

and Glenwood Springs, Colorado. I have a specimen compared with the types of both names, and Prof. Smith agrees with me in the reference. *Yosemita* is grey, suffused with brown, and strigate with brown and black. No. 277 is usually blue grey, less strigate, and though occasionally tinged with brown throughout, lacks the brown strigations of the other species. It is the "*yosemita*" of Holland's figure and stood under that name in the British Museum when I was there, though omitted by mistake from Vol. IV of Hampson's Catalogue. It is also the "*yosemita*" of Smith, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXIX, 201, 1903. The two are easily confused, though I believe distinct, and I have seen both from Manitoba and B. C., though as yet no *yosemita* from Alberta. I use a manuscript name for it in my own notes, but refrain from describing it until I learn more about some of the closely allied species. *Instruta* Smith, described from four males from De Claire, Man., (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXXVI, 264, Nov. 1910), is evidently a very close relation at best. Another nearly which I feel very uncertain about is *enthea* Grt. *Relicina* Morr., under which name the above species formerly passed, was described from Waco, Texas. The type is stated to be at Cambridge, Mass. Prof. Smith states that it is an ally of *burgessi*. Sir George Hampson describes and figures a Texas female as *Parastichtis relicina*, thus referring it to a genus with unlashd eyes and unarmed tibiae. *Fishia* has lashd eye- and mid and hind tibiae spined, though the spines vary greatly in number and position, being seldom equal on the same pair of legs, and possibly occasionally absent.

(To be continued.)

SOME FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE LIGHT-EMISSION
OF AMERICAN LAMPYRIDÆ: THE PHOTOGENIC
FUNCTION AS A MATING ADAPTATION
IN THE PHOTININI.

BY F. ALEX. MCDERMOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In 1910, the writer (CAN. ENT., 1910, Vol. 42, pp. 357-363) called attention to the fact that the female of *Photinus pyralis* Linn.—the species of Lampyrid that is very common within the city limits of Washington, D.C., had been seen to flash following the emission of light by a male flying above her, and also after the sudden flash of an electric light in the room in which the insects had been kept in the dark. Since these observations were made it has been the writer's view that the photogenic function was primarily a secondary sexual character in this species, and that further study would reveal this fact. Accordingly, during the present