its color to a change in the food plant. I learn from Mr. Behrens that four specimens were obtained, all agreeing with each other. The Catocala is, I have no doubt, the form referred to by me (Pacific Coast Lepid., No. 14, Proc. Cal. Acad Sc., 1875) as having been seen by the late Baron Terloo at San Jose, Cal. I think it a good species, and in this view I am sustained by those excellent authorities on Catocala, the Rev. G. D. Hulst and Prof. G. H. French.

Hy. Edwards. (New. York.)

Papilio Rutulus, var. Ammoni, Behrens.—A very peculiar form, in which the ground color of all the wings is of a deep but rather dull orange color, and the bands and marks of the upper side all rather broader and more distinct than in the normal form. The orange color prevails also on the lower side, though a little mottled with lighter shades. Four specimens, malo and female. Nevada. Taken by my friend, Herr v. Ammon, of San Francisco, in whose honor it is named.

CATOCALA ELDA, n. sp., Behrens.—Allied to C. Relicta, Walk., and more closely to its variety, C. Phrynia, Hy. Edw. It differs from this, however, by the superior wings being of one shade of grizzled gray, the whole surface covered with mottled scales obscuring all the lines except the t. p., which is straighter than in C. Relicta, and less deeply toothed. The orbicular is very large and distinct. The inferior wings are very much like those of C. Relicta, only the medium band is much narrower than in the Eastern species. On the under side the black band and discal spot are very distinct, black, and not shading into brown, as is usually the case with the common species. It is also smaller, the expanse of wings being only 68 mm., while that of C. Relicta averages 78 mm. Three examples. Portland, Oregon. Taken at the light of electric lamp.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Can. Ent.: Allow me to correct two mistakes in my paper on the Bombycidæ, p. 156 et seq. of this volume. For "oval" p. 157, line 3, read "oral." For "North American," p. 159, line 17, read "American," as it is, indeed, evident from the context, that I wished to credit the Ceratocampinæ to both North and South America. It is, I believe,