

In the catalogue of the Harris collection we read : " 2. *Carabus auratus* L. In Dr. Holbrook's garden, 1819. Undoubtedly introduced in balls of earth surrounding the roots of French trees."

Dr. Leconte (Ann. Lyc. 1848, vol. iv., p. 159-160,) also mentions this occurrence of *C. auratus* in the United States, and assigns the same method of dispersion. This record of *C. auratus* recalls the case of another common European beetle found once in Eastern Massachusetts, but which has failed to become established. In the Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1869. vol. xii., p. 381, Mr. Ernest Papendiek notes the capture in Milton, Mass., of twenty specimens of *Silpha atrata*.

In 1844, Dr. F. E. Melsheimer described as new *Onthophagus rhinoceros* and *Aphodius pensvallensis*; subsequent study, however, proved *O. rhinoceros* synonymous with *O. nuchicornis*, and *A. pensvallensis* the same as *A. erraticus*, both well known European species. Drs. Haldeman and Leconte in a foot note to the Melsheimer catalogue doubted the occurrence of both species, "unless introduced by accident," and it is only quite recently that we have been able to add both species to our lists. Mr. Otto Lugger reports *A. erraticus* as abundant in Maryland, and in June, 1881, when collecting on several of the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, I found *O. nuchicornis* abundant in cattle droppings. As I have since seen specimens from New Brunswick and Rhode Island, the species is probably established in this country.

On some future occasion it will be interesting to note the species erroneously accredited to the fauna of North America, together with those common to America and the eastern hemisphere.

REPORT OF THE SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND
COLONIZATION of the House of Commons, Ottawa, 1886.

In this "Blue Book" we find some valuable information on injurious insects given to the Committee by our friend Mr. James Fletcher, who is doing much good work in Economic Entomology in connection with the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It must be evident to the Department, we should think, by this time that Mr. Fletcher's services are of so much value to the country that they should be no longer of a purely "honorary" character, but should be regarded in the same light as those of Prof. Riley at Washington, Dr. Lintner at Albany, Prof. Forbes in Illinois, and many others in various States of the Union.