

and habitat of their captures, a judicious selection of the same would, I think, add much to the popularity, and not a little to the utility of the journal.

The question of the localities I consider as of very great importance, especially when united with the season at which certain insects may be expected to appear. Entomologists visiting remote sections of the country would, if such observations were duly registered, be directed whither to go in order to obtain specimens of species which might be rare or wanting entirely in their own neighborhoods. For instance, I have never captured any of the *Lycænidæ*, nor ever known one to be captured in the immediate vicinity of Belleville, though in Madoc, about 30 miles north, I saw them in great profusion in the middle of May, 1868. Again, *P. asterias* is very common in this town, while only a few stragglers of *P. turnus* are ever seen. In the township of Lake, about 25 miles northwest from Madoc, and a very wild district, *P. turnus* is abundant, while I did not observe a single specimen of *asterias* in three weeks of the height of the season.

I think it would also be desirable to give from time to time notices of works on the science, especially such as refer to the discrimination of insects, and to give a list of such books as are likely to be of service to young collectors. You will see that I am an advocate of the *propaganda*. Every collector is certain to meet with rare, and is not unlikely to capture hitherto undescribed species, and if "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," so in the multitude of collections there is knowledge.

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I found in opening some *cecropia* cocoons lately, two pupæ in one cocoon. These were of different sex, and in opposite position as regarded the loose end of cocoon; neither was perfectly formed, apparently owing to their being crowded out of shape in the limited space. The cocoon was one of the "loose" kind; both inner and outer cocoons and floss were uniform in texture, showing no line by which the work of two larvae could be distinguished. There was, however, a rudimentary division on the inside of the inner cocoon at its close end, partly enclosing the abdominal end of the ♂ pupa. In writing of *Ophion macrurum*, p. 220, v. 8, I omitted the word "imago." *Ophion* pupæ would hardly be a rarity, since over 20 per cent. of *polyphemus* are thus affected, but *Ophion* imago in October and November are new to me. The cocoons were kept in a cold room.

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