

anterior row of 4 long setae and subposterior row of 10 short and long ones, and laterally between each row another pair of long setae (cf. fig. G). In *armatum* Stach tergite VIII has a median row of 6 long setae and a subposterior row of 9 short setae.

Locality. Columbus Jnt., Iowa 26/9/30 (H.B.M. 5 specimens); Leon, Iowa, 10/10/33 (B. V. Travis, 3 spec. from moss); Maryana, Fla., 3/3/33 (H. B. M., in moss in numbers).

Remarks. Close to the European *E. armatum* Stach in the structure of the third tarsus, but differs in value of TR (5.0 in *armatum*, 5.4 in *millsi*), and the chaetotaxy of abdominal segments VII and VIII. The species is appreciatively dedicated to Prof. H. B. Mills. The record of *armatum* (Mills 1932) is probably the above species.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

A-C. *Proturentomon iowaense* sp. n. a, head from above; b, tergites VII-X; c, sternites VII-IX.

D-G. *Eosentomon mills*i sp. n. d, tarsus of leg I; e, tarsus of leg III; f, tergites VII-IX; g, sternites VII-IX.

An Incidental Observation on Phototropism.—The reaction and response to light is a subject gaining in importance as a method in combating some insect pests. It is not a problem of particular concern to the writer, who merely wishes to place on record the following observations:

Street life in Seattle, Washington, had hardly abated at eleven o'clock on the night of June 26, 1938. The main thoroughfares in the heart of the city were ablaze with multicolors of light.

One of the stores, glaring in blue neon illumination, caused pedestrians to pause to brush themselves and to detour into the street. The disturbance was due to multitudes of moths of two species—a tent caterpillar (*Malacosoma*) and the Satin Moth (*Stilpnotia salicis*.) They were swarming about, settling on show windows, entrance, walls and on the sidewalks, including passers-by, Nothing within the sphere of the light escaped contact. Very few other moths or insects of other orders were represented. Continuing the observation, it was ascertained that lights of other colors—red, yellow, etc.—by comparison had an almost negative attraction.

The congestion of the Tent-caterpillar and Satin Moths at the blue neon light in the solidly built-up center of the city must have involved flights of considerable distances.

For some years the decreasing response of insects to ordinary lights is being reported. Possibly trap lanterns and other devices, when supplemented with blue filters, may be an improvement.—GEO. P. ENGELHARDT, Hartsdale, N. Y.



Engelhardt, George Paul. 1938. "An incidental observation on phototropism." *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society* 33, 223–223.

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