

and were kindly given me by Professor Shimek.

Set Number.	No. examined.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Percentage of males.	Percentage of females.
1. <i>Tetracha carolina</i> .	35	27	8	77.1	22.9
2. <i>Cicindela sperata</i> .	50	24	26	48.	52.
3. <i>Cicindela lemniscata</i> .	55	35	20	63.6	36.4
4. <i>Bledius armatus</i> .	10	3	7	30.	70.
5. <i>Lachnosterna longitarsis</i> .	9	5	4	55.6	44.4
6. <i>Lachnosterna fusca</i> .	150	108	42	72.	28.
7. <i>Lachnost. crassissima</i> .	26	13	13	50.	50.
8. <i>Lachnosterna hirticula</i> .	20	17	3	85.	15.
9. <i>Cyclocephala</i> (mixed set).	45	35	9	80.	20.
10. <i>Cyclocephala immaculata</i> .	18	6	12	33.3	66.7
11. <i>Cyclocephala</i> "	100	0	100	0.	100.
12. <i>Chalepus obsoletus</i> .	130	33	97	25.4	74.6
13. <i>Ergates spiculatus</i> .	49	17	32	34.7	65.3
14. <i>Prionus californicus</i> .	108	58	50	53.7	46.3
15. <i>Macrobasis atrivittata</i> .	25	18	7	72.	28.

In eight cases we find a preponderance of males; in six the females are more numerous, while in one case an equal number of each sex is found. In no instance is the set composed entirely of males, though the reverse has occurred once, and in a very large series.

It is worthy of note that many species which are usually considered strictly

diurnal in habit are attracted a long distance by light—as, for example, a number of *Cicindela*. Of the genus *Cicindela* I have taken *lepida*, *punctulata* and *praetextata* in such situations as well as the two mentioned in the table. No rule can be formulated in this case as to the attraction exerted on each sex—sometimes the males are more numerous, sometimes the females.

Several genera of *Scarabaeidae*, not here tabulated, show a varying proportion of females. *Cheiroplatys clunalis*,\* which appears in our Check-list under three specific names under the genera *Aphonus* and *Orizabus*, furnishes about equal numbers of each sex. *Polyphylla* is chiefly seen in the male sex and the same is true, so far as my experience goes, of *Plectrodes*.

It will be seen, then, from the foregoing notes, that captures of *Coleoptera* at light need by no means be confined to males only and that it can hardly be stated as a general rule that these alone are attracted.

LEPIDOPTEROLOGICAL NOTES. — It will please our readers to hear that Mr. W. H. Edwards has received a grant of \$500 from the Bache Fund of the National academy of sciences to complete the publication of his researches into the life histories of American butterflies.

One of the most zealous collectors of Indian *Lepidoptera* has been Col. Knyvett, who for many years has been in charge of the police forces in the province of Bengal and has utilized the native policemen in his entomological labors. His entire collection, numbering over 700 species of *rhopalocera* in splendid suites and nearly 2000 species of *heterocera* in equally fine suites, about 10,000 specimens,

has been purchased at the suggestion of Dr. Holland by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. They will be under Dr. Holland's care and ultimately be placed in the museum which Mr. Carnegie is building in Pittsburgh, Penn. The specimens have all been examined and named by the most eminent English specialists, Elwes, Hampson, Warren, Myrick and Butler.

Blatchley records 108 species of Indiana butterflies in a catalogue published in the 17th report of the state geologist, 1892.

\* For the synonymy of this species see Mr. H. W. Bates in *Biologia Centrali-Americana, Insecta, Coleoptera*, Vol. II, part 2, p. 321.



1893. "Lepidopterological Notes." *Psyche* 6, 392–392.

<https://doi.org/10.1155/1893/36423>.

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