

HALISIDOTA MACULARIA, WALK.

I find on further search that *H. macularia*, Walk. (see CAN. ENT. Vol. XXIV., p. 306), is made a synonym of *Alpenus maculosus*, Stoll., whose habitat is given as West Africa. The citation of it from North America can only be the result of an error. The occurrence of *Halisidota megapyrrha*, Walk. (= *Ammalo helops*, Cram.), is also doubtful, though not so much so, as its home is in Surinam.

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ASTATUS BICOLOR, SAY.

In the excellent synopsis of the difficult genus *Astatus*, by Dr. William J. Fox, published in the September number of this journal, I believe that gentleman to be in error as to his identification of *A. bicolor*, Say. This is an undersized species, not uncommon in Illinois, having the stigma and the contiguous portion of the submarginal vein of a yellowish rufous colour—"pale rufous", Say writes—and not black, as Dr. Fox states; the legs black, as usual. The species described by Dr. Fox as new, under the name *pygidialis*, appears from the description to agree closely with *bicolor*, scarcely differing except in the rufo-testaceous colour of the legs and on the clypeus and antennal scape, which parts are black in *bicolor*. It is possibly an extreme variety of the latter species. I would arrange the synonymy of this group as follows:—

ASTATUS RUFIVENTRIS, Cress.

♀ *rufiventris*, Cress. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. IV., p. 218.

bicolor, Fox. CAN. ENT. XXIV., p. 232.

A. BICOLOR, Say.

♂ *bicolor*, Say. Lec. Ed., I., p. 166.

terminata, Cress. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. IV., p. 218.

A. PYGIDIALIS, Fox.

pygidialis, Fox. CAN. ENT. XXIV., p. 234. (♀ = var. of *bicolor*.)

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BOOK NOTICES.

HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES ARAIGNEES: Deuxième Edition, Par Eugène Simon: Librairie Encyclopédique de Roset, Paris, 1892.

The first portion of Vol. I of this most important work has just appeared (pp. 1-256). The work will be divided into four parts: 1. External Anatomy; 2. Classification; 3. Biology; 4. Geographical Distribution. Simon arranges the known spiders of the world in 41 families; three families under the suborder *Aranæ theraphosæ*; the remaining families under *Aranæ veræ*; the latter is divided into two