The nature of the habitat is to be indicated by the underscoring of the proper words. By combination of underscores a very satisfactory statement of aquatic conditions can be made.

However, if the locality label were a general one, as "Lake Forest, Ill.," I would suggest also a more general aquatic habitat label to go on the pin, above the one just illustrated, to be marked by underscoring in the same way:

lake	marsh	river	rapids
pond	bog	creek	eddy
pool	swale	brook	spring

In a locality for which a standard detailed map is available, the great exactness in locality records that is required in local ecological work may be attained by indexing the map in the usual way—with letters on one side and numbers on the other, and then adding to the usual general locality label the letter and number from the map, to indicate the exact spot from which the specimen was obtained. But, after all, from the ecological standpoint, the fixing of the exact locality is of much less importance than the exact indication of the sort of habitat in which the specimen is found.

JAMES G. NEEDHAM, Lake Forest, Ill.

MORE CONCERNING LABELS.

It was with interest that I read the article by Mr. Frank E. Lutz in the April number of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST entitled "Labels."

It is not so very many years ago (perhaps thirty) that we were satisfied if specimens sent to us only bore a State label, the State label as first used being nothing more or less than a coloured disk, a different colour for each State. A few years more, and we had the abbreviated State labels — N. J. for New Jersey, Can. for Canada, etc. Not long after, we asked our friends to mark the label in such a manner that we might know from what part of the State the insect came. Then it was that the collector with pen and ink would mark the label in one of the corners, or perhaps make a mark in the centre, thus designating as to what part of the State the insect had come from. This was not a bad plan, and to-day many such labeled specimens can be seen in the "Horn Collection," as well as other collections in New York and Philadelphia. However, we were not yet satisfied, so some fifteen years ago our Washington friends started to have local labels printed with a blank space in which to write the date of capture. A few years more and the collector's name was called for, and this, by many, was also added. Now we have the "Lutz Label" presented to us as a further advancement in the

labeling of our specimens. The question is, however, if it is necessary or of much practical use to label specimens in this manner, as students of entomology who have had any experience in collecting generally know whether a certain species of insect or group of insects is found in a wet or a dry place. He knows but little who would look for Cicindelidæ or the larvæ of any of our Rhopalocera in a mill-pond, or for Dytiscidæ or the larvæ of any of our Odonata in a dry pine woods. However, no one will find fault with the specimens from Mr. Lutz bearing the "Lutz Label," providing the specimens are in good condition and are accompanied with exact locality and date of capture, and if collector's name is given it will do no harm. All collectors of natural-history specimens have a reputation, some better than others — the Ornithologist and the Oologist found this out long ago. There are, no doubt, many insects that it would be wise to mark in the manner Mr. Lutz speaks of, but to label all our captures in this way would be a waste of precious time.

PHILIP LAURENT,

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FENARIA SEVORSA AND EUSEMIA SABULOSA.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I was in error in referring these species as synonyms in 1894. The latter now stands as *Tuerta sabulosa*, Boisd., in Hampson's Cat. Lep. Phal., and is credited to New Mexico and California, besides other more southern localities. Very possibly the species may occur within the limits of the United States, but I have no specimens from our territory, all being from Mexico. *Fenaria sevorsa*, Grote, is, however, not the same insect, and the name must be restored from the synonymy. It has been subsequently described and well figured in the Biologia Centrali-Americana as *Diamuna aedessa*, Druce. This position, in the Noctuidæ, is undoubtedly correct, as the antennæ are shortly pectinated, without any trace of enlargement. The genus *Diamuna* is an Agaristid, and Druce's species is therefore improperly referred to it. The genus *Fenaria*, Grote, must be substituted for *Diamuna*, Druce (nec Walker). Dr. Barnes has taken the species in the Huachuca Mts., and Mr. Hubbard in the Chiricahua Mts., Arizona. Dr. Barnes has also from Arizona *Diamuna longipes*, Druce, so that the genus is thus represented in our fauna:

Genus *Fenaria*, Grote.

sevorsa, Grote. Ariz., Mex.

aedessa, Druce.

longipes, Druce. Ariz., Mex.