

various editorials and business proceedings. In view of this it is necessary for entomologists to support their journals in a more substantial manner, and one way of doing this is to subscribe for as many as one can afford. This is a duty which entomologists owe to their science. Moreover, the charges for such subscriptions are extremely low considering present-day prices, and each journal is well worth its price and more.

In one of the publications mentioned in the tables, which is also the official organ of an association of entomologists, the statement is made that "there were a considerable number of both active and associate members who did not subscribe for the publication." It is inconceivable that an active member of an association would refuse to support its journal. In some cases there might be extenuating circumstances, but it is believed that most entomologists can afford the small sums asked for their publications. The fact that a journal is not devoted exclusively to the entomological subject in which one is interested is not a valid excuse for failing to support it. The systematist, the economic worker, the insect ecologist, the insect biologist and the collector all need each other, and each should contribute to the other's support in order to advance the science of entomology.

#### A NEW SPECIES OF PSEUDACHORUTES (COLLEMBOLA).

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The crystalline limestone that crops out in many places along the shores of Lac des Chats on the Ottawa River is often curiously eroded between the seasonal high and low water-marks into little circular cups with fairly vertical sides and rounded bottoms, ranging in size from about three to about eight inches in diameter by three or four inches deep. The cups occur only on horizontal surfaces, and are usually scattered in small groups rather widely separated; but occasionally a flat rock is so closely pitted with the depressions that it looks something like an enormous dilapidated honeycomb. The cups nearly always contain water, either from rain or from the splashing of the waves; and no doubt they are caused by the solvent action of water on the limestone, but why they should be so symmetrical in shape is not clear.

What concerns us here, however, is that these water-filled rock cups are great traps for some kinds of Collembola. Of course, the brisk, semi-aquatic *Isotoma palustris* Mull, which is at home on fresh-water shores all over the northern hemisphere, can leap nimbly in and out of the cups and play safely over the surface of the water. But any of the plodding Collembolan earth-walkers that blunder into the little hollows find them snares for their feet, and once caught on the water film, few of them ever seem to reach the rocky side and safety again.

So far I have collected nine different species and one variety of Collembola in the rock cups. Four are species common elsewhere in the district, but six of them—and this is what makes the cups such an interesting hunting ground—I have never found anywhere else, and of these at least two are new to science. One of the latter—a *Pseudachorutes*—is described in the present paper.