

well established names. We find the Sphingidae designated by the well known term hawk-moths. However for the genus *Hemaris* of this same family the name clearwing has been used to replace the bee hawks of British authors. This would seem regrettable as it may cause confusion with another large group of lepidoptera, now relegated to a position close to the microlepidoptera, for which the name clearwings is extensively used in Britain. The name tiger has been used for the subfamily Arctiinae and this is a well established popular name. Here we find one slight variation. *Arctia caja* L. is known in Great Britain as either the garden tiger or the common tiger. Blackmore terms our local sub-species *Arctia caja americana* Harr. the great tiger, probably wishing to draw attention to the status of our insect as a sub-species. Moths of the family Notodontidae are styled prominents, also in accord with British writers, having reference to the humps and excrescences found adorning many of the larvae in this group. Species of the genus *Cerura* have been termed kittens carrying on a tradition handed down by British lepidopterists whereby a large species of moth of an allied genus *Dicranura vinula* was called the puss moth and species of the genus *Cerura*, being similar both in the larval and perfect stages but at the same time being much smaller, were called kittens. The origin of the name puss moth is thought by some to be due to the curious habit of the larva when disturbed of hunching its back much after the manner of an infuriated cat under similar circumstances. Also it may be noted that the colouring of the moths much resembles that of a pale tabby cat, in many of the species comprising this group.

Among the geometers or loopers, moths of the genus *Hydriomena* have been styled highflyers. Holland gives no popular name here. Those of the genus *Eupithecia* have been dubbed pugs. Both are well established names for these genera.

We would do well to study the popular names which we already have more carefully and try to make wider use of them, hoping that where there are diversities of name for one insect, usage will eventually decide the issue.

In cases where there are no popular names, such a name should be given. It should be a comparatively simple one and should preferably describe or point to some peculiarity or notable feature in the insect during one of its stages. As an example, the family Drepanidae were named hook-tips because in many of the species the primaries have hooked tips.

Care however should be exercised not to produce a meaningless name, which might easily happen by attempting a mere translation of the scientific one. The best popular names in use are in no way translations. There is a valuable list of over a thousand names ("Common names of insects approved by the American Association of Economic Entomologists." Jour. Econ. Ent. 35(1):83-101. February 1942), approved by a committee of both the A.A.E.E. and the Entomological Society of America. This paper lists the insects alphabetically, first by their common names, then by their scientific ones, and is thus an excellent quick reference medium. Copies may be obtained from the business manager of the A.A.E.E., Dr. E. N. Cory, College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

To conclude: both scientific and popular names are desirable, but care must be taken to use the appropriate one at the opportune moment and on a suitable occasion.

LIMONIUS RUFIHUMERALIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA (Coleoptera: Elateridae).—Some specimens of the red-shouldered *Limonium* placed as *crotchi* (Horn) in collections, prove to be the recently described *L. rufihumeralis* Lane (1941. Pan-Pacific Ent. 17 (3): 133-139). Examples of this species in the Hopping

Collection are labelled as follows: Vernon, June 5, 1921, and May 1, 1924 (Ralph Hopping); Aspen Grove, May 30, 1931 (H. Richmond), and June 4, 1931 (J. R. Howell); Midday Val., Merritt, June 14, 1926 (Wm. Mathers); Trinity Valley, June 25, 1929 (J. R. Howell).—Hugh B. Leech.