

Habitat, Western Washington.

Described from 55 ♂, 21 ♀.

This is the most northern of the orange tipped group of *Anthocharis*. It is found from the Willamette Valley in Oregon to Vancouver in British Columbia, and from the Pacific Ocean to the Eastern slopes and spurs of the Cascade Range of mountains in Central Washington, but in Eastern Washington and Idaho it is replaced by *A. stella*. Its metropolis is in the densely fir-forested country west of the Cascades, and about Puget Sound, where it is fairly abundant. The ♂ is a little larger than *A. reakertii*, and with broader wings and more pronounced black markings; and the marginal marbling in even blocks along the venules is distinct. The ♀ is deep lemon yellow, the colour being even and uniform rather than discal. This species is also rather peculiar in that the ♀ is of smaller average expanse than the ♂.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

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CATOCALA AMICA, HUBN.

*Dear Sir*: I notice that Mr. Hulst refers *lineella* as a synonym of this species. It is not a synonym, but a well marked variety, constantly recurring with the typical form. I remember that my earlier opinion that it might be a distinct species was shared by W. H. Edwards, as well as other lepidopterists. On the other hand Mr. Hy. Edwards's *herissa*, referred by me as a variety, Check List, p. 40, is a suffused Southern form of *Amica*, no two specimens being exactly alike (as is the case with *lineella*), and giving one the impression as if the species had run out in Texas. I do not know if it is found in Mexico. *Lineella* must be restored as a perfectly recognizable variety of *Amica*. I embrace this occasion to repeat my opinion that *Alabama* is a valid species, as also to protest against the identification of *fratercula*, G. & R., with *micronympha*, Guen. I believe also that when *residua* and *Meskei* come to be bred, their specific validity will abundantly appear. I have had to rescue *praeclara*, *dulciana*, *crataegi*, and other species from Mr. Hulst's errors in cabinet opinion. It is not necessary for me to lose one word over Mr. Hulst's rejection of *Euparthenos* and *Audrewsia* as valid genera.

Very respectfully,

A. R. GROTE.

## A CORRECTION.

*Dear Sir* : In my paper on "New North American Homoptera," in the May number of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, on page 115 occurs a typographical error that calls for a prompt correction. The name *Athysanus obtusus* there applied to a species described as new should have read OBTUTUS. The name *obtusus* was long ago preoccupied for a well-known European species in this large genus. The similarity of these names is only in their form, and need not be confusing.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 29th, 1892.

EDWARD P. VAN DUZEE.

## BOOK NOTICE.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE on the work of Extermination of the *Ocneria dispar*, or Gypsy Moth. Boston : Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1892.

This official pamphlet gives an interesting account of the very remarkable and unique efforts that are being made in the State of Massachusetts to exterminate the Gypsy Moth. This insect, imported from Europe, was accidentally permitted to establish itself about twenty years ago, and has now multiplied to such an extent as to be a very serious pest throughout a considerable area of the State. In March, 1890, the Legislature passed an Act appointing three commissioners to "provide and carry into execution all possible and reasonable measures to prevent the spreading and secure the extermination of the *Ocneria dispar* or Gypsy Moth in the commonwealth". The sum of \$25,000 was also appropriated for the work. Last year the commission was merged into the State Board of Agriculture, and a further grant of \$50,000 was made to it. The report before us gives the details of the work carried out and the modes adopted for waging war against the insect. They were very largely under the direction of Prof. Fernald, as Entomological Adviser, and Mr. Forbush as Superintendent of field work. The number of men employed varied with the season, and at one time, in June last, was as many as 242. The work began with the destruction of the eggs; when these proceeded to hatch out, spraying the caterpillars with insecticides was adopted, and towards the close of the season the eggs were again made the objects of attack. An enormous number of the insects were thus destroyed and a perceptible diminution in the amount of injury was observed in some places. We shall look forward with great interest to the results of the present year's operations, and hope in time to be able to record a great victory in this field of practical entomology.

Mailed May 30th.