The apparatus consists of a four-legged stool, in this case $21 / 2$ feet high, with an opening in the top and a copying camera placed over the hole. A pane of glass (C) is now placed on the upper or lower rounds of the stool (A or B), according to the distance you wish your object to be from the lens. The objects to be photographed are placed upon the glass, and for a background a sheet of paper or other material is laid on the floor (D) under the glass. In this case a white background is used because the butterfly is principally of a dark colour. By a glance at figure In you will see that the objectionable shadows are obliterated.

In photographing pinned insects it is necessary to have some scheme for holding them on the glass in the position desired. This is easily done by gluing a small piece of cork on the glass surface in which to insert the pin holdings the insect. It is necessary to have the cork small enough so that it does not protrude beyond the specimen when looked at through the camera.

This device can be easily modified to suit an ordinary view camera by simply adding a piece of board to the top of the stoul and letting it extend in a perpendicular manner similar to E in figure 10 . By
 having a hole in this board one can fasten a camera in place with a thumbscrew, precisely as it is fastencd to a tripod, with the exception that the lens is directed downward.

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## A NELV TYPHIOPSYLLA FROM MEXICO.

## by cari f. baker, fort collins, col.

Belonging to that group of the genus having head combs arising in fromt of the amtemal grooves in a line nearly perpendicular to the long axis of the head, instead of along the lower margins of the cheeks, and whith includes the two species sracilis and fraterna.

Typhiopsylaa mexicana, n. sp.-Wemale. In form resembling $T$. mustarif. Head rather strongly pointed, face receding. Bristles on head numerous, strong and spine-like, one on either side of extreme tip, short

