

There were a good many species scattered through the other small families, a considerable part of which would be classed by the collector as good or desirable things.

Last season I had the opportunity of overhauling two nests of the ordinary gray squirrel. Aside from fleas or one or two ticks, I found about a dozen or eighteen *Dendrophilus punctulatus* Say, three pairs of *Trox scaber* Linn. and one small undetermined species. A number of mouse nests showed three minute species, one of them a *Falagria*. I think a careful study of these nests will reveal many small forms, and somebody who is favorably situated should make a point of digging out and examining the burrows of our woodchucks, rabbits, foxes, etc., and the chances are they will be well repaid. On June 17, 1897, a great number of *Lixus concavus* Say were taken both singly and in pairs in *Rumex brittanica* Linn. (the great yellow water dock). Though a common species elsewhere, I have never seen it here before, so that its occurrence in numbers was rather interesting. By the way, I have a theory—which, perhaps, is shared by others—that no species is rare if collectors know when and where to look for it. They may be extremely local and be found only for a few days, but in that time and place they are common, or if even a part of the life-habits of a species can be found out, it usually ceases to be a rarity, while the pleasure of such a discovery compensates the finder for many disappointments and much hard work.

Brookline, Mass.

A New Species of *Eutettix*.

(JASSIDÆ, HOMOPTERA.)

By HERBERT OSBORN, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Eutettix magnus n. sp.

General aspect of *lurida*, larger, more conspicuously marked; elytra broader apically. Yellow, with dark brown fuscous and blackish markings on head, pronotum and elytra. A broad, black, frontal band extending to and enclosing the light-yellow ocelli at each side. Length, to tip of elytra, ♀ 6.75 mm; ♂ 5 mm. To tip of abdomen, ♀ 5.50 mm; ♂ 2 mm. Width of pronotum, ♀ 2.50 mm.; ♂ 2 mm.

Head broadly lunate, vertex slightly longer at middle than next eye, a distinct but rather shallow transverse depression on anterior third in and

behind which the surface is minutely, longitudinally striate while in front, and passing over on to the front it is transversely striate; front, except at upper border, scarcely striate, very minutely punctate; antennæ overhung by a slight ridge; clypeus rather long, widening toward tip; loræ oval, slightly more elongate than in *lurida*, the margins of genæ meeting clypeus by a narrow margin. Pronotum short, sides rounded, carinate, posterior border scarcely concave, transversely striated; scutellum with very faint punctures and impressed lines. Elytra broad, narrowing slightly beyond the middle, with narrow appendix.

Color: vertex yellow, except anterior margin which is invaded by the broad frontal band which extends between the ocelli, enclosing one at either end, and which is broken at the center by a narrow line; face below the frontal band uniformly light yellow in the ♀, and with broken semi-arcs and borders of clypeus and loræ fuscous in the ♂; eyes, except for narrow yellow margin, brown; ocelli yellow; pronotum yellow with broad transverse fuscous band, broader in ♂ than in ♀; scutellum yellow; elytra brown in ♀ fulvous in ♂, the claval border in both deeply fuscous and apical part of clavus bearing in each a conspicuous yellow spot, forming with its fellow an oval sutural spot; apex with deep fuscous border in both sexes, costal border in ♀ whitish hyaline, in ♂ fuscous.

Beneath: ♀ light yellow, ♂ with pleural pieces fuscous; legs light yellow.

Genitalia: ♀ last ventral segment rather short, lateral lobes rounded; a median semi-circular lobe faintly carinate; pygofers with scattered short bristles near apex, scarcely exceeded by ovipositor. ♂, valve with a median, short, broad lobe, black; plates elongate-triangular; outer margin straight, with a fringe of short hairs.

Two specimens received from Mr. F. M. McElfresh, Campaign, Ill.; the female labeled "Marion Co., Ark., June 27, 1897," and the male "Morgan Co., Ill.; June 29, 1892."

It is a large and striking species, and must be rather rare to have escaped notice heretofore. While there is quite a difference in size and some difference in color markings between the male and female as well as a wide difference in the recorded localities of capture, they possess so many striking points of agreement that I cannot doubt their affinity.

SMITHS' LIST.

By H. H. NEWCOMB.

Now that Prof. J. B. Smith's List of the Lepidoptera of Boreal America is out of print would it not be wise, before another list is published, to obtain an expression of opinion

from collectors of Lepidoptera of their ideas or preferences so that suggestions may be received which will point out the defects of the old list and make possible a new or revised list which will meet the requirements of the majority.

On this supposition I venture to submit my own ideas on this subject.

I believe that it is a good plan to have a number for each species, and that if these numbers could be made permanent their effectiveness would be greatly increased. The general tendency is to use numbers on our exchange lists, and it is a great convenience, saving both time and labor. Numbers are even more useful for material in envelopes and boxes. For instance, suppose, after a hard day's collecting one has a lot of material to put up in papers, maybe 30 or 40 of one kind, 20 of another and so on, it is much easier to put on the numbers than to write the names in full.

And in order that each number may be permanent I would suggest that several vacancies be left in each genus, so that when a new species is named and numbered it may be inserted in the list. There is no need to economize as to numbers, as there is an inexhaustible supply from which to draw.

I would have each family commence on the even hundred, as, for instance, Lycaenidæ at 300, the Papilionidæ at 500, etc., and each sub-order on the even thousand as Heterocera at 1000, Noctuidæ at 2000, etc. A number would then have more value than at present, as it would indicate at once the sub-order and family.

What a convenience it would be to those who keep records and notes on cards to have the cards arranged numerically, and how much confusion it would save where one insect has several names, as *Limnitis ursula*, which we hardly recognize as *Basilarchia astyanax* or *Nymphalis epistemon*.

When the next list is published I would suggest that at a small additional expense a portion of the edition be printed on one side only of each page so that it might be cut up to serve the purpose of cabinet labels.

A simple but effective way of checking off one's collection is to place a small o in front of the name on the list where but