

Valley of the River Rouge, gives *scalaris* as "abundant on alders throughout the district, from the end of June to the end of September," but says nothing of *labyrinthica*. Mr. Ritchie gives both *scalaris* and *labyrinthica* in his Montreal List, but without dates.

In September, 1883, I found *scalaris* in great numbers in the crevices of the bark of elm trees at Cote St. Paul, about a mile from the locality where I find *labyrinthica*. I examined several trees and could have taken scores of *scalaris*, but did not see a single specimen of the other form.

Physonota unipuncta, Say. In the July number of the CAN. ENT., Mr. Hamilton asks for information concerning this insect. I find the form *helianthis* Rand. (3 black spots on thorax) common on what I take to be the wild sunflower (*Helianthus*). It is double-brooded, occurring in June and again in August, but the broods when living present a very different appearance. The beetles of the first brood are entirely of a burnished gold color, and are exceedingly beautiful. The fall brood show no trace of the gold, and answer to Randall's description as quoted by Mr. Hamilton, except that I would call them blackish-green, etc. After death both broods fade to a dingy yellow, and are then exactly alike. I found what I took to be the larva common on the same plant, but did not make a description of them. As well as I can remember, they were different from those found by Mr. Hamilton. They were dark green in color, the margin not serrate or spined, and the tail, instead of being bifurcate, ended in a knot. They fed in company, and were constantly wet with semi-fluid excreta. As I did not pay much attention to them, the mature larvæ may have escaped my notice, and may have been similar to those found by Mr. Hamilton. I have not seen Randall's description, and do not know if he mentions the difference in color in the broods. In this locality all the beetles of the first brood were golden, and all of the second were blackish green, with yellowish white spots. Both beetles and larvæ were very sluggish.

[Read before the Montreal Branch, 11th Nov., 1884.]

THE PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN CICINDELA VULGARIS, SAY, AND OTHER NOTES ON THE SPECIES.

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The proportion of the sexes in insects often throws much light upon the habits and appearance of the species. Having had good opportunity to