

however it may have been with them when younger and in greater need of protection.

Tanysphyrus lemnae Fab. This is a very small thing, being among the minutest of Rhyncophora, about .05 inch in length, though this does not detract from its interest. Its trivial name is derived from the plant on which it feeds, *Lemna (minor)*, Duckweed, the little plant that floats on stagnant waters in the summer, mantling them with green, and like the insect, common to Europe and America. Though exceedingly abundant, it does not seem to be generally known, appearing on few catalogues. It occurs in August and September, and its presence may be known by observing the little circular hole it has eaten through the centre of the Lemna frond. They stay beneath the leaf as it lies on the water, or liquid mud, and come to the upper surface when this is agitated. Such as emerge from clear water are entirely black, but those from the mud appear mottled; the dorsum of the thorax and elytra from which the mud is wiped as they come forth between the contiguous edges of the fronds, is black, while the other parts are more or less gray from the dried mud. No other Rhyncophorus insect being found on this plant, this alone will suffice for its identification when found. It has very long legs, and unlike most Curculionides, the insect in death does not fold them under its body, but spreads them out on either side.

LIST OF DIPTERA TAKEN IN THE VICINITY OF
MONTREAL, P. Q.

BY F. B. CAULFEILD.

Determined by Dr. S. W. Williston.

BIBIONIDÆ.

Bibio albipennis, Say. Common, end of May and beginning of June.

TIPULIDÆ.

**Bittacomorpha clavipes*, Fabr. Several specimens taken in a damp meadow, June.

XYLOPHAGIDÆ.

Xylophagus rufipes, Loew. Not common, June 7, 1877.

CÆNOMYIDÆ.

Cænomyia ferruginea, Meig., *pallida* Say. Not rare on parts of Montreal Mountain, June, 1883. I found them sitting on ferns in open

places. I did not observe them in the more heavily wooded portions.

STRATIOMYIDÆ.

Stratiomyia obesa, Loew. Not rare, on flowers.

TABANIDÆ.

Chrysops callidus, O. Sacken. Not uncommon in woods.

" *fugax*, O. Sacken. Common.

Therioplectes socius, O. Sacken. Rare, one ♂ taken on blossoms of an umbelliferous plant, July.

" *septentrionalis*? Loew.

" *lasiophthalmus*, Macq. May 19, 1877.

Tabanus catenatus, Walk. Rare, one specimen taken resting on a stone by the river side, Lachine, July 15, 1877.

LEPTIDÆ.

Leptis punctipennis, Say.

ASILIDÆ.

Dasyllis flavicollis, Say.

" *thoracica*, Fab. Not common, open woods, July.

Laphria bilineata, Walk. Rare.

" *gilva*, Wilstn. Rare.

BOMBILIDÆ.

Anthrax alternata, Say.

" *fulviana*, Say.

" *sinuosa*, Wied.

Bombylius fratellus, Wied. Common on the border of a birch wood, Hochelaga, May 6, 1877.

THEREVIDÆ.

Thereva candidata, Loew.

SCENOPINIDÆ.

Scenopinus fenestralis, Linn.

SYRPHIDÆ.

Chrysotoxum ventricosum, Loew. Rare.

Syrphus ribesii, Linn. Common.

Sphaerophoria cylindrica, Say.

Xanthogramma flavipes, Loew.

Rhingia nasica, Say. Not uncommon.

Volucella evecata, Walk. Not rare.

Sericomyia chrysotoxoides, Macq. Rare.

" *militaris*, Walk. Not common.

Eristalis Bastardi, Macq. Not uncommon.

" *tenax*, Linn. Common.

" *transversus*, Wied. Common.

" *brousi*, Wilstn. Common.

Helophilus similis, Macq.

Syritta pipiens, Linn. Common.

Somula decora, Macq. Rare.

Chrysochlamys dives, O. Sacken. Not common.

Spilomyia fusca, Loew. Not common, on umbelliferous flowers, July.

" *quadrifasciata*, Say. Common on blossoms of *Solidago*, Aug.

Temnostoma aequalis, Loew. Rare.

Sphecomyia vittata, Wied. Rare.

CONOPIDÆ.

Conops furcillatus, Wilstn. Rare.

Zodion fulvifrons, Say.

TACHINIDÆ.

Hystiricia vivida, Harris. Common.

MUSCIDÆ.

**Musca domestica*, Linn. Abundant.

CORDYLURIDÆ.

Scatophaga stercoraria, Linn. Common.

SCIOMYZIDÆ.

Tetanocera pictipes, Loew.

" *plebeja*, Loew.

ORTALIDÆ.

Pyrgota undata, Wied. Not rare.

Ceroxys similis, Loew.

Seoptera vibrans, Linn. Rare, one specimen taken.

Chaetopsis aenea, Wied. Rare.

TRYPETIDÆ.

Straussia longipennis, Wied. Not uncommon.

Tephritis albiceps, Loew.

PIOPHILIDÆ.

**Piophila casei*, Linn. Common, bred from cheese.

DROSOPHILIDÆ.

**Drosophila ampelophila*, Loew. Common.

With the exception of those marked with an *, all the species in the above list were submitted to Dr. Williston, who kindly named them. As

I only took such Diptera as chanced to come in my way while collecting Coleoptera and Lepidoptera, the list is a very incomplete one. But as it contains some species not on the Society's List, I thought it better to give it, imperfect as it is, rather than wait until further collections would enable me to extend it.

NORTH AMERICAN TORTRICIDÆ, BY LORD WALSLINGHAM,
M. A., F. L. S., &c.

BY C. H. FERNALD, STATE COLLEGE, ORONO, MAINE.

The above is the title of a very interesting paper which his Lordship had the kindness to send to me, and which was published in the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London for April, 1884.

This paper of 27 pages and one colored plate contains descriptions of 24 new species and one new genus (*Pseudoconchylis*), with copious notes on others. These insects were collected by Mr. H. K. Morrison in Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Wisconsin, North Carolina and Florida, and the paper is also of value in giving the distribution of many well known species.

His Lordship calls attention to the fact that *Conchylis bimaculana* Robs. is distinct from Hübner's *Pharmacis sartana*, although placed as a synonym in my Catalogue of the Tortricidæ. I had already reached the same conclusion from material which I received from Florida, but had not published the fact.

The generic names *Bactra* and *Aphelia* are both used, inadvertently, without doubt, for I have already shown (Ent. Month. Mag. vol. 20, p. 126) that they are synonymous and only one can be used.

Lord W. speaks in his introductory remarks as follows: "The great dividing range of the Rocky Mountains exercises, as might have been expected, a very important influence upon the Micro-Lepidoptera of North America, forming a barrier over which these delicate insects are apparently unable to pass. The proportion of eastern species found on the western side of this barrier is remarkably small, although the same genera are for the most part represented more or less abundantly in both parts of the continent."

While these remarks are certainly true, it is a noticeable fact that quite a number of species have actually distributed themselves all over the country and occupy the territory on both sides of the great mountain