

whose constant words of cheer I owe what little success I may have achieved. Our minds moved in harmonious accord; our gifts were complementary to each other, and in so far as one so insignificant might, I helped my friend in my small way, a feeble return for his many kindnesses.

Better than any, perhaps, I can gauge the loss to science by his untimely death. His work planned, outlined in many a letter, carried out with his enthusiasm, his thoroughness, his energy, was destined to place him on the same lofty, still eminence where sits Stal alone, beyond the reach of the petty bickerings and disputes of the pseudo-great.

"And so the grim reaper reapeth among the flowers."—J. R. DE LA TORRE BUENO, New York.

A DECENNIAL CONFESSION.

BY J. M. ALDRICH, MOSCOW, IDAHO.

In Entomological News, XI, 531, 1900, I published a list of corrections to my work on Diptera up to that time; the decade since then has, I regret to say, furnished me with materials for a similar list at the present time. With due humility I make the following confession:

In the February, 1909, number of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST I published a paper on *Rhagoletis*, describing a new species, *intrudens*, which had injured cherries in British Columbia and presumably in Idaho. Immediately after the publication of the article, Mr. Coquillett informed me that my new species was the same as Osten Sacken's *fausta*, of which he had material from the type locality. Since then I received a pair of *fausta* from M. C. Van Duzee, collected at Kearney, Ont. There is no doubt that I misunderstood a statement of Osten Sacken's, where, after mentioning the basal cross-band of the wing, he goes on to say, "The black colour begins exactly where it does in fig. 10, and encloses a hyaline triangle reaching from the costa to the interval between the third and fourth veins." Eastern specimens prove that this statement refers to the black colour in general, not to the basal cross-vein.

In the same article I should have included in the table *Rhagoletis grindeliae* Coquillett, (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., IX, 146,) reared from flower-heads of *Grindelia squarrosa* at Clarendon, Texas; it is readily distinguished from all the species in my table by having the scutellum wholly black. The life-history of *Rhagoletis suavis* Loew, was already known, having been published by Babb, (Ent. News, XIII, 242); the larva lives in the outer hull of growing walnuts at Amherst, Mass. So there are six species with larval habits known, instead of four.