

islands. His volume on the variation of species, dedicated to Mr. Chas. Darwin, and published in 1856, is well known. His shorter papers, chiefly relating to Coleoptera, embodying the results of original research, contributed to English and foreign scientific journals, range over a period of more than 30 years. In the autumn of 1875, feeling it desirable to seek a warmer climate, he visited St. Helena, where he devoted himself assiduously to the study of the Coleoptera inhabiting the island, of which work we have the record in his "Coleoptera Sanctæ Helenæ," lately published. This was Mr. Wollaston's last contribution to Entomological science, and is characteristic of its author in the finished elegance as well as clearness of its style. He returned to his home in the early summer of 1877, and thenceforward devoted himself to the task of arranging the valuable mass of information he had accumulated during his absence, and of which he leaves us the record in the work just referred to. He was a man of highly refined and accomplished mind, as well as of great scientific attainments, and will be much missed from the ranks of our leading naturalists, as well as by those whose progress he aided by his encouragement and counsel.

NORTHERN OCCURRENCES OF PAPILIO CRESPHONTES.

BY THOS. E. BEAN, GALENA, ILLINOIS.

The *American Naturalist* for November, 1877, contains on p. 688 the following paragraph:—

"PAPILIO CRESPHONTES IN NEW ENGLAND.—On the 6th of last September Mr. N. Coleman captured in the vicinity of Berlin, Connecticut, the only specimen of this Southern insect ever recorded from New England. As the larva is not known to feed on any other plant than the orange, the butterfly probably hatched from a larva accidentally transported with trees from Florida, or emerged from a chrysalis sent North as a curiosity."

The writer of the paragraph appears to have mislaid certain pages of recent Entomological literature.