The above interesting note by Mr. Bradshaw refers to a well known habit of the Milkweed Butterfly (also known as the Monarch). This habit of collecting in large numbers resembles very much the similar habit among birds, when gathering together in large numbers just before migrating. The Milkweed Butterfly is one of the few insects which migrate in large flocks. It is almost certain that none of the insects in these great swarms pass the winter in Canada. Although exceedingly common in many years, all the parents of the vast numbers sometimes seen sailing over clover fields or gathering nectar from various flowers, in late summer and autumn, fly up into Canada from the south. The caterpillars are very restricted in their food plant and are not known to feed upon anything except the various species of Asclepias or milkweed. The excellent figure given above of the butterfly and the smaller woodcut representing part of a swarm at rest on a dead branch, have been kindly lent by the Editor of the CANADIAN Entomologist, and were used in an article by Mr. J. Alston Moffat in the Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for 1899, where an occurrence of these handsome butterflies similar to the one now recorded from Manitoba, which was observed near London, Ont., is described. - J. FLETCHER.

THE FULVOUS TREE-DUCK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, Vol. VI, 1861, p. 334, there is what must stand as a good record of the fulvous treeduck in British Columbia. In an article entitled "Recollections of the Swans and Geese of Hudson Bay" Mr. George Barnston says: "Two small species of southwest habitat, the Dendrocygna autumnalis and D. fulva never come north, as far as I know. It have never seen the first, but have shot one out of a pair of the latter on the banks of the Columbia above Okanagan. This I daresay is usually its limit to the north, and I believe it has never been seen to the eastward of the great stony ridge. Neither of these elegant little geese ever visit Hudson Bay." This record is of additional interest in view of the recent occurence of this species in British Columbia as given in the December number of this journal.

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