

tributed in the west; the others are common species of wide range over North America.

In addition to the above, I obtained some small Hymenoptera, etc., which I have not yet tried to determine.

SUNFLOWER INSECTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. J. Burt-Davy has been growing the red sunflowers (*H. annuus coronatus*) at Burttholm, Vereeniging, Transvaal, and has found the following lepidopterous visitors to the flower-heads, the first three being the most frequent. I give in brackets the nomenclature of recent revisions:

Plusia orichalcea (*Phytometra orichalcea* Fabricius).

Plusia chalcites (*Phytometra chalcites* Esper.).

Melicleptria armigera (*Chloridea obsoleta* Fabricius).

Plusia exquisita (*Phytometra exquisita* Felder).

Plusia oxygramma (possibly *Phytometra albostrata* Brem. & Gr.; true *oxygramma* is American).

Zinckenia fascialis (*Hymenia fascialis* Cramer).

Audea catocala (*Ulothrichopus catocala* Felder).

Empusada chrysota Hampson.

Coradrena sp.

Thus it appears that in S. Africa sunflowers attract *Plusiines* exactly as they do in this country.

TWO LOCALITY CORRECTIONS.

In the Canadian Entomologist, October, 1915, pp. 329 and 331, Dr. Dietz described two new species of Tipulidæ, which we had sent to him, viz., *Limnobia gracilis* and *Dicranomyia aquita*, the localities given being "Tsolinoi Lake—about five miles north of Athabaska Lake—July 5th, 1914 (F. Harper) and "Fort Resolution, August 24th, 1914 (F. Harper.)" I have been recently informed by Mr. Harper, who collected the specimens, that the localities should be changed to read as follows:

Limnobia gracilis—Tsal-Wor Lake, Saskatchewan, about eight miles from the north shore of Lake Athabaska, at a point midway of its length.

Dicranomyia aquita—District of Mackenzie, along the south shore of Great Slave Lake.

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