

black, mottled with blackish yellow. The abdominal segments were orange-yellow, with small black spots. The head was prominent and the cremaster was long.

The moth is too well known to need description, as it is common, often flying in the daytime.

THE ARACHNIDA OF THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

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THE collection of *Arachnida* made by the California Academy of Sciences's Galapagos Expedition in 1905-06, which is now in my hands, numbers one hundred and thirty-three specimens, not including the *Scorpionida* and the *Acarina*, which I have not yet seen. But seventeen of the forty-one species of *Araneida* recorded from the Islands are represented, and the *Phrynida*, *Pseudoscorpionida* and *Solpugida* include a single species each. Apparently none of the species warrant description as new, although the identity of the false-scorpion is somewhat doubtful.

The present collection is the second largest ever made on the Galapagos archipelago. The first collection of importance was made by the Petrel Expedition in 1875. Seven species were enumerated by Butler in his report of this collection (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877). In 1887-88 the Albatross visited the Galapagos, and Marx (Proc. U. S. National Museum, vol. XII, 1889) reports ten species, three of which Butler had previously recorded. By far the largest and most complete collection was made by the Stanford-Hopkins Expedition in 1898-99, the results of which included about six hundred and fifty *Arachnids*. Bank's report on these was published in the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Science, vol. IV, 1902. Prof. V. L. Kellogg also published a briefer abstract of the entomological and arachnological collections in PSYCHE, vol. 9, p. 173, 1901. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the present collection is the series of *Solpugids*, *Ammotrecha solitaria* Banks, obtained, sixteen in number, from five different islands, Charles, Indefatigable, Chatham, Abington, and Wenman. Hitherto, *A. solitaria* has only been known from a single specimen, the type, from Iguana Cove, Albemarle Island. Banks, the author of *solitaria*, remarks, "the presence of a *Solpugid* is unexpected, and it must have been a rare accident that stranded one of these animals so far from the mainland." But the fact that it is now known from six of the islands would indicate that it is not an introduced, but an endemic, species. The Academy's expedition also made small collections in *Arachnida* on Cocos Island and in Lower California.



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