and the posterior border obtusely rounded or subtruncate. The second and third pairs of legs are nearly equal and considerably larger than the anterior pair, and their tarsal claws are broad and blunt or obtuse at tip. The abdomen is elongate, segments one to seven with prominent chitinous processes at margin ; long stiff hairs are scattered rather sparsely over the disk and along the margins. Length of ♀ 1.20 mm., ♂ .75–.80 mm.

This species approaches *montanus*, Osb., in form, but is narrower and smaller. It differs also in the form of the sternal plate.

Described from a number of specimens taken from the Columbian Spermophile, *Spermophilus columbianus*, at Pullman, Washington, by Prof. C. V. Piper, in July, 1896. Type material in the U. S. National Museum.

BOOK NOTICE.

SYSTEMA LEPIDOPTERORUM HILDESIÆ (Second Part).—Phylogeny and Definition of the Families of the Butterflies. With genealogical tree and plate of neuration. Mittheilungen aus dem Roemer Museum, Hildesheim, April, 1900. By A. Radcliffe Grote, A. M.

The author divides the diurnals into two series or superfamilies, Papilionides and Hesperiades, and twelve families, giving diagnoses of the divisions. The classification is phyletic, and takes into consideration the facts of the scanty record from fossil material. As a result of these studies six larger associations of butterfly forms of general distribution are recognized, and as many smaller groups, inhabiting a restricted territory, and giving evidence in most cases or being survivals of once more extensive complexes. The nomenclature has been reviewed, and the author hopes the work may conduce to conformity in the treatment of the butterflies in literature.

DR. A. FENYES, of Pasadena, Cal., started on a collecting trip to the Atlantic Coast on the 1st of June, and will return to Pasadena in October.

DR. W. HOLLAND is to resign his position as Chancellor of the Western University in Pittsburg, the *Dispatch* of that city hears, to become Director of the Carnegie Museum.