
 COLEOPHORA.
C. albacostella. *N. sp.*

Second joint of the palpi with a minute projecting tuft beneath its apex. Basal joint of the antennae a little swollen. The head is tinged with ochreous, as also are the wings, though more faintly so; the wings are somewhat dusted with fuscous, especially towards the apex. Extreme costa from the base to the ciliae white. *Al. ex.* a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

C. trilineella. *N. sp.*

Antennae and palpi simple; upper surface of the thorax white, the lower surface and legs tinged with yellow. Fore wings white, with a pale golden or ochreous line beneath the fold, close to and parallel with it; a darker, but not more distinct line, parallel to the costa and close to it; a more distinct ochreous line extends from the base to the apex, sending off in the apical part of the wing two branches to the costal ciliae. *Al. ex.* $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

 OBITUARY.

[FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, APRIL, 1875,

VOL. IX, NO. 4, PAGE 95.]

“Mr. Philip L. Sprague, a resident member of the Boston Numismatic Society died at Montpelier, Vt. his native place, on the sixth day of August last, in the forty-fifth year of his age. We have received from an intimate friend of his the following notice of our late member:—

“About 1862 he commenced the study of Entomology with me in the State Cabinet of Natural History, displaying a marked taste for the Lepidoptera, and during the intervals of his business made considerable progress in biological investigations, as well as in the technology of the science. Circumstances soon induced him to direct his attention chiefly to the Coleoptera, and there his assiduity in making collections, his accuracy in the determination of species, and his studies in the microscopic anatomy of this order, gave his opinions weight among naturalists. His keen appreciation of the labors of his predecessors, and his love of neatness and method evinced themselves in all he did.

“At the time of his death he had been for some months a valuable assistant and member of the Boston Society of Natural History, where many of his works remain to speak for themselves. Among his associates there he was distinguished for his geniality of manner and never-failing readiness to assist younger students. At the time of his death his fame and foreign correspondence were somewhat extended, and he was actively engaged in the preparation of materials for an illustrative cabinet of the Natural History of his native State. He had published from time to time in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST and the Proceedings of the Natural History Society carefully elaborated results of his work, and contributed to various other periodicals devoted to his favorite branch of investigation. His fine private collection of insects, principally of the Coleopterous Order, in accordance with his expressed determination, form a part of the Museum of the Society to which he was attached, and is in itself no mean monument to his memory.”

F. G. S.

“Mr. Sprague was elected a member of this Society May 5th, 1860.”

CORRESPONDENCE.

RHAGIUM LINEATUM.

DEAR SIR,—

In reply to Mr. W. V. Andrew's enquiry, I would say that the above insect breeds under the bark of pine stumps. I have good reasons for thinking that it completes its transformations in September and hibernates until the following spring. I had long expected such to be the case from finding it in February and March, both living and dead, in the cavity formed by the larva in which to pupate. But in September, 1874, I found numerous specimens of the beetle that had just appeared, many of them not mature in color, and with them several specimens of the pupae.

H. L. MOODY, Malden, Mass.

DEAR SIR,—

Mr. Andrews inquires, page 80, about *Rhagium lineatum* Oliv. The habits of this common species are well known to collectors of Coleoptera. Harris says, Ins. Inj. to Veg., p. 116: “These grubs (larvae of *Rhagium*) live between the bark and the wood (of pines) often in great numbers together, and when they are about to become pupae, each one surrounds itself with an oval ring of woody fibres, within which it undergoes its