

the upper discoidal interspace, placed a little outside the costal spot, the lower one in the submedian interspace, the spots widening as they proceed towards inner margin, and the 3rd and 4th deeply excavated on the outer side. Secondaries have the costal margin blackish like the hind margin, but the rest of the wing is sprinkled with fulvous, and the inner half covered by long dull greenish hairs; between the cell and margin an extra discal bright fulvous bar crossing three interspaces; fringes whitish.

Under side uniform bright orange, only the inner margin of primaries and a narrow space below the cell to base being fuscous; the spots on primaries faintly reappear in paler color than the ground, reduced in size, and at the end of the cell are two faint, yellow, horizontal bars, one at either side of cell. Secondaries immaculate except for two or three yellowish points corresponding to the spots of the extra discal bar.

Body above covered with dull green hairs, the collar orange, and the hairs at base of antennæ partly orange-fulvous; thorax below yellow-white, the abdomen yellow, on the sides and at the end orange; legs ochrey and yellow-white; palpi orange, as are the hairs of the collar; antennæ blackish above, yellow below; club fuscous.

From a single example in the collection of Mr. Otto Meske. The species is allied to *attalus* Edw. and *seminole* Scud., but is larger, more brightly ornamented on upper side, and beneath is not to be mistaken for any other species, owing to its bright orange surface. The male yet unknown. Taken in Bastrop Co., Texas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

I think it would be beneficial if a portion of the journal-space were devoted each month to a notice of the localities, habitats, food and habits of some of our rarer species, the best methods and apparatus for their capture, and the most approved way of putting them to death without damage, as also of pinning, setting and preserving them. These matters may seem of but slight consequence to the practised collector, but they assume an aspect of the greatest importance in the eyes of a beginner. In this connection, if Entomologists throughout the province would relate their experience in successfully collecting certain families of insects, and describe any method, implement or apparatus which they have found advantageous, and at the same time record the date, time of day, locality

and habitat of their captures, a judicious selection of the same would, I think, add much to the popularity, and not a little to the utility of the journal.

The question of the localities I consider as of very great importance, especially when united with the season at which certain insects may be expected to appear. Entomologists visiting remote sections of the country would, if such observations were duly registered, be directed whither to go in order to obtain specimens of species which might be rare or wanting entirely in their own neighborhoods. For instance, I have never captured any of the *Lycænidae*, nor ever known one to be captured in the immediate vicinity of Belleville, though in Madoc, about 30 miles north, I saw them in great profusion in the middle of May, 1868. Again, *P. asterias* is very common in this town, while only a few stragglers of *P. turnus* are ever seen. In the township of Lake, about 25 miles north-west from Madoc, and a very wild district, *P. turnus* is abundant, while I did not observe a single specimen of *asterias* in three weeks of the height of the season.

I think it would also be desirable to give from time to time notices of works on the science, especially such as refer to the discrimination of insects, and to give a list of such books as are likely to be of service to young collectors. You will see that I am an advocate of the *propaganda*. Every collector is certain to meet with rare, and is not unlikely to capture hitherto undescribed species, and if "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," so in the multitude of collections there is knowledge.

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I found in opening some *cecropia* cocoons lately, *two* pupæ in one cocoon. These were of different sex, and in opposite position as regarded the loose end of cocoon; neither was perfectly formed, apparently owing to their being crowded out of shape in the limited space. The cocoon was one of the "loose" kind; both inner and outer cocoons and floss were uniform in texture, showing no line by which the work of two larvæ could be distinguished. There was, however, a rudimentary division on the inside of the inner cocoon at its close end, partly enclosing the abdominal end of the ♂ pupa. In writing of *Ophion macrurum*, p. 220, v. 8, I omitted the word "imago." *Ophion* pupæ would hardly be a rarity, since over 20 per cent. of *polyphemus* are thus affected, but *Ophion* imago in October and November are new to me. The cocoons were kept in a cold room.

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