

Do the cool and warm conditions during the flying season work their opposing effects on the adult or the larva, or both? The female *Halicti* pass the winter as adults, but live on until summer when they raise their brood. They have short coats and are of small size. The honey-bee raises its brood and passes the night in activity under the conditions of all seasons in an artificial heat provided by the colony. The European species of *Andrena*, *A. gwynana* Kirb. has two broods in the season. The spring-flying adults raised the previous summer hibernate as adults and are more robust with longer coats than the summer flying adults which are raised in the spring and have the slender, feeble appearance of the few species of *Andrena* found in the tropics.

Queens of the Italian bee that have been chilled in the pupa stage have the orange part of the integument darkened, and queens of *Bombus lapidarius* L. that slowly passed the pupa stage in the lowest temperature that could support life, had their black and red coat changed to brown.

How far the fact that British forms have a larger number of close allies on the Pacific Coast than in Eastern Canada is due to migration via Asia and how far to the action of similarity of climate cannot be estimated until our knowledge of Siberian forms, at present meagre, is greatly increased. The hairs clothing the body are of value to the bees for gathering pollen for which they are admirably adapted, being branched but unbranched in wasps. Their value for keeping the insect warm in chilly weather is apparently of secondary importance because wasps are almost as scantily clad in the north as in the south, and the parasitic bees are scantily clad. Bright colours and striking patterns, whether of coat or tegument, for instance in *Bombus* and many parasitic bees and many wasp genera, are usually of the warning kind and therefore are liable to regional convergence. In England, most of the species of *Bombus* have a white or a red tail. In Canada the only white or red-tailed species are in the western mountains and the north.

CATOCALA ULALUME, A CORRECTION.

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It may be unfortunate that Mr. Herman Strecker did not figure all of the new species that he described, for his descriptions, like those of some of the rest of us, were not always clearly drawn. Another unfortunate thing, for me, is that during a few years in which I was compelled to drop entomological work some of my material was lost, among which was *C. ulalume*. The specimens upon which were based my note in the Canadian Entomologist of January, 1919, page 16, were Dr. Holland's *C. carolina*, and that is really a variety of *C. flebilis*. This species is too small for *C. ulalume*.

Since writing the above-mentioned note I have seen material from several localities outside of Southern Illinois, containing a number of forms of *C. lacrymosa* and *C. dejecta*. One of these, I think from Kentucky, has the bluish sheen of *C. dejecta*, with no noticeable brown except a narrow subterminal shade of very dark brown, not noticeable except under the lens. This specimen had t. p. dentation of *C. lacrymosa*, but lacks the white along the t. a. and t. p. lines near the posterior margin of the wing that is so prominent in *C. lacrymosa*. The whole wing is pretty evenly dusted with black atoms.

June, 1919