

The abdomen is strongly keeled dorsally, the region of the keel being purplish, somewhat mottled, and changing into light ochreous above the white (interrupted) subdorsal lines. Sides of abdomen mottled with purplish and dull white. Femora with an ochreous line above, and a white line at the sides marking the ridges. Tibiae pale purplish, mottled with pink at sides, with a dark gray stripe beneath. Spines rosy, tipped with black.

♀. *Green form.* Similar but apple green in place of brown, and hardly any mottling; median zone of head and prothorax a dull emerald green, not mottled. Lateral band a deep olive-green, the white edging very distinct and beautiful. Ground-color of tibiae pale bluish.

Hab. Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M., July 11, 1899. (W. Porter and S. Mize.)

I give also a brief description of the adult from the same place :

♀. Like the pupa, but colors grayer, not so reddish; hind tibiae coral red. Tegmina blackish with a yellowish-white subcostal stripe and another stripe in the median field, beginning abruptly just below the middle of the tegmen; a longitudinal ochreous stripe along the lower margin continuous and concolorous with the subdorsal stripes of the thorax. Wings tinged with yellowish, apical third dusky. 17 spines on outer margin of hind tibia. Measurements in mm.: antenna, 16, vertex $5\frac{1}{2}$, pronotum $6\frac{1}{2}$, tegmina 30, end of pronotum to tip of abdomen $29\frac{1}{2}$, hind femur $21\frac{1}{2}$, hind tibia $19\frac{1}{2}$. (Aug. 10, 1899. W. Porter). The adult was kindly determined by Mr. Scudder. Brunner found the species only among Agave; it did not occur near or upon Agave at Las Vegas Hot Springs. The tegmina in our form are appreciably shorter than in Bruner's types.

NOTES.—*Carabus nemoralis* Müll. is taken not uncommonly at Cambridge, Mass. Other North American records are Hudson's Bay, St. John, N. B., and Maine.

In *Caterpillars and their moths* (New York. The Century Company, 1902), Miss Eliot and Miss Soule record their long and varied experiences in the rearing of moths. Chapters one to six, pages 3-66, deal with appliances, structure, habits, methods of care, preservation, note-taking, etc.; and chapters seven to seventeen, pages 69-299, are devoted to more or less detailed life histories of a number of common moths, chiefly sphingine and bombycine.

The text, with the exception of the part re-

lating to structure, is quite satisfactory so far as facts are concerned, but from a literary standpoint it lacks simplicity. The colloquialness of the style and the frequent use of "One of Us," six times on a single page, is especially displeasing.

The illustrations are from photographs by Miss Edith Eliot and show the caterpillars and spread moths of most of the species treated. Those of the caterpillars are uniformly good, while those of the moths are more uneven as properly spread specimens were not always selected for illustration. The index even as a list of names is inadequate and the rendering of some of the scientific names shows careless proof reading.



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