

The psychological connection of my cards written to Major Casey, from March to June, 1901, is very simple, and I wonder why Major Casey did not find it out himself. The paper containing his new note on the genera *Homæusa*, *Myrmobiota* and *Soliusa* was entitled "*Review of the American Corylophidæ, Cryptophagidæ, Tritomidæ and Dermistidæ, with other studies*," comprising 121 pages. I informed him on March 5th of the receipt of this paper, without suspecting that it contained something about *Homæusa* and *Myrmobiota*. Only myrmecophilous genera being of special interest for me, I did not examine more closely Major Casey's ample paper on *Corylophidæ*, etc.; therefore, when I asked Major Casey again (June 1st) to send me his last paper, where he explained the differences of *Homæusa* and *Myrmobiota*, it was not necessary for him to send me a second copy of his paper on *Corylophidæ*, etc., but he might have simply informed me that the paper in question was pp. 53-55 of his study on *Corylophidæ*. Instead of falling on this very simple explanation of the appearing contradiction in my cards, Major Casey has given them a rather injurious interpretation, which I much regret for Major Casey's own sake.

ARATUS LUTEOLUS, N. SP.

BY REV. THOMAS W. FYLES, LEVIS, QUEBEC.

Length, .35 inch. Head dark fawn colour, scabrous, much prolonged between the antennæ, the prolongation suggestive of the nose of the moose. Eyes upon rounded elevations, black and protuberant. The antennary spine stout, sharp and projecting. Antennæ reddish brown above, olivaceous beneath; the joint next the spine distinct and square cut and of greater diameter than that following it. Beak black, long, extending between the front legs. Prothorax dark umber in colour, concave in front, the concavity ending on either side with a short spine. From the bases of these spines the sides (which are finely denticulated) run direct to the widest part of the prothorax; from thence they are rounded to the back, forming a pair of clay-yellow epaulets, which extend beyond the slightly-curved remainder of the back line. Down the middle of the prothorax are two *carinæ*, nearly parallel, extending from back to front. The shield is narrow at the base, and runs back to an acute angle; its margins are reflexed. The costal edge of each elytron forms a double curve: it is first convex and then slightly concave. The corium is broad at the base, narrowed beyond the shield, and rounded at the tips. It is

strongly ribbed, and is clay-yellow in colour, mottled with fulvous, and is darker towards the tips. The membrane is roseate brown, and has a yellow patch on the costa and another at the base. The legs are reddish brown above and olivaceous beneath, paler at the joints; the thighs are but slightly dilated. The abdomen is ovate, flattened, and extends beyond the elytra. It is of a roseate brown. On either side of it are six sutures marked with yellow. The anal segment ends in a pair of incurved lobes. The whole of the under side is lighter in colour than the upper.

Taken at Quebec.

A NEW ANAPHORID, AND A NOTE ON AN OLD ONE.

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

Eulepiste Kearfotti, n. sp.

Gray, with a reddish ochreous tint, brighter in an obscure streak beyond cell and on submedian fold. A series of black strigæ along the costa and on fringe; a small dash beyond cell, and an oblique bar in submedian fold beyond middle. Hind wing blackish, fringe long, pale, interlined with blackish. Below, blackish, with a pale line at the base of the fringe. Expanse, 22 mm.

Two males from Mr. W. D. Kearfott's collection, "Yuma Co., Ariz. Desert."

Larger than the other species of *Eulepiste*, and differing in the genitalia. Uncus a single long spine, curving downward, opposed to a broad, concave basal plate. Side pieces strap-shaped or slightly concave, curved downward, and with a distinct spine on the lower angle.

U. S. National Museum, type No. 6734.

Pseudanaphora mora, Grote.

In 1895 Lord Walsingham examined Grote's type in the British Museum, and thought it might be the female of *P. arcanella*, Clem., overlooking the description of the true female of this species by Beutenmüller (Ent. Amer. IV., 29, 1888). I have now before me ten females and eight males of *mora* from localities in New York, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, a majority of them taken by Mr. F. A. Merrick, at New Brighton, Pa. (see Proc. Ent. Soc., Wash., V. 40, 1902). There is a marked sexual dimorphism, the male being nearly uniformly blackish, and the female of a light ochreous ground colour. The species is very distinct from *arcanella*.