of Coalburgh, West Va. They can be easily referred to at any time in my collection.

Although Mr. Payne devoted much of his time to the collection of insects, I regret to say that nothing absolutely new to our present list of diurnals of N. America has come to hand. With the exception of one curious green $\mathfrak P$ of *Colias Hecla*, Lef., Mr. Edwards had seen all the species before. As this $\mathfrak P$ was the only one out of many that had this peculiar appearance, it may perhaps turn out to be something new—there being a great similarity between all the others.

The Chionobas vary greatly in size and appearance of apparently the same species—Chionobas Taygeta and Chionobas Crambis particularly. In Chionobas Semidea the shades of gray in some are quite light in color, and in others run almost into black.

The following is a complete list of the butterflies taken:

- 1. Colias Hecla, Lef.
- 2. " Nastes, Bd.
- 3. Argynnis Polaris, Bd.
- 4. " Freya, Thunb.
- 5. Chionobas Semidea, Say.
- 6. " Crambis, Frey
- 7. " Taygeta, Hüb.
- 8. Lycæna Aquilo, Bd.

I hope at no distant date to be able to give a list of the moths, and as far as possible of the Hymenoptera and Diptera. Strange to say, no Coleoptera were seen at all.

CORRECTIONS TO MY PAPER IN JULY NO. OF CANA-DIAN ENTOMOLOGIST.

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On pages 121-122 the generic term Lepisesia is twice written wrongly, "Lipisesia." To my statement with regard to the food plants of the Smerinthinæ, must be added that several unocellated genera feed on forest trees, such as poplar, linden, oak, etc. I have taken our geminatus on willow; my statement as to fruit trees (Rosaceæ, Caryæ) gives the