

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW NOCTUID.

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Aleptina inca, n. gen., et sp.

Two males, Arizona (Cox) ; So. Ariz., Apr. 1-15 (Poling).

Fore wings gray, cinereous shaded at base, followed by a large ochreous patch that extends to the t.-a. line on lower half of wing. T.-a. line upright, germinate, black, twice waved ; orbicular large, oval, whitish, black ringed and containing a large, oval, brown-black centre ; reniform similar, but obscure and lost in a pale shade that extends to costa at t.-p. line. T.-p. line black, parallel to external margin cut off above by the white shade, followed closely outwardly by a blackish subterminal line. A crenulated, pale, blackish edged terminal line. Fringe pale, dark spotted. Hind wings whitish, a dusky shading before the fringe. Abdomen gray ; thorax concolorous with fore wings. Expanse 23 mm.

Two females, Comfort, Texas (Holland) ; Kerrville, Tex. (Barnes).

Similar to the male, but paler, more ashen gray, the markings less contrasted ; hind wings largely shaded with brownish gray except on the base and on the fringe. Expanse 23 mm.

Antennæ filiform ; front moderately produced, with a wide platelike projection above, nearly as wide as the space between the eyes, a similar, but curved and less prominent plate below on the lower edge of the front. Palpi upcurved, reaching above the middle of the front, uniform, scaled, the third joint slightly narrowed at base. Tongue distinct. Fore femora stout, tibiæ short, unarmed ; tarsi spined ; hind tibiæ with the spurs long. Thoracic vestiture of broad flat scales ; abdomen untufted. Vein 5 of hind wings distinct, arising from lower part of cell. Wings shaped much as in *Baileya*, Grote (*Leptina*, Guen., nec Meig.), but narrower.

BOOK NOTICES.

GENERA INSECTORUM.—Published by P. Wytsman, 108 Boulevard du Nord, Brussels, Belgium.

The first part of this important work has been received and amply fulfills any expectations that one may have formed regarding its style and appearance. It is of quarto size, beautifully printed, with broad margins to the leaves, and an admirably-executed plate in black and white. The family Gyrinidæ (Coleoptera) is treated by Dr. Regimbart, who gives a general description of the characteristics of the family and a synoptic

table of genera ; this is followed by descriptions of each genus and a list of the species belonging to it, with their geographical distribution. On the plate a specimen of each genus is depicted, with beautifully clear figures of structural details.

The original plan of publication has been somewhat modified and the work will now be issued in smaller parts, each containing a single family of insects. The price will vary in accordance with the number of pages and plates contained in the part, at the rate of 1 franc 60 per plate and 20c. per page. The first part, consisting of 12 pages and 1 plate, will thus cost 4 francs = 80 cents. The language adopted for the work is French. It is to be hoped that the number of subscribers will be sufficient to enable the enterprising publisher to complete the work without loss ; he certainly cannot have any anticipations of profit.

FUMIGATION METHODS.—By Willis G. Johnson, New York: Orange Judd Company, 52 Lafayette Place. One Vol., pp. 313. (Price, post-paid, \$1.00.)

The writer of this handy volume is well-known amongst economic entomologists as the Apostle of Hydrocyanic Acid Gas, the virtues of which as an effective insecticide he has never lost any opportunity of extolling. He has now brought together in concise form the results of his own methods as well as the experiences of others, and furnishes a most convenient manual of information for fruit-growers, florists, nurserymen and others who may be compelled to resort to this drastic means of exterminating noxious insects. The material used for fumigation is of such a deadly poisonous nature that it cannot be recommended for general use and should only be adopted by experienced persons who understand the necessary precautions and will see that they are carefully carried out. The study of this book will give all necessary information regarding the practical application of the gas, the apparatus required and the appliances that have been found most satisfactory, and it should be in the hands of everyone who has anything to do with fumigation. Besides the gas referred to, an account is given of the use of Carbon Bisulphide, which—with simple precautions—may be employed by anyone for the destruction of household pests, underground vermin, mill or granary insects. The book is fully illustrated and written in a clear and concise manner.

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