employed for destroying the pests, among the most successful being the flooding of the meadows, rolling after the cutting of the clover, and, finally, collecting with small bags or nets.

In his second article, the eminent Mr. Villa stated the fact that, in the appendix to the work of Génè *(De quibusdam insectis Sardiniæ novis au. minime cognitis, Mem. R. Accad. Sc. Torino, Ser. I., Vol. 39, Ser. II, Vol. I.)*, which had been prepared by Prof. Moretti, this species had been mentioned as among those having damaged clover. In pointing out how this insect had destroyed clover, Mr. Villa expressed the belief that an earlier attack had occurred, between the years 1834-35, in which the injuries done were similar in character to that of this species. The Station of Agricultural Entomology at Florence received notice, in June, 1879, that this insect had, in the Commune of Ferrara Erbagnana, destroyed a field of 5 ettari (about 11⅓ acres) in extent. (See *Relazione intorno ai lavori della Stazione Entomologica agraria di Firenze*, by *At Targioni-Tozzetti*, in *Annali di Agricoltura del Ministero di Agricoltura e Commercio, Roma, 1879.)*

In the neighbourhood of Florence, besides having been found in the clover in spring, it was, nevertheless, observed in the winter among moss at the base of trees, and, though hibernating, during warm, sunny days would come forth and bask in the sun.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHALCID PARASITE.

Sir,—I would like to record the occurrence of the following Chalcid parasite :—

Bred from eggs of *Ianassa lignicolor*, Walker, on oak *(Quercus alba)* forty-five examples of

CHAETOSTICHA PRETIOSA, Riley.

1879, Riley, CAN. ENT., xi., 161.

minutissimum, Packard.

1883, Pack., Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xxi., 37.

The insects varied in length from .35 mm. to .65 mm. In the males the abdomen was often black banded above or largely black. They appeared during the first part of August. Bred at Woods' Holl., Mass.

HARRISON G. DYAR.

CARTEROCEPHALUS PALÆMON.

Sir,—Mr. Thomas E. Bean, in an interesting article in the June number for this year, points out the identity of *Carterocephalus mandan*, Edw., and *C. palæmon*, Pall. I think he has well proven his position, and in the proper way, which is by a study of the geographical distribution, which will always show the intergrades between the two extremes of the series. The *Palæmon* of Middle Europe and the *Mandan* of the White Mountains of N. H. look different enough, but when the series is completed by material found between the two extremes there can no longer be a doubt as to their identity. In the species that fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that also exist in Europe, it will be found that the Pacific Coast examples are far closer to the European ones than those individuals found on the Atlantic slope. (See Ent. News, Vol. I., p. 84.)

The fact that *Mandan* was identical with *Palæmon* was pointed out by Moschler in *Verhandlungen der Zoologisch-botanischen Gesellchaft in Wien*, Vol. 34, 1884, p. 283. My attention was called to this synonymy by Prof. E. Bergroth, of Tammerfors, Finland.

DR. HENRY SKINNER, Philadelphia, Pa.

VARIETY OF PRIONOXYSTUS ROBINIÆ.

Sir,—In looking over my specimens of this common moth, I find a singular form that I never met with before, nor do I know of any description that has appeared in any entomological publication of a varied form of *P. (Cossus) robiniæ*, unless it may be Walker's *plagiatus*, of which I have not seen the original description. The example that I wish to make note of is a female, and differs from the regular form only in the following respects :—The whole of the sub-central inner space of the secondaries, "edging on the discoidal cell," is semi-transparent orange, similar to that which is so characteristic of the male, but it is not quite so intense in brightness of colour. The specimen is in fine condition, and is unique in appearance, when I compare it with the many examples that I have taken during the past season and previously; hence I feel convinced that the form is remarkable enough to be burdened with a name of its own. I propose, therefore, to give it the name *P. robiniæ*, var. *quercus*, because the species is not restricted to the extermination of *Robinia pseudacacia* alone, but also does great damage to *Quercus alba, rubra and coccinea*. I have also found the pupa shells protruding from the trunks of *Fraxinus sambucifolia* in the same locality.

GEORGE A. EHRMANN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OCNERIA DISPAR.

Sir,—I wish on behalf of the Entomological Society of Ontario to acknowledge the receipt of a box from Prof. C. H. Fernald, Ph. D., containing a complete life series of the Gypsy moth, *Ocneria dispar*, Linn., which the State of Massachusetts is making such a praiseworthy and heroic effort to exterminate. The exhibit is gotten up under the direction of Prof. Fernald, by order of the Gypsy Moth Committee, with a view to extending a knowledge of this most destructive insect. It consists of an egg mass as deposited by the female moth on the twig of a tree; two eggs exposed to view; six caterpillars, ranging from one that had just escaped from the egg to the full-grown larva, beautifully mounted; a male and a female pupa; a male moth with the wings spread, also one with the wings unspread; a female moth with the wings spread, and one unspread. A most instructive and important contribution to the Society's collection. J. ALSTON MOFFAT, Curator.

NEW LOCALITIES FOR PAPILIO HOMERUS.

Sir,—It will doubtless interest your readers to know that, notwithstanding the fact that *Papilio homerus* has thus far only been accredited to a very limited habitat in the island of Jamaica, mainly along the valleys of the Sulphur and Devil's rivers, I have recently seen it in several localities in the *terra incognita* in the highland regions of the republics of Haïti and Santo Domingo. The mountain regions of the island known to Columbus as Espanola, or Hispanola as we have it, and which is now without a name as a whole—Haïti being the name of the French-negro republic to the west and Santo Domingo of the Spanish-negro republic to the east—are practically unknown to whites, many considerable areas never having been trodden by white men since the sanguinary expulsion of the French a century ago.

On a recent trip through this interior, in the interests of a newspaper syndicate, I visited a number of localities where there was growing the large creeper, apparently belonging or allied to the genus *Ipomœa*, which I had previously discovered was the food-plant of *Homerus*, and I was not, therefore, at all surprised to occasionally see examples of this most magnificent member of its genus sailing grandly overhead. I have no doubt that the patient collector who will go up into the Cibas range and carefully explore the deep ravines of the western slopes will be rewarded with a goodly number of this valuable species. *Homerus* is most difficult of

capture, its high flight and grandly rapid movements making it more of a problem in that respect than most of its moisture-seeking congeners. But the market value of the insect is such that, taken in connection with others to be captured in that region (*P. Machaonides* being among them), patience and hard living are sure to be well paid for. Should any collector feel like attempting such a trip into the heart of that Vaudoux-ridden region, I shall be glad to offer such suggestions as may occur to me as useful to him. I shall also be glad to hear from entomologists who are interested in the insect fauna of the Andean water-shed of the Amazon tributaries, in Bolivia, Peru and Brazil, a region which I propose visiting at an early date. Letters addressed as below will be promptly forwarded to me.

EUGENE MURRAY AARON,
Care of Geographical Magazine,
79 Nassau St., N. Y.

ARGYNNIS EGLEIS.

Sir,—With this I send you a piece of pine-cone with an egg of *Argynnis Egleis* on it. Yesterday, August 8th, being an unfavourable day for collecting *Parnassius Clodius*, I went in an aimless way to find a new collecting ground. When passing along the brow of a rocky slope, I came to a *Pinus Murrayana* tree (also called *P. Contorta*), and saw a female *A. Egleis* walking over sticks and burs that were lying on the ground beneath this tree. I halted for a moment to watch her, as she gave all the outward signs of a desire to oviposit; I had not to wait long, for she walked to a pine-cone and, seizing it with her legs, curled her body and fastened on an egg as far under the cone as she could reach. She then flew about two feet and oviposited twice in succession under a stick on a small stone, and on the piece of cone that I am sending you herewith. As I was standing almost directly over her, she flew to my left foot and oviposited several times under the shadow of my instep; she came and went several times to repeat her work. I lost a day's collecting, but felt amply repaid by the novelty of the knowledge I acquired. What the next female will teach me I cannot conjecture, but trust it will be no less surprising and interesting to the butterfly-loving world.

J. B. LEMBERT,
Summit of the Sierra Nevada, Cal.

[The egg arrived safely and duly hatched out; it will evidently hibernate without feeding.—Ed. C. E.]

PAPILIO CRESPHONTES.

I was much surprised at capturing a specimen of this Southern butterfly at Roach's Point, Lake Simcoe, on the 28th of August. The locality is about fifty miles north of Toronto, and is probably the most northern point that the butterfly has reached. The specimen was worn and somewhat damaged, but another nearly perfect one was seen and chased, but escaped capture. C. J. S. BETHUNE.

THE GOLDEN HEPIALUS.

Sir,—I have made one very interesting capture this season—*Hepialus auratus*, Grote. This rare moth was taken early in July, at Lonesome Lake, in the Franconia Mountains, about 3000 feet above the sea.

In this quiet, lonely spot Mr. William F. Bridge and Dr. W. C. Prime have a log cabin on the bank of the lake. It was in the twilight, after the sun had gone down, that my golden prize came fluttering by the open window of the cabin, and was soon in the poison bottle. It is a fine specimen, unbroken, but with some of the scales rubbed from its delicate wings. Mr. Grote described this moth in CAN. ENT., Vol. X., p. 18, from a specimen taken in the Adirondacks by Mr. W. W. Hill, in July, 1877. Ten years later Mr. E. P. Van Duzee, our well-known Hemipterist, took a specimen at Lancaster, N. Y., not far from Buffalo, and recorded the capture in Entomologist, Vol. XX., page 100. I have seen no record of any other capture, though it is of course possible that the moth is included in private collections of which I know nothing. At any rate it is among our very rarest moths, and I am glad and proud to include it in our Franconia list. ANNIE TRUMBULL SLOSSON.

OMISSION.

On page 224 of our September issue, between the fourth and fifth lines from the bottom of the page, the following lines were unintentionally omitted:

First and third antennal joints subequal in length, some of the veins coloured with brown.....*levigata*, Loew.

The Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario will be held in the rooms, Victoria Hall, London, on Wednesday, October 11th, at 3 o'clock p.m., and also at 8 p.m.

Mailed October 5th.