

NOTES.

CANADIAN RHYNCHOPHORA.

In reference to Mr. Harrington's remarks on *Rhynchites bicolor*, I may say that it has been taken at Hamilton regularly for quite a number of years, never very plentiful but not considered rare. I always obtained my specimens when beating second growth oak and hickory. There are wild rose bushes in that locality, but I do not remember ever beating a rose bush; if I had known enough I might have found it more abundantly. Of *Attelabus rhois* I took two specimens once in the neighborhood of Hamilton; but on a visit to Brant, between the 13th and 30th of July, 1883, I took it in quantities. There was a neglected field of about five acres, overgrown with hazel, alongside of a bit of woods, and there at that time was to be seen in surprising profusion a great variety of choice Chrysomelidæ and weevils. I had got my previous specimens named by Mr. Reineke, of Buffalo, who gave me the impression that it was rare and valuable for exchange, so I took a lot with the result that even now there are about three dozen of them yet in reserve. J. ALSTON MOFFAT.

APHIDIVOROUS HABITS OF *FENISECA TARQUINIUS* (FABR.) GROTE.

The observation of Mr. Th. Pergande in the fall of 1885, as recorded by Prof. C. V. Riley in *Am. Nat.*, June, 1886, p. 557, is the earliest published account of a carnivorous habit in a butterfly larva, that of *Feniseca Tarquinius* (Fabr.) Grote.

Some observations made by me a number of years earlier on this insect may yet be of interest, as I distinctly saw these larvæ eating the plant lice upon alder in the autumn of 1869, and bred the butterfly the succeeding May, and was thus the first to discover the apidivorous habit in a butterfly caterpillar. A number of the larvæ were concealed among the woolly herds of plant lice on the stem of an alder near the ground, being completely enveloped in the filaments of the waxy "wool" they might easily have been mistaken for some large Coccinellid. Within a few days they changed to chrysalids of a Lycænid type, from which emerged, on the 14th of May following, this rare butterfly.

In this observation is found a probable explanation of Abbott's description of the larva of this butterfly, as given by Mr. Scudder in the *CAN. ENT.*, May, 1872, Vol. IV., p. 85: "Feeds on Indian Arrow-wood and alder; it is partly covered with a white loose down." That the larva

is hairy is almost certain, but what the "white loose down" can be, unless the waxen wool of the plant-louse,* is difficult to determine.

In *Psyche*, Vol. IV., p. 75, August, 1883, Prof. J. A. Lintner records the capture of *F. Tarquinius* on May 25, 1878, by Mr. O. von Meske, and mentions this as indicating *two* broods of this species, the second appearing in August. My rearing the butterfly proves this to be the case, and shows that the insect hibernates in the chrysalis. The tropical butterfly, *Characias*, has, I believe, been found to be carnivorous.

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A CORRECTION.

The larvæ described by me in Vol. VI., page 209, of *Entomologica Americana*, are *Heterocampa biundata* Walk. and not *Heterocampa subrotata* Harvey as there designated. I have discovered this error on a recent visit to Dr. Packard, where I had the opportunity of comparing the moths with a specimen that Dr. Packard had compared with Walker's types in the British Museum. I was unable to get this correction into *Ent. Amer.*, as the publication of that periodical has ceased.

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BOOK NOTICE.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE OF THE DESCRIBED TRANSFORMATIONS OF NORTH AMERICAN LEPIDOPTERA; being Bulletin No. 35 of the United States National Museum, by Henry Edwards, 1889.

This work, issued by the Smithsonian Institution, is one of very great value to the working lepidopterists of North America, and truly supplies a long felt want. Mr. Edwards, who has devoted so much time to the compilation of this work, is entitled to the warmest gratitude of his brother entomologists for his public-spirited labours in this connection. The work extends to 147 pages octavo, and comprises a table of the number of species in each family, of which descriptions of earlier stages are recorded in this catalogue, a list of the principal authors and publications quoted, the body of the catalogue extending from page 9 to page 137 inclusive; an appendix giving references to a few species which are not distinguishable by modern authors, and a list of some of the most valuable papers which have been published on this continent on the

**Pemphigus tessellatus* (Fitch).

P. tessellata Osborn, *CAN. ENT.*, XIV., 61, (Apr., 1882).

? *P. alni* Provancher, *Nat. Can.*, Apr., 1890.