

coition. In the next fifteen minutes I found about ten more specimens, and think that there can be no further question about the natural habitat of this species. They probably feed on various larvæ that live in the wet moss.

As is well known, the insect life of the deep woods in Oregon is notoriously poor, and few entomologists would think of searching for beetles in the sort of places *P. johnsoni* prefers—wet, mossy boulders on a shady creek. The two streams from which this beetle is known are about 50 miles apart, and I have no doubt that it occurs in suitable places on most of the intermediate creeks. Unless one is searching particularly for this beetle he is not apt to find it—and I might add that if he finds it he need not expect to find other beetles—as this insect loves an environment that most others avoid.

Professor Johnson collected in his two trips ten specimens. Two of these are in the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, two in the Ulke collection at Pittsburg, two at the University of California, and the remaining two Professor Johnson had in his own collection, but I believe gave them away a few years ago.

A NEW BASILODES FROM TEXAS.

[Lepidoptera; Noctuidæ.]

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

Basilodes catharops, new species.

Basal area, terminal area towards apex, tornus, orbicular, and reniform shaded with golden; rest of fore wing light sandy brown; lines light brown, the inner limiting the basal golden area, angled subcostally, roundedly produced in submedian space, angled below vein 1; reniform and orbicular edged with brown lines; outer line angled at veins, but continued to near apex by a shade, oblique and nearly regular to inner margin, inflexed a little on submedian fold; subterminal line brown, scarcely waved. Hind wings pale clay color, a little shaded with brown outwardly. Expanse 40 mm.

Three males, San Diego, Texas, May 24, 1895 (E. A. Schwarz); Brownsville, Texas, May 17, 1904 (H. S. Barber).

Type: No. 13555, U. S. National Museum.

In appearance the species resembles *B. chrysofis* Grote. It lacks, however, the powdery appearance of that species, the golden areas being solid and the stigmata sharply limited by lines; the black point is absent from the reniform and the frontal prominence is somewhat more distinct.

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