

one-eighth the diameter of the larger ones. Cutting into one side of this gall revealed a small live white hymenopterous larva, about 2 mm. in length and apparently full grown, resting in a small cell. Old galls show irregular small hollowed cavities and cells inside.

From a specimen which was bred from the galls, Mr. Wm. H. Ashmead determined the genus as above. It is possible, however, that the *Eurytoma* is not the gall-maker, but a parasite of the latter.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

In August, 1894, a perfect, and evidently freshly emerged, specimen of *Limenitis arthemis* was caught at Nonquitt, Mass., in an exposed place close by the sea.

C. G. Soule.

Dr. McCook is to be warmly congratulated on the successful issue of the third and final volume of his "American spiders and their spinning work," which has appeared four years after the second volume. The author is more at home in his delineation of the out door world than in systematic work, with which this volume is mainly concerned, yet he has applied himself to this task with commendable zeal and success and describes 123 species and 30 genera. Apparently (as the table of contents curiously shows) he had intended to carry his work beyond the "orb weavers," but his courage or his time gave out as he saw his work grow to portentous dimensions. We have to thank him for thirty large and careful plates of spiders colored besides a mass of structural details; they will greatly facilitate future study. The price of the complete work is now justly advanced to \$50. Unhappily the title page is marked 1893, though the preface is dated July 1894, and the volume was not issued until December, 1894.

Mr. and Mrs. Peckham have given us (*Trans. Wisc. acad.*, x) a new series of their admirable experiments with spiders in a paper on their visual powers and color sense; they "prove conclusively that Attidae see their prey (which consists of small insects)

when it is motionless, up to a distance of five inches; that they see insects in motion at much greater distances; and that they see each other distinctly up to at least twelve inches"; they are guided by sight rather than by smell. The experimenters are further "of the opinion that all the experiments taken together strongly indicate that spiders have the power of distinguishing colors."

Certainly the "U. C." [Upper California?] entomological society has done a unique thing in issuing from Berkeley, Cal., as a Californian journal of entomology "The Entomologists' Daily Post Card" at \$2.00 a year. A card of regulation size and color is printed on both sides in clear type, leaving a meagre space for an address. The number before us contains an editorial on Note taking, part of a list of species in Edwards's last catalogue of butterflies, and a portion of a tabular key to the genera of Nymphalidae. It is a curious venture.

In a recent paper on the Siphonaptera (*Proc. Bost. soc. nat. hist.*, xxvi, 312-355) Dr. A. S. Packard gives an excellent resumé of published observations on the embryology, postembryonic history and anatomy and the adult structure of the fleas, adding new data from his own preparations and numerous figures. He is led to regard them as forming a distinct order standing nearer the Diptera than any other, but with many points of relationship to the Coleoptera.

Hansen gives in English (*Ent. tidskr.*, xv, 65-89, pl. 2-3) an important paper on the structure and habits of *Hemimerus*, a

Platypsylla-like insect infesting rats in Africa, and which had previously been studied only from dried material. Saussure in particular had published a long memoir upon it, founding upon it a new order, Diploglossata, from its possessing, as he thought, a second labium. Hansen shows that this does not exist (it is difficult to

understand how the figures of Hansen and Saussure can have been taken from the same kind of insect) and he concludes that "Hemimerus belongs to the Orthoptera, constituting a separate family very closely allied to the Forficulina." He shows from his dissections that the insect is viviparous, bringing forth one young at a time.

THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF PSYCHE.

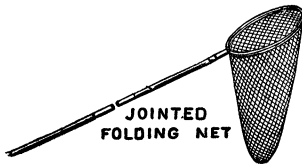
Began in January, 1894, and continues through three years. The subscription price (payable in advance) is \$5.00 per volume, or \$2.00 per year, postpaid. The numbers will be issued, as in Vol. 6, on the first day of every month and will contain at least 12 pages each. No more than this was promised for the sixth volume but the numbers have actually averaged more than 16 pages, and in addition 21 plates have been given and more than 50 other illustrations. We prefer to let performance outrun promise, but when a larger subscription list warrants it, we shall definitely increase the number of pages.

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