

*Rhagium lineatum Oliv.*

*Pachyta liturata Kirby.*

*Acmaeops proteus Kirby.*

*Leptura chrysocoma Kirby.*

*Monohammus scutellatus Say.*

*Orsodacna atra Ahr.*

*Adoxus obscurus Linn. [vitis Fab.].*

*Lina lapponica Linn.*

*Gonioctena pallida Linn.*

*Upis ceramboides Linn.*

*Lepyryus colon Linn.*

P.S.—Line 18, page 155, should read *longulus Lec. [Gaurodytes]*.  
Y.F.

#### BOOK NOTICE.

THE PHYCITIDÆ OF NORTH AMERICA, BY GEO. D. HULST.

This valuable paper forms number 2, volume 17, of the Transactions of the American Entomological Society. The author not only gives us what has been done on this family by others, but also the results of his own critical and long continued study and investigation.

He complains of difficulties in the study of these insects owing to the fact that so many of the types are in European museums, and further, that so many are in private collections. There may be some question whether this last is not an advantage, for, as a rule, private collections are more easily accessible than public ones, and the visitor is not hampered by stringent rules. There is but little use to attempt the study of microlepidoptera in a museum where the rules forbid the removal of an insect from the trays, as is the case in many.

The Phycitidæ are given family rank "in the super-family Pyralidæ," and after the family characters, the literature of the subject is quite fully and very fairly given, which is always a difficult task. Mr. Hulst divides the family into two sub-families, based on the presence or absence of the lower anal plate, and differs from Ragonot, who divides them on the development of the tongue. From my own studies I am inclined to agree with Mr. Hulst.

The structure of the imago is treated thoroughly and exhaustively.