

G. Packardella Cham.

In this species there is great range in the intensity of the purplish tinge. Some specimens might be described as having it so strongly developed as to ally them to *purpuriella*, *stigmatella*, etc., while in others it is very faint and delicate, the ground color of lemon yellow not being at all obscured by it. It is, however, allied to *superbifrontella* and *Sweederella*, etc., more closely than to any other known species.

G. inornatella Cham.

This must be dropped from the list, as I am satisfied that it was described from worn specimens of *G. Packardella* and *superbifrontella*.

G. purpuriella Cham.

Since the last notice of this species was written I have bred it from larvæ feeding on the Silver-leaf Poplar; but I have never met with it on the Weeping Willow, though it is common enough on many of our native Willows. It may prove to be the European *G. stigmatella*, which feeds on Sallows. It is certainly very near that species.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The present season has so far been as unfavorable for the collection of Lepidoptera as was the same period last year, and very few butterflies have been taken or observed, although diligently sought for. The recent "hot wave" will have the effect of bringing them forth, and as other insects are abundant, there has been no excuse for idleness. I have added numerous specimens to my collection of Coleoptera, paying particular attention to the Buprestidæ and two or three other families. The Buprestidæ are well represented here, over twenty species having been taken by me last year, and more than half of the same this season, with the addition of one or two new ones, such as *A. striata* and *Brachys ovata*. Since the middle of May *C. virginensis* and *C. liberta* have been more or less plentiful on the pines, but not in such numbers as in the autumn; those at present found are chiefly pairs copulating. One chief object of my attention has been the beautiful little green *C. Harrisii*, of which I have taken several specimens on the Quebec side of the river since the 3rd inst. After repeated search I have also found it on this side, as has Mr. Fletcher since. Has it been hitherto noted as captured in Ontario? At present different species of *Monohammus*, as *confusor*,

scutellatus and *dentator*, are to be found on the pines also, and are noticed gnawing the bark on twigs and semi-girdling them, while the trees are disfigured by many old scars caused by similar operations in former years. In the evenings numbers of them come flying heavily, but strongly, across the river, and lodge often upon the Parliament Buildings, causing some excitement to nervous promenaders on the Hill. The popular name for *confusor* is "Ottawa cow." Colorado beetles are reported to be doing less damage, and have been thinned out by Paris green, but their co-workers the blister beetles (*E. cinerea*) are unusually abundant in the woods, and a new foe is reported by one of our market-gardeners, who brought four insects to a friend of mine, stating that they were, in immense numbers, destroying his plants and flowers, having been first noticed on wild Convolvulus. I found them to be *Chelymopha cribraria*, but was not aware that this beetle occurred in any number or was known to be very injurious. At the joint excursion held by the Natural History Society of Montreal and our Field Naturalists' Club, on the 12th inst., at Calumet (half way between here and Montreal), I was somewhat disappointed to see comparatively little interest taken in Entomology, Botany seeming to almost monopolize the workers. I had looked forward to meeting some fellow-laborers among the Montrealers. My "take" during the day was but an average one, containing neither very many nor very rare specimens, about the only novelty being *Cicindela longilabris*, which I have not seen around here yet. I have been using a beating net made according to description by Dr. Bailey in last year's ENTOMOLOGIST, and find it an admirable instrument.

Ottawa, 30th June, 1879.

W. HAGUE HARRINGTON.

On the 11th May last, while on the Island at Toronto, a fine specimen of *Papilio thoas* flew past at a distance of not more than eight feet from me, but as I was in a marsh I had no opportunity to capture it. Being quite familiar with *turnus* alive, and with both species mounted, there is no doubt at all in my mind about the identity of the specimen in question. The butterfly was flying north when first observed, and continued in the same direction as long as it could be seen. The appearance of this butterfly at so early a date would seem to indicate that the species is double-brooded here, unless it can be shown that the escape of the imago from some of the chrysalids of the same brood is much earlier than from others.

W. E. SAUNDERS.