

as long as the body, reddish; metathorax as in the preceding species. Length 6 lines. Male.—Much slenderer than female, with lateral margin of face, scape of antennae beneath, and tegulae, pale; antennae entirely black; posterior tibiae dusky, their tarsi pale; abdomen petiolated, long, thickened toward apex. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab.—Ottawa, C. W. (Billings). Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.

LUMINOUS LARVÆ.

We have received the following note from Baron Osten Sacken, of New York, on the subject of our larva:—

"A luminous larva is mentioned in your No. 4, p. 30. Is it not the larva of *Melanactes*, described and figured by me in the Pro. Ent. Society, Phil. 1862, p. 125, Tab. i. fig. 8, under the name of 'Unknown larvae?'

"At that time I was uncertain about the genus of the larvae, as well as about the fact of their being luminous. But in a notice which was published in the same proceedings subsequently I communicate the fact, that I found the same larva alive, that it *is* luminous, and that it probably belongs to the genus *Melanactes*.

"The latter article I cannot refer to now, as I have not the book at hand. But it may be found in the Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil., in one of the years after 1862, in the form of a letter read at one of the meetings of the Society.

"R. OSTEN SACKEN"

The notice referred to we have found in the Pro. Ent. Soc. Phil., Vol. iv. No. 2, in the minutes of a meeting of the Society held on April 10, 1865 (p. 8). The Baron, after referring to his paper and figure in 1862, states that, "Last September Mr. J. Carson Brevoort was fortunate enough to find one of the large larvae near West Point, N. Y., under a stone. The specimen is *three inches long*, and belongs to the same species as that which I had figured. In the dark, *this larva emits a soft green light*, shining principally through the sides of the body and the venter; on the back it appears only in the intervals between the horny segments. The whole length of the larva being thus illuminated in the dark, when it moves briskly about, it is a most beautiful object. The larva is still alive, although I have little hopes that it will undergo its transformation in captivity. But I have not the slightest doubt now that it belongs to *Melanactes*, the more so as this genus, in Dr. LeConte's arrangement, is placed in the same subtribe (*Corymbitini*) with *Pyrophorus*. At the time when I first described this larva, all the large specimens which I possessed came from the South (Arizona, New Mexico, Louisiana), and I was not aware that such specimens could be found in the Middle States, and as the largest *Melanactes* occurs in the latter States, this made me doubt that the larva could belong to that genus. The discovery of