

Walker's catalogue. The labels are all in his handwriting. Mr. D'Urban sent the collection to Mr. E. B. Reed who reset them, taking care to preserve the identification. The collection has thus twice crossed the Atlantic."

The re-setting was probably a change from the English custom of pinning low to the use of long pins and to a much higher position.

Dr. J. McDunnough, of Decatur, Ill., has recently inspected the collection and has published a series of notes on a number of the specimens in vol. III, No. 1, of the *Barnes & McDunnough*, "Contributions to the Natural History of the Lepidoptera of North America."

Mr. D'Urban published "A systematic list of Lepidoptera collected in the vicinity of Montreal" in *The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist*, vol. V, pp. 241-266, and in vol. VI, pp. 36-42 under the title "Addenda to the Natural History of the River Rouge" (Montreal, 1860-1861) descriptions of new species of Nocturnal Lepidoptera, by Mr. Francis Walker of the British Museum, the types of most of which are in this "D'Urban Collection."

The remaining forty-four drawers of this cabinet contain a variety of very beautiful and interesting specimens from various parts of the world. Fifteen drawers are filled with gorgeous butterflies and moths from India, China, Japan, Africa, South America and the West Indies; six with beetles of wonderful shapes and colours from India, Australia, Africa and South America; two with East Indian Hymenoptera, Hemiptera and Orthoptera; one with tropical Arthropods (scorpions, centipedes, etc.) There are also four drawers of English Lepidoptera and one of Diptera sent by Mr. F. Walker of the British Museum. The remainder are filled with North American specimens from the Southern and Western States, Manitoba (collected by the late Mr. E. F. Heath), some remarkable hybrids of Saturnian moths, silk and cocoons, Insect Architecture, etc.

The most important collections belonging to the Society are contained in one hundred drawers arranged in five double cabinets. Twelve drawers are filled with Butterflies, six with Sphinges, twelve with Bombycid moths, nineteen with Noctuids, six with Geometers and seven with Micro-Lepidoptera. The remaining