

the rectangle is more pleasing than the square because of its variety. For example, the Coccinellidæ are not as pleasing as to form as the Elateridæ. Symmetry at times becomes monotonous. Some members of this order are exploited horizontally from the vertical line formed by the inner edges of the wing covers and others, vertically above and below the upper edge of the abdomen or markings on the abdomen, while still others will impress one at the first only with their pleasing or displeasing inequality of parts.

Some of the Odonata also exhibit a pleasing inequality of parts, especially those which are T-shaped when spread.

Aesthetic pleasure depends in part upon certain habitual methods of orientation and exploitation, such as the movement of the eyes and attention upwards which is preferred to a movement downwards, a movement from the eyes of left to right, which is preferred to the opposite movement, and proportion, which is more pleasing in some cases than symmetry. As mentioned before, symmetry and proportion are only two of the many factors contributing to the total result known as æsthetic appreciation of insects.

THE CADDIS-FLIES (TRICHOPTERA) OF JAPAN.—II.

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(Continued from Vol. XLV, p. 327.)

Family Limnophilidæ.

Of this family I recognize six genera as occurring in Japan, viz., *Glyphotælius*, *Nemotaulius*, *Grammotaulius*, *Limnophilus*, *Nothopsyche*, and *Moropsyche*.

Genus *Glyphotælius* Steph.

1. *Glyphotælius admorsus* MacLachlan.

Glyphotælius admorsus MacLachlan—Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (3) V, p. 250 (1866); Hagen, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, XXIII, p. 446 (1873); Matsumura, Thous. Ins. Jap., I, p. 167, pl. XII, fig. 4, ♂ (1904); Ulmer, Cat. Coll. Selys, VI, p. 16, figs. 24 and 25, pl. I, fig. 4 (1907); Ulmer, Deutsch. Ent. Zeit., p. 340 (1908).

Habitat—Hondo (Gifu, Okayama, Tokyo, Inokashira, near Tokyo, Osaka, Teganuma, etc.); Kiushin (Yanagawa, Prov. Chikugo).

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