

CORRESPONDENCE.

By this mail I send you a pair of *Nephopteryx Zimmermani* Grote. If I am not mistaken, they will interest you as a new and very destructive insect; and I think you are more interested in noxious insects than Entomologists generally are. There is scarcely a Pine more than 4 ft. high, on our grounds, that is not more or less affected by this borer.

I have found it on *Pinus strobus*, *P. rubra* or *resinosa*, *P. austriaca*, *P. sylvestris*, *P. cembra*, Corsican, Lofty Bothan and Russian Pines. *P. sylvestris* seems to suffer most, as the limbs, and often the main stem, are constantly breaking off. Only a few days ago one of our finest specimens of *P. strobus* (a tree over 30 ft. in height and almost perfect in shape) had about 6 ft. of the top broken off—the effects of this borer. I am in hopes that the small parasitic flies I found in the larva will soon get the upper hand, so as to keep them in check.

I have been after this borer for several years, but did not succeed in getting the perfect moth until the summer of 1876, and until then supposed they were only on *P. sylvestris*. CHAS. D. ZIMMERMAN.

571 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1877.

[The specimens so kindly sent by our esteemed correspondent reached us in good order and will prove a valuable addition to our collection, for which we tender our sincere thanks.—ED. C. E.]

May I suggest that the “seeming growth” on the eye of *Papilio philenor*, to which Mr. E. M. Aaron calls attention at p. 200, is probably the pollinia or pollen masses of one of the Orchidacea, objects which have before now puzzled unbotanical Entomologists. Of course, without seeing the things in question, I can only suggest this as a probable explanation. In Mr. Darwin’s work on the “Fertilization of Orchids,” as well as in the works of other authors on the same subject, will be found lists of the insects on whose proboscises (generally—or at least near that organ) pollinia have been noticed. Examples have also come under my own notice. Mr. Aaron should watch the butterflies, and if he finds them visiting any Orchidaceous flower, let him take a fine pin or grass stalk, and inserting it into some of these flowers, gently, and in the same manner in which the insect would insert its proboscis, the result will probably show him the way in which the apparent growths are deposited.

[F. BUCHANAN WHITE, Perth, Scotland