

and stout. Antennal groove open, spines on second joint equalling tip of joint 3. Head comb of four short, heavy spines, their tips very obtuse and sides nearly parallel; the second from above reaching as far back as tips of antennæ, and slightly longer than the others, which are nearly equal in length. Maxillæ very acute, rather broad at base. Maxillary palpi stout, the joints decrease in size in the following order: 1, 4, 2, 3, the third being shortest, the fourth narrowed to a slender tip. Mandibles reaching two-thirds length of anterior coxæ. Pronotal comb of twenty-two close-set spines. Bristles on dorsal abdominal segments in two rows, the second of ten to fourteen long and strong bristles, on ventral segments in single rows of four to eight similar bristles, the tuft on apical ventral segment rather large. Legs rather strongly spined, close-set even rows of spines on posterior margins of all tibiæ being especially conspicuous. Apical spines on hind tibiæ extending nearly two-thirds the length of first tarsal joint. In middle tarsi joint 2 equals 5, 3 is half of 1 and three-fourths of 5, 5 is twice 4. In hind tarsi joint 1 is as long as 2, 3, and one-half of 4 together, and about three times the length of 3, 2 equals 4 and 5 together, 3 nearly equals 5. Colour pale brownish. Length 2.5 mm.

Described from a single female taken from "*Mus rattus*" at Guanajuato, Mexico, by Dr. Alf. Duges. This very distinct species is easily separated from either *gracilis* or *fraterna* by the above description.

BOOK NOTICE.

Mittheilungen aus dem Roemer-Museum, Hildesheim. No. 3.—Januar, 1896. DIE APATELIDEN, von A. Radcliffe Grote, A. M. (Mit 2 photographischen Tafeln und 3 Zinkographien im Texte.)

Mr. Grote here defines the family Apatelidæ and gives a list of the species which can be referred to it with reasonable certainty in the present state of our knowledge. The subdivision of the genus *Apatela* on larval and on pupal characters is discussed at some length, and 15 subgeneric names are recognized, including both European and American species. Two of these names are new, and one new species is described, *Pantlha portlandia*, Grote. The two plates represent a number of typical European Apatelidæ. The moths are excellently done, but the larvæ are only imperfectly shown, as their cylindrical bodies fail to focus sharply in the photographs.

This paper may also be consulted for a concise statement of the classification of the Lepidoptera on larval characters (page 3), and a continuation of the discussion of the generic term *Noctua* (p. 4).

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