

etc. With these may be reckoned the members of the South Florida colony of Moths, species like *Cautethia Grotei*, also found in Cuba, and many others. Finally, the thoroughly domiciled Southern element is seen in such genera as *Hyperchiria*, of which we have four or five species, the most widely disseminated of which is *H. Io*, a form not reaching the tropics and becoming somewhat variable in the Southern States. This genus is numerous in South and Central American species. Our prettiest species of *Hyperchiria* is, perhaps, *H. Zephyria*, from New Mexico and Arizona, in which the dark primaries have a white stripe running from apex to middle of internal margin. The hind wings are yellow with a large central ocellus and pink hairs at base; the thorax is fuscous, marked with white on the sides, and the abdomen is fawn color shaded above with red.

(To be Continued.)

NOTICE OF DR. WILH. MULLER'S WORK ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN LARVÆ OF THE NYMPHALIDÆ.

BY A. R. GROTE, A. M., BREMEN, GERMANY.

Readers of THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST have, no doubt, through the papers of W. H. Edwards, followed with interest the discovery of so many facts bearing on the evolution of species in the Butterflies. We have now a work by a German writer of remarkable industry and ability, on the larval peculiarities of the Nymphalidæ, which deserves the study of all interested in Lepidopterology in America. The work is adorned by four plain lithographic plates of the caterpillars and their peculiar structure, of such fineness and softness of execution that, with all my experience, I hardly know where to find their equal. The work itself is a separate part of my friend Prof. Spengel's very useful "Jahrbücher," a zoological publication which deserves to be largely encouraged. The publication may be obtained at the office of Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany, and this work on the Nymphalidæ costs about three dollars (11 marks). The book itself (252 pp.) is too lengthy to be adequately reviewed here. It is a minute study, throwing light on the genealogy of the family from the structure of the caterpillars, and it is conducted with an ability which is simply marvellous. Only in this way can we become acquainted with the ancestry of our present Lepidoptera, a study which is perhaps the most fascinating suggested by these insects, and which has only become possible since Mr. Wallace and Mr. Darwin opened the doors to this field of speculative inquiry.