

Taken altogether the year's work has been very satisfactory to the members and interest has not flagged at any time, each member seeming anxious to do what he could towards adding to the interest.

MEETING OF THE LONDON ORNITHOLOGICAL SECTION.—The March meeting of this section was held on the evening of March 2nd, in the rooms of the Entomological Society. After routine business, the monthly list of species observed was taken up resulting in the addition of the following ten species for February, with a total of seventeen species observed during the month:—Goldfinch, Robin, Bufflehead, Great Horned Owl, Great Northern Shrike, Song Sparrow, Bluebird, Junco, White-winged Crossbill, Mottled Owl. The chairman reported that a specimen of the Great Carolina Wren had been received by one of our members, Mr. L. H. Smith, from Forest. This is the first record of its occurrence in Canada. Mr. Stevenson remarked on the abundance of the Snowy Owl in this vicinity during the present winter, about eight or ten having been heard of by members of this section, all seen or taken in the county of Middlesex. The chairman reported the capture of a Bohemian Waxwing in September, 1890, by Mr. Harry Gould, while feeding in a wild cherry tree in company with some Cedarbirds. This appears to be the first record of its occurrence since about 1878, when Mr. W. Hines captured a few in the city in midwinter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HALISIDOTA TRIGONA.

Dear Sir,—In reply to Mr. Dyar's note on p. 43, I would say that I compared my type with Herrich-Schaeffer's figure of *specularis* from Brazil, and arrived at the conclusion that the two closely allied forms were distinct species. In one of my papers (Tr. Kans. Ac. Sci., p. 65,) I gave the differences observed: "Closely resembles the Brazilian *specularis*, H.-S., fig. 59. It differs by the smaller size of the vitreous spot, the outer edge of which is farther from the external margin and more even. The Brazilian species wants the yellow terminal shade line (from the figure). There is a great resemblance between the two widely geographically separated forms." Mr. Dyar says: "I have compared Mr. Grote's description with H.-S. figure, and there is no doubt but that the two refer to the same insect." The "doubt" I have grounded as

above cited, and, without further evidence than appears, Mr. Dyar's synonymical note is not justified. It is at least previous to the necessary comparison of Brazilian and North American material. Probably our species is distinct, as there are other cases of allied but distinct North American and Brazilian moths, such as *Hepialus auratus* and our common *Orthodes* recently separated by Mr. Butler from the Brazilian *infirma*.

A. R. GROTE.

NOTES.

ATTRACTING BUTTERFLIES IN COLORADO.

I had generally considered *Papilio indra* to be a rare insect in Colorado, and from the inquiries of correspondents would think it wanting in many collections. While collecting at about 7,000 feet elevation, in June, '89, I occasionally saw one go past me like a flash up the mountain sides; but one sultry afternoon I took several examples in a narrow canon as they sat upon a small piece of sandy ground that had been soaked by a thunder storm in the morning. I acted on the hint thus given, and kept the place well moistened with water from the creek near by, and visited it frequently during the week I was in the vicinity, with the following result:—

Papilio indra, 65 examples.

P. zolicaon, 1.

P. eurymedon, 3.

P. daunus, 10.

Anthocharis olympia, 5.

Argynnis edwardsii, 2.

A. halcyone, 5.

Chionobas uhleri, 4.

Lemonias nais, common.

Nisoniades tatus, 3,

and several common species in abundance. The "Section Boss" of the railroad used to go past frequently, and he got quite interested with my pursuit. I remarked to him one day, I thought it odd I did not attract butterflies on the other places I watered. He said: "Well, it does seem kind o' queer, and I buried a mule in that very spot last fall."

DAVID BRUCE, Brockport, N. Y.