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number of other works now supplemented their popular Introduc-

In 1815 they had enlisted in their service the genius of a Government clerk, John Curtis, who drew and engraved five plates to illustrate their first two volumes. In 1824, when the "Introduction" was complete, he dedicated to William Kirby the first of his 16 immortal volumes of plates, illustrating British insects on their food plants; the letterpress is of no value now, but the coloured plates remain the *ne plus ultra* of artistic excellence. And the great systematist, J. O. Westwood, won the favour (his crowning ambition, he calls it) of having his magnificent "Introduction to the Classification of Insects" recognised as a sequel to Kirby and Spence; and so it became and is.

The authors of the "Introduction" claim as one of the advantages of their epistolary method that it lends itself to easy digressions. May I close my letter with a little aside in the shape of a personal incident? In 1904 I was visiting an uncle in Chislehurst (Kent, England), and, on the eve of my departure to Scotland on a botany trip, got word that an old family friend of my uncle's was coming to stay with him. I begged my uncle to ask his guest's advice in the choice of a good general treatise on Entomology. A week later I got a note saying that nothing in English had yet displaced Kirby and Spence's Introduction with J. O. Westwood's two volumes on Classification as a sequel. I still treasure the note with its signature—Avebury; for my uncle's friend was none other than the famous author of "Bees, Ants and Wasps," the late Sir John Lubbock.

AESHNA UMBROSA UMBROSA WALK. IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

In the 45th Annual Report Ent. Soc. of Ont., 1914, p. 149, I recorded the finding of the nymph of this dragonfly at Spruce Brook, Newfoundland, on July 27, 1914. Recently I received two male adults from Humbermouth, Bay of Islands, Nfd., taken on August 11, 1915, by Dr. A. G. Huntsman, of the Biological Dept., University of Toronto. They were captured while flying in the vicinity of a small creek flowing partly through dense spruce woods and partly through a natural meadow. These specimens resemble some which I have from Anticosti, being somewhat stouter and a little smaller than usual, this being a general characteristic of the species of Æshna from Newfoundland and other localities having a cool summerclimate.—E. M. WALKER.

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