

This little moth may possibly be one of Clemens's species, but on comparing it with the European *G. geminella*, Linn., in Mr. Stainton's collection, I found it so very similar that I have no doubt of the identity of the two, especially as their species is said to breed from Oak buds. It may, I think, safely be added to the list of insects common to both continents. It so closely resembles the well known *Tinea granella*, Linn., that the two, upon a casual glance might easily be confounded. The larvæ of the two species differ materially, however. That of the latter is a very general feeder, and I have even bred it from the dry corks of bottles containing poisonous substances: it is of a uniform dirty-white, or tallow colour, the head with dark-brown jaws, and its brown border showing plainly through a semi-transparent honey-yellow cervical shield. That of the little *Gelechia*, on the contrary, is deep carneous and more pilose, and though the head and shield are of the same honey-yellow colour, the latter has darker posterior and lateral margins.—C.V. RILEY, St. Louis, Nov. 1, 1871.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WALSH CABINET IN THE CHICAGO FIRE.

We have no reason to suppose that the great Chicago fire consumed any considerable number of noxious insects, with the exception of that very familiar and domestic species known, in scientific language, as the *Cimex lectularius*. If these had been the only insects destroyed, resignation would have been an easy virtue. But, as if it were ordained that no kind of interest should escape grief and loss from that great calamity, so the science of entomology was put under heavy contribution, by the destruction, not only of many small amateur collections of insects, but, also by the ruin of the large collection belonging to the Chicago Academy of Science, and over and above all, in value and importance, was the admirable cabinet of insects purchased by the State from the heirs of the late Benj. D. Walsh, of Rock Island, and which had been deposited in the Academy for safe keeping. The value of this collection consisted not only in the large number of species represented, but still more in the scientific accuracy with which they were labelled and classified. About a tenth part of this cabinet, which happened to be at the residence of the writer, consisting mostly of duplicates of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera, which had been set aside for the Industrial University, is all that is left of this famous Cabinet. When we consider the long years of patient toil and research of which this cabinet was the result, the thought of its irrevocable destruction becomes too painful to be dwelt upon, especially by the professed entomologist, to whom this cabinet was invaluable for purposes of reference.—*Prairie Farmer*.