T. *Apis mellifica* L., 1761, is to be called *A. mellifera* L., 1758.

It must be confessed that it is not entirely creditable to our knowledge of the literature of our subject, that the author of this new catalogue has been able to supersede so many names of American species on grounds of preoccupation. It is fair to state, however, that in some instances we were aware of the prior names, and changes would have been proposed on this side of the water sooner or later. In a few cases the changes had actually been made, and our author was not aware of it.

T. D. A. Cockerell.
New Mexico Agric. Exper. Station,
March 3, 1896.

CHRYSOBOTHRIS FEMORATA AND CLERUS 4-GUTTATUS.

Wood piles are always attractive collecting spots. *Chrysobothris femorata* Fab. is a frequent visitor, and runs about very briskly, especially on hickory and oak logs. Early in June, 1894, a specimen of *femorata* was seen and heard to produce a very distinct noise by striking rapidly with the end of its abdomen on the bark of an oak log. Tapping with the finger nail seemed to attract other *Chrysobothris* on the same log, but it may have been only a coincidence. Unfortunately the tapping specimen could not be caught to determine its sex, but it was probably a male, and the tapping a call or challenge. Last summer no opportunity occurred of observing *Chrysobothris*, but so common a species offers a good chance for all interested to make further observations on this interesting tapping habit.

On the 16th of June, 1895, on a fresh spruce log was noticed a specimen of *Clerus 4-guttatus* Oliv. It had in its grasp a good-sized Scolytid, either *Xyleborus* or *Tomicus*. It held the victim with its front and middle legs, and kept turning it round and round, biting at it all the time, and raising itself on its hind legs. Finally it seized the Scolytid firmly beneath where

the thorax joins the body, and dropping on its legs with its prey between them, ran rapidly under the log before it could be captured. The incident explains in a measure the constant presence of the Clerus on soft wood logs. They are looking for food. *F. C. Bowditch.*

TUTT'S BRITISH MOTHS.—In a volume on British Moths just published by Routledge (London) Mr. J. W. Tutt treats the principal members of that group in England in accordance with the latest views on their classification as outlined by him in a paper read last year to the Entomological Society of London. To some of the groups he appends a table of their time of appearance in the different stages, larval food plants, frequency, etc. A dozen colored plates and about fifty cuts, most of them rather rude but characteristic, help the beginner. There is a great deal of information packed into the 368 pp., but discriminating tables for the separation of the groups would have rendered the work more serviceable.

NOTES.—In the recent memoirs of the Zoological society of France (v. 8, p. 1-140, 1895), Charles Janet follows in minute detail

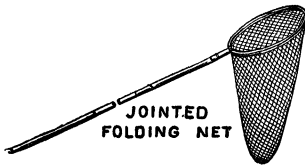
all the steps in the formation of a complete nest of *Vespa crabro*, with numerous figures. It will be found very valuable for comparison in studying our native wasps' nests.

With the issue of part xxiv, Moore's Lepidoptera Indica completes its second volume, in which the Satyrinae are concluded, the Elymniinae and Amathusiinae treated, and the Nymphalinae only begun. Apparently it will take nearly or quite another pair of volumes to complete this last subfamily. The present part contains illustrations of the early stages of Charaxes and Eulepis. Two figures are given of apparently full grown larvae of *E. athamas* but with totally different markings, to which no reference appears in the text.

H. F. Wickham prints a list of 700 Lake Superior Coleoptera, adding their extralimital distribution, in Vol. 6 of the Davenport Academy's Proceedings.

We regret to notice the death early in March, at the age of 85, of Dr. Juan Gundlach who has lived since 1839 in Cuba and devoted himself for more than half a century to the study of its natural history and especially its entomology and ornithology. His rich and unique collection was secured some years since by the Havana Institute.

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