Notes and News.

ENTOMOLOGICAL GLEANINGS FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

THE Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has been able to offer Liverpool University $50,000 for the establishment of a chair in Tropical entomology. At a meeting of the Council of the University it was resolved gratefully to accept the offer.—*Science,* Jan. 6, 1911.

ANNOUNCEMENT of the Journal of Animal Behavior and the Animal Behavior Monograph Series.—In response to a widely felt and urgent need for a periodical in which studies of the behavior and mental life of organisms may satisfactorily be published a journal and a monograph series have been planned. The Journal of Animal Behavior will accept for publication field studies of the habits, instincts, social relations, etc., of animals, as well as laboratory studies of animal behavior or animal psychology. It is hoped that the organ may serve to bring into more sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the "naturalists" and the "experimentalists" of America, that it may encourage the publication of many carefully made naturalistic observations which at present are not published, and that it may present to a wide circle of nature-loving readers accurate accounts of the lives of animals. Beginning with January, 1911, the Journal will appear bi-monthly in numbers of approximately 75 pages. Each annual volume of six numbers will consist of not less than 450 pages. The subscription price will be $3.00 per volume (foreign, $3.50). This low price to subscribers can be maintained only if those who are interested in the study of the behavior and psychology of animals promptly subscribe and work for the support of the Journal. The Journal is under the editorial direction and management of I. Madison Bentley, Assistant Professor of Psychology, Cornell University; Harvey A. Carr, Assistant Professor of Psychology, University of Chicago; Samuel J. Holmes, Assistant Professor of Zoology, University of Wisconsin; Herbert S. Jennings, Henry Walters Professor of Zoology, Johns Hopkins University; Edward L. Thorndike, Professor of Educational Psychology, Teachers' College of Columbia University; Margaret F. Washburn, Professor of Psychology, Vassar College; John B. Watson, Professor of Experimental and Comparative Psychology, Johns Hopkins University; William M. Wheeler, Professor of Economic Entomology, Harvard University, and Robert M. Yerkes, Assistant Professor of Comparative Psychology, Harvard University. The Journal is not the property of any individual, and it is to be conducted solely in the interests of those branches of science which it represents. All income from subscriptions and other sources, above that necessary for the support of the publication as it is planned, is to be devoted to its improvement and enlargement. Reviews of especially important contributions within its field will be published as they are prepared, and, in addition, a number especially devoted to reviews, digests, and a bibliography of the contributions to animal behavior and animal psychology for the year will be published annually. This review number is to be in charge of an Editor of Reviews It is hoped that this special number may prove of value to those readers whose library facilities are meager. The Animal Behavior Monograph Series will be published in connection with the Journal as a provision for papers which are too lengthy, or, for other reasons, too costly to be accepted by the Journal. The monographs of this series will appear at irregular intervals, and they will be grouped in volumes of approximately 450 pages. The separate monographs will be sold at prices determined by the cost of manufacture, and the volume will be sent to regular subscribers for the price of $3.00 (foreign, $3.50). Subscribers to the Journal are urged to subscribe also to the Monograph Series. The Journal of Animal Behavior and the Animal Behavior Monograph Series will be published for the Editorial Board by Henry Holt and Company, New York. Manuscripts for the Journal may be sent to the managing editor, Professor Robert M. Yerkes, Emerson Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts, or to any other member of the Editorial Board. Manuscripts for the Monograph Series should be sent to the editor, Professor John B. Watson, the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, from whom information may be obtained concerning terms of publication. Books and other matter for review in the Journal should be sent to the editor of reviews, Professor Margaret F. Washburn, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. All business communications should be addressed to the Journal of Animal Behavior, Cambridge, Mass.

NOTES ON LIMNOBIA PARIETINA O. S.—The splendid crane-fly, *Limnobia parietina* O. S., has always been regarded as somewhat of a rarity. It was described by Baron Osten Sacken in 1861, from specimens taken at Trenton Falls, N. Y., "on fences, in September, numerous ♂ and ♀ specimens." It has since been recorded from the White Mountains, New Hampshire, and more recently (1909), Prof. C. W. Johnson has added a few more records: Prout's Neck, Me.; Intervale and Hampton, N. H., and Lake Ganoga, North Mountain, Pa. I have mentioned the occurrence of the species in Fulton County, N. Y., in ENT. NEWS for June, 1910. I have the following notes to add:

In early September, 1910, a friend and I were on a long fishing tramp up into Hamilton Co., N. Y. On the morning of the 2d, while passing from Silver Lake, near Arietta, to the White House on the

west branch of the Sacandaga River, I noticed an abundance of a large Tipulid flying about in the dense woods. They proved to be *Limnobia parietina.* The woods along Nine-Mile Creek were dark and gloomy, and very little sunshine penetrated to the ground below. When the *parietina* passed from the shadows into the bright sunlight they looked very large and conspicuous. There were hundreds of specimens about, and they were the only large crane-fly in this sort of habitat. They would fly lazily from some resting place, and usually alight on the trunk of some nearby tree, head upward. I picked seven ♂'s and one ♀ from such places, or seized them as they flew slowly past. It is a notable late summer species, all of the records being for late August or September.—CHAS. P. ALEXANDER, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE COLEOPTERORUM CATALOGUS, published by W. Junk, Berlin, edited by S. Schenkling, began publication September 15, 1909. Up to January 1, 1911, the following parts have appeared: 1. R. Gestro, Rhysodidae; 2. F. Borchmann, Nilionidae, Othniidae, Aegialitidae, Petriidae, Lagriidae; 3, Alleculidae; 4, M. Hagedorn, Ipidae; 5, R. Gestro, Cupedidae et Paussidae; 6, H. Wagner, Curculionidae, Apioninae; 7, H. von Schönfeldt, Brenthidae; 8, van Roon, Lucanidae: 9, E. Olivier, Lampyridae; 10, E. Olivier, Rhagophthalmidae, Drilidae; 11, A. Léveillé, Temnochilidae; 12, E. Csiki, Endomychidae; 13, Scaphidiidae; 14, M. Pic, Hylophilidae; 15, H. Gebien, Tenebrionidae I; 16, P. Pape, Brachyceridae; 17, Ph. Zaitzev, Dryopidae, Cyathoceridae, Georyssidae, Heteroceridae; 18, E. Csiki, Platypsyllidae, Orthoperidae, Phaenocephalidae, Discolomidae, Sphaeriidae; 19, M. Bernhauer et K. Schubert, Staphylinidae I; 20, A. Schmidt, Aphodiinae; 21, K. Ahlwarth, Gyrinidae; 22, H. Gebien, Tenebrionidae II; 23, H. Bickhardt, Histeridae. Part 24, S. Schenkling, Cleridae. is announced for immediate publication. All the other families are in preparation. The publisher thinks that there is little doubt that the "Catalogus" will be completed in about six years. Supplements will be published regularly after completion of the work. The literature on the biology and development of beetles, chiefly of the injurious species, will be listed with special care.

THE announcements of the Free Lectures of the Ludwick Institute to be given in 1911 at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, contain the following references, direct or indirect to Entomology.

Scientific Explorers of America and Their Discoveries. By Henry A. Pilsbry, Sc.D., Special Curator, Department of Mollusks, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Illustrated by lantern slides. Mondays at 8 P. M. February 13: Voyages of the XV., XVI., XVII. Centuries and their Geographical Discoveries. Illustrated with reproductions of interesting early maps and charts, showing the progress of knowledge of western geography. February 20 and 27: Zoological and Botanical Explorers and Writers of the XVI. and XVII. Centuries—Hernandez, Sir Hans Sloane, Bartram, etc. March 6: The Great Explorers of South and Central America and their Zoological Discoveries. March 13: Early North American Explorations.

Entomology. By Henry Skinner, M.D., Conservator, Entomological Section, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Illustrated by colored lantern slides. Thursdays at 8 P. M. February 16: Lepidoptera, Butterflies and Moths; their life histories, habits, transformations and distribution. February 23: Economic Entomology: Insects of the Household and the Farm; Crop and Fruit-tree Pests; the San Jose scale, gypsy moth, brown-tail moth, tussock moth and other shade-tree pests. March 2: The Social Insects or Hymenoptera, Bees, Wasps and Ants; their habits, architecture and communities. March 9: Insects and Disease. Parasitism. Ticks and mites in relation to Texas fever, spotted fever and relapsing fever. Horse-flies, stable-flies, punkies, blow-flies, jigger-fleas, bed-bugs. House-flies in relation to typhoid fever and tuberculosis. March 16: Insects and Disease. Mosquitoes, their life history; mosquitoes in relation to malaria, yellow fever and filaria. Sleeping sickness and the tsetse fly. Some tropical diseases transmitted by insects.

Animal Coloration and Its Significance in Evolution. By J. Percy Moore. Illustrated by lantern slides. Thursdays at 8 P. M. March 23: Physical and Physiological Basis of Animal Color. Color in Relation to Function and Environment. Color Patterns. March 30: Non-adaptive and Adaptive Coloration. Types of Adaptive or Useful Coloration. April 6: Concealing Coloration. April 13: Warning Colors. Mimicry, etc. Changeable Colors. Dichromatism and Related Phenomena. April 20: Behavior of Color in Heredity. Conclusion.

HAS anyone had any experience with gas lamps used for attracting moths? I am thinking of buying a 2,000-candlepower gasoline lamp to use in catching moths. A friend of mine in Chicago thinks a gas lamp will not attract moths, at least not nearly so many as an electric or kerosene lamp will do. He claims the light is too white. I am anxious to hear from someone who has had actual experience.—A. F. PORTER, Decorah, Iowa.

Entomological Literature.

COMPILED BY E. T. CRESSON, JR., AND J. A. G. REHN.

Under the above head it is intended to note papers received at the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, pertaining to the Entomology of the Americas (North and South), excluding Arachnida and Myriapoda. Articles irrelevant to American entomology will not be noted; but contributions to anatomy, physiology and embryology of insects, however, whether relating to American or exotic species, will be recorded. The numbers in **Heavy-Faced Type** refer to the journals, as numbered in the following list, in which the papers are published, and are all dated the current year unless otherwise noted. This (*) following a record, denotes that the paper in question contains description of a new North American form.

For record of Economic Literature, see the Experiment Station Record, Office of Experiment Stations, Washington.

2—Transactions, American Entomological Society, Philadelphia. **4**—The Canadian Entomologist. **5**—Psyche, Cambridge, Mass. **6**—Journal, New York Entomological Society. **7**—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology. **11**—Annals and Magazine of Natural History, London. **16**—Bulletin, Societe Nationale d'Ac-