

place of fruit if more convenient. There seems to be no noticeable difference in baits where molasses was used and where it was left out, and conversely approximately equal effectiveness was obtained where the fruit or extract was left out of the bait. We had only two experiments using banana in place of the citrus fruits, and the results were very satisfactory and warrant further trials in the field.

Tests of different formulæ to determine the attractiveness of different baits can hardly be considered satisfactory or reliable when conducted in a small pan such as we used, but it is believed that they indicate certain possibilities which should be tested in the field to determine their practical application. This summary is given for the benefit of others who may be planning work along this line the coming season.

"The crude arsenous oxid referred to above contains 85 to 92 per cent. arsenous oxid ( $As_2O_3$ ), the sample used in our experiment containing 88 per cent., according to the analysis furnished by the U. S. Insecticide Board. It is obtainable from the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Anaconda, Montana, through the sales agents, The United Metals Selling Co., 42 Broadway, N.Y., at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, but only in barrel lots of 400 to 500 pounds."

#### NOCTUID NOTES.

BY WM. BARNES, M.D. AND J. MCDUNNOUGH, PH. D., DECATUR, ILL.

We have read with great interest Mr. Wolley Dod's able criticism of the arrangement of species in our recent Check List (1918, Can. Ent., L, pp. 8-16 and 43-51). We have long regarded Mr. Dod as one of the most careful students of Noctuidæ in America and believe that, in most instances, the shifting of species advocated by him will be found to be correct. In the preparation of our Check List we found it impossible thoroughly to revise each Noctuid genus, as the work involved would have necessitated the postponement of the list for at least several more years; we, therefore, with certain minor limitations, followed the order of species as given in Hampson's Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenæ of the British Museum, although fairly certain that an intensive study of the structural details of this group, and especially of the

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