

HAWTHORN FRUIT MINER.—About the end of June, 1867, I attempted to rear a species of *Micro-Lep.*, which I discovered mining the fruit of an uncultivated Hawthorn, growing on the Island of Orleans, opposite Quebec. A lot of the Haws were collected, and carelessly thrown into a box containing the pith of a plant. Some days afterwards, on examining the Haws, I noticed that they had become dry, and several larvæ were dead. A few that were larger and better fed, took to the pith, into which they bored, and changed. The insect came forth, but there was something wrong; not one expanded its wings. As the chrysalis of this little moth is different from any form that I have ever seen, I give as perfect a description of it as could be obtained at the time:—Flesh-colored, excepting the fore part of the head, which is reddish. A longitudinal black line on the dorsal region. Body consists of about nine rings. The antennæ extend to the apex of wing sheaths, terminating in sharp prominent divergent points. Directly behind the points of the latter, are two conspicuous appendages, having bur-like tops, and by which I found the exuvia attached to the wall of its hiding-place. Length 5-20th inch. Can any of your correspondents inform me to what genus this *Lep.* belongs?—W. M. COUPER, Ottawa.

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NEW WORK ON THE BUTTERFLIES OF NEW ENGLAND.—Can I find a place in your valuable little sheet to announce an illustrated work on the Butterflies of New England, and to ask the aid of Entomologists in its preparation? It will include not only the New England species but all those of the adjacent regions, and, as it is to appear *within a year*, I shall need the assistance of all collectors and working Entomologists in obtaining eggs, larvæ, and pupæ for description, and as material for colored illustrations. One person may find what will escape another, and the admirable method of obtaining eggs and raising larvæ recounted by Mr. Saunders in your Journal, opens a ready field for recreation and instruction. I am anxious to obtain living specimens in every stage, and will give the amplest credit to all original contributions. All specimens sent may be forwarded to my address below, and should also be marked "Insects" that they may receive immediate attention on their reception. I shall be happy to correspond with any one wishing to help me.—SAMUEL H. SCUDDER, Boston Society of Natural History, Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.