

For this form, the varietal name *amelaina* would seem not inappropriate. They closely resemble *S. latipennis* in general coloration.

Genus *Elpis* Dyar. I have to correct a statement in my description of this genus (Ent. news, iv, 36). The median spurs of the hind tibiae are not absent as the wording implies, but are situated close to the posterior pair (pl. 19, fig 4 c). The genus differs from *Neoarctia* in the shape of the front of the head, which is narrowed above and below, while in *Neoarctia* it is broad and square. Fig. 4 b shows vein 7 of secondaries furcate, as it was in one specimen. I am now of the opinion that *Antarctia vagans* Boisd. would be better placed in *Elpis* than in *Spilosoma*, since it has the ocelli distant from the eyes and the front narrowed above and below, though the vestiture and coloration are more like *Spilosoma*. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Thomas E. Bean of Laggan, Alberta for several specimens

of *Neoarctia beanii*, from which the drawings on the plate were made (fig. 5 a-e).

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE 19.

- Fig. 1a. *Spilosoma virginica*; venation of primary.  
 1b. Same; venation of secondary.  
 1c. Same; hind tibia, showing spurs.  
 2. *Phragmatobia rubricosa*; venation.  
 3a. *Pyrrharctia isabella*; venation of primary.  
 3b. Same; abnormal venation.  
 3c. Same; abnormal venation (partial).  
 3d. Same; venation of secondary.  
 3e. Same; venation of secondary (partial).  
 3f. Same; origin of subcostal venules (abnormal).  
 3g. Same; origin of subcostal venules (normal).  
 3h. Same; three joints of ♂ antenna.  
 4a. *Elpis rubra*; venation of primary.  
 4b. Same; venation of secondary, showing variation.  
 4c. Same; hind tibia, showing spurs.  
 5a. *Neoarctia beanii*; venation of primary.  
 5b. Same; venation of secondary.  
 5c. Same; hind tibia, showing spurs.  
 5d. Same; base of ♂ antenna.  
 5e. Same; three joints of ♀ antenna.

LOCAL NOTES.—The Peabody academy of science of Salem has recently transferred to the entomological department of the Museum of comparative zoology of Cambridge a number of types of insects of various orders described by Dr. Packard; the types were in the exhibition cases at Salem and were overlooked when the greater part of the entomological collections of the Academy were deposited in Cambridge.

In *Psyche* v. 6, p. 316 it is noted that the volume on the animals and plants of Maine prepared by the late Dr. John W. Randall was unpublished. Recently we learned that

the manuscript was placed in the hands of the Maine geological survey for publication and was subsequently lost. Dr. Randall's collection of insects was entirely destroyed many years ago. It may not be uninteresting to state that the Boston society of natural history received from Dr. Randall's estate the sum of \$5000,—the income of which, in accordance with the wishes of Miss Randall, will be devoted to the library.

The gypsy moth has been found in Franklin Park, West Roxbury, outside the limits of the hitherto infected district as mapped two years ago.



1893. "Local Notes." *Psyche* 6, 512–512. <https://doi.org/10.1155/1893/24798>.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/47616>

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.1155/1893/24798>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/182114>

**Holding Institution**

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

**Sponsored by**

Smithsonian

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.