

being a little nearer to the base on the costal than on the dorsal margin, and the wing before the fascia has a grayish hue, occasioned by minute white dusting, and Dr. Clemens does not mention these particulars in *praematurella*; but a more decided difference is that in *praematurella* the fascia is "just behind the middle," whilst in this species it is just before it. My specimens are near *E. gregsoni*, as figured by Mr. Stainton, but have less white at the apex. But the species of this group are very difficult to distinguish without comparison of bred specimens, and I have not thought it necessary to separate my specimens from *praematurella*. It is the only true *Elachista* that I have thus far met with here, though some of the immediately preceding genera approach this genus closely. Like *praematurella*, my specimens appear early in April.

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#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

The first number of "The Cincinnati Quarterly Journal of Science," published in January, came to hand in due season. It is a well got up octavo serial of 96 pages; editor and proprietor, S. A. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio; price, three dollars per year. Among the more interesting original papers contained in this number we notice one by our esteemed friend and contributor, V. T. Chambers, of Covington, Ky., on Fresh Water Entomostraca, and among the selected articles, "Facts in the Physiology of Spiders and Insects," and "Movements of Insects on Dry, Polished and Vertical Surfaces," both by John Blackwell, from the Jour. and Pro. of the Linnean Society. In addition to these there are a number of interesting original and selected papers on Geology, Botany, Zoology, &c. We sincerely wish this new journal success.

Illustrations of the Zygaenidæ and Bombycidæ of North America, by Richard H. Stretch, San Francisco, vol. 1, parts 8 and 9. These two parts issued together complete the first volume of Mr. Stretch's excellent work on the Zygaenidæ and Bombycidæ. These latter parts contain three colored plates, two of moths, illustrating 29 species, and one of larvae, containing 11 species. The whole volume consists of 242 pages octavo of letter-press, with ten well finished colored plates, on each of which a number of species are faithfully delineated. In this work—in addition to