

line angular, produced on the veins in the male, etc." This is exactly true of *anona*, but in the male of *galbina* there is not really a basal white line or band, but rather the whole base is white, outlined by a brownish angular line.

It remains only for me to point out the differences which easily distinguish the two species. In *anona* the antennæ of male is brown and of female, bright orange. In *galbina* both male and female have pale orange antennæ. In the male of *anona* the brown color predominates; in *galbina* there is more white. In *anona* the white median band in the male touches or even partly surrounds the ocellus; in *galbina* the white band is separated from the ocellus by a streak of brown. In the secondaries of the male, in *anona* the basal area where it touches the outer third of brown (crossed by a white band) forms a gently curved line, corresponding with the median band in the same situation in the female. In *galbina* this band is more easily seen even though the base is whiter, and it has a sharp bend or angle which considerably narrows the brown. But the dominant feature in both sexes is that *galbina* has a pale or yellowish (buff) margin to all four wings, while *anona* shows a well defined brown outer margin. The females of the two species are more similar than the males, but *galbina* has the base of the secondaries practically the same color as the outer third, while in *anona* the base is conspicuously lighter.

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### Note on Phasmidae.

BY A. N. CAUDELL, Washington, D. C.

My friend, Mr. Rehn, of Philadelphia, has called my attention to the establishment of the phasmid genus *Leptynia* by Pantel in 1890, with *Bacillus hispanica* Bol. as type. This genus would invalidate my recently described *Parabacillus* had I correctly referred *B. hispanica* to it; but, in doing that, I seem to have been in error. While in general these genera are very close, the antennal characters will suffice to separate the Old World *Leptynia* from the New World *Parabacillus*. In the former the antennæ are distinctly segmented, and have

from 15 to 17 segments in the male and 11 to 17 in the female ; while in the latter they are very indistinctly segmented, except the first and second segments, and are composed of but seven segments in either sex, the segments beyond the second often so closely connate as to form a single inarticulate club.

A free translation of Pantel's Latin description of the antennæ of *Leptynia* is as follows :

“ Male.—Antennæ about one-third as long as the anterior femora, heterogeneous, the second segment no less transverse than in *Bacillus*. The rest of the segments up to the middle of the antennæ notably elongate, the following ones abbreviated. Near the apex, each segment is distinctly transverse. The apical segment either longer than the three preceding ones or of equal length with them.

“ Female.—Antennæ short, heterogeneous, segments one, three and five and the apical ones much longer than wide, the rest notably transverse ; the apical segment at least equal to the four preceding ones.”

In *Parabacillus* the antennæ are variable in length, but usually about the same as in *Leptynia*, apparently composed of seven segments, though those beyond the second are more or less coalesced, often altogether invisibly joined, forming a single club. In the more distinctly segmented specimens the various segments may be comparatively described as follows :

Male.—First segment large, much broader than the rest, about four times longer than wide, flattened, keeled above ; 2, distinct, transverse, one-fourth as long as 1 ; 3, 4, 5 and 6 subequal in length, each as long or a little longer than 1 and 2 together ; 7, nearly twice as long as the preceding one, concave on the inner side and sometimes showing very slight indication of being composed of two segments.

Female.—In general, the antennæ are similar to those of the male, but are usually comparatively shorter. Segments 1 and 2 as in the male ; 3, equal to 1 and 2 in length ; 4, one-half as long as 3 ; 5 and 6 subequal, each about two-thirds as long as 3 ; 7, variable, sometimes twice as long as the preceding one and sometimes about equalling it in length. The segments of both sexes are very variable in comparative

lengths and generally very obscure, usually scarcely capable of being distinguished, except the first two, which are very conspicuously separated from each other and from the rest of the antennæ.

**Diapheromera arizonensis** Caud.

An immature female specimen from Madera Canyon, St. Rita Mountains, Arizona, taken by Mr. E. A. Schwarz in June, 1898, is referred to this species. This species shows cerci similar to those of *Diapheromera femorata*, and not long and slender, as in *D. veliei*.

**Timema californica** Scudd.

On June 9 to 16 of the present year, Mr. H. S. Barber beat this species in some numbers from fir trees in Humboldt County, California, at an altitude of about 1,400 ft. Of the nineteen specimens taken, not one was a male. The males may have clung more tenaciously to the trees, and thus escaped capture, or they may be much scarcer than the females. Mr. Barber states that the living insect is green, like the fir leaves, which they mimic so closely as to be scarcely discernible so long as they remain motionless, which they do for some time after being beaten off the tree into the beating net. They were taken from the lower branches of a clump of large trees, which stood somewhat apart from denser woodland.

**Anisomorpha ferruginea** Palisot de Beauvois.

My record of this species from Pennsylvania in my recent paper on the Phasmidæ (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxvi, p. 882) is probably erroneous. The label on the specimens reads "Tallulah, Pa." As no locality of this name exists in the above-mentioned State, Georgia or Louisiana is no doubt intended, as Tallulah occurs in both States.

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## A Method of Collecting.

BY F. M. McELFRESH, Salem, Oregon.

While enjoying a few days' rest, I wish to tell the readers of the ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS about one method of collecting, which I have never seen mentioned elsewhere. This



Caudell, Andrew Nelson. 1903. "Note on Phasmidae." *Entomological news, and proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 14, 314–316.

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