

dots encircled by a pale shade. The hind wing smoky gray-brown, slightly paler at base; the abdomen concolorous.

Expanse: 32 to 36 mm.

The male genitalia symmetrical; the tegumen broad; the uncus moderately long and stout; the valves broad and simple, curved dorsally at the apical ends; the aedoeagus moderate, with a moderate, narrow, rounded projection from the apical end; vesica armed with a number of small, flat spines.

I have seen this species from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kansas, Manitoba and Alberta; the specimens from the last locality were very kindly loaned to me by Dr. J. H. McDunnough, and I wish to thank him at this time for this courtesy and kindness. The specimens are all rather constant in color, with only the elements of the pattern varying in intensity. I imagine that the Kansas specimens would agree well with the type, which was from Nebraska.

### **Amphipyra brunneoatra Strand**

*Amphipyra glabella* Ab. 1 Hampson, Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., vii, 40, 1908.

*Amphipyra glabella* ab. *brunneoatra* Strand, Arch. Natg., lxxxi, Abt. A, Heft 11, 150, 1921.

*Amphipyra glabella* race *brunneoatra* Strand, McDunnough, Check List, pt. 1, 93, 1938.

This species is at once separable from *glabella* Morr., of which it has been considered a race, by its darker color and its crisp markings; the contrast between the pale terminal area and the remainder of the fore wing is distinctly more striking than in *glabella*. The fore wing is dark blackish brown to the subterminal line, which is as in *glabella*; the terminal area pale, contrasting greatly with the remainder of the wing; the basal line obsolete; the antemedial line dark, outlined on inner side by a pale shade, irregularly excurved from costa to submedian fold, then incurved to inner margin; the postmedial line as in *glabella*, but with a very distinct pale shade on the outer side; the ante- and postmedial lines tend to be angled toward one another respectively in the submedian fold, in extreme cases the two lines join, though it is more common for them to be toothed at this point; the orbicular and reniform as in *glabella*, but with the encircling pale shades more distinct. Hind wings as in *glabella*.

Expanse: 30 to 35 mm.

The male genitalia are symmetrical, less robust, and smaller than those of *glabella*; the valves are narrower; the projection on the apical end of the aedoeagus is shorter and slightly broader; the spines in the vesica are smaller.

I have seen this species from Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and California. This species is distinctly western, while the foregoing is more widespread, though tending to be eastern.

From the foregoing discussion, it will at once become evident, that what have been thought to be the races of one species are actually two distinct species.

#### DR. LEE STRONG DIES IN ARIZONA

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has received word of the death on June 2 of Dr. Lee A. Strong, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in Tucson, Arizona. Doctor Strong had been chief of the Bureau from the time it was created, in 1934, by the consolidation of the Bureau of Entomology and the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. Previous to that he had been chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine and later chief of the Bureau of Entomology. For thirty years he fought the pests that attack plants and animals, and cause annual losses of many millions of dollars in the United States.

Informed of Doctor Strong's death, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said, "In the death of Lee Strong the Department has lost one of its best Bureau chiefs. He was a natural leader, a good administrator, and a fine servant of the people of the United States."

Doctor Strong was born in Russell, Iowa, in 1886, but spent much of his

early life in California. There he was connected with plant quarantine and inspection work for the State Department of Agriculture from 1910 to 1929, except for a year overseas, in 1918-19, with the 537th Engineers, U. S. Army, and for two years (1923-1925), when he was in charge of port inspection for the Federal Horticultural Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. From 1925 to 1929 he was Assistant Director of the California Department of Agriculture.

In 1929, Doctor Strong accepted an appointment as chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, later reorganized as the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In 1933, upon the retirement of Dr. C. L. Marlatt, he became chief of the Bureau of Entomology, and a year later, when the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine was set up, he was made chief of the consolidated bureau, a position which he held until his death.

Doctor Strong took a prominent part in the preliminary work that led to the organization of the National Plant Board and served as its chairman from 1924 to 1929. He was a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, being president in 1935; of the Entomological Society of Washington; and of the Cosmos Club. In 1938 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Louisiana State University.

Surviving Doctor Strong are his wife, Mrs. Edith Strong, and three children Madeline, Lee A., Jr., and Helen.

Secretary Wickard said that A. S. Hoyt, who has been Acting chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine during Doctor Strong's illness, will continue in that capacity.

#### BOOK NOTICES

ANALES DE LA ESCUELA NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS BIOLÓGICAS. Vol. I, Nos. 3 and 4 (in one part), 1940. Published by the Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Mexico, D. F.

This admirable publication, edited by Dr. Alfonso Dampf, is devoted entirely to entomology but is part of a series dealing with various aspects of Mexican biology. It is beautifully illustrated and, dealing as it does with the rich and comparatively unknown fauna of Mexico, will be of great importance to students of North American insects. The present part includes a general discussion of the economic importance of insects by F. Silvestri, an elaborate paper on certain scolytid beetles by K. E. Schedl, papers on the cicadellid genera *Phelpsius* and *Texananus* by D. M. De Long and on the Sphingidae of Mexico by O. Mooser, two papers on Thysanoptera by J. D. Hood, a description of the first species of the order Zoraptera to be found in Mexico by C. Bolivar, and a paper on a case of protective resemblance of an orthopterous insect (*Dysonia*) by A. Dampf. De Long describes a species, *Texananus dorothyi*, dedicated to Dorothy Johnson Knull. Is it not permissible to consider this a *lapsus calami* (really *lapsus mentis*), and to alter the name to *T. dorotheae*?

T. D. A. Cockerell,  
Boulder, Colorado.

#### INTRODUCING INSECTS. A BOOK FOR BEGINNERS

By J. G. Needham, Jacques Cattell Press, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Pages I-V and 1-129. About 85 illustrations. Price \$1.50.

This little volume gives, in every-day language, a little information about 'every-day' insects. Short chapters on some common insects such as butterflies, dragon flies, grasshoppers and crickets, leaf-eating beetles, scale insects and aphids, mosquitoes, insects eating our food, our woollens, our fruits, carnivorous insects and bees, give the beginner a nodding acquaintance with the insect world. The