

shown at parts near the southern edge is over 20 feet and farther in over 30 feet.

The submerged part of these bogs consist of the dead and decaying portions on which flourish many growing mosses, sphagnum, and moisture-loving shrubs. Many of these peat bogs are found to be floating masses of vegetation from the bottom of which the disintegrated fibres as they lose their structure through decay slowly deposit over the bottom, layer on layer of a structureless mass of cells which form a brown material not unlike gelatine or soft celluloid. In the bog at Newington the surface does not seem to be floating but resting on the decayed mass beneath. The lack of drainage is shown in the filling up by water of trenches cut in the peat, thus allowing of the extraction of the peat from the bog only in a thoroughly saturated condition.

A VISITOR FROM THE SOUTH.

A fine specimen of the magnificent noctuid moth *Erebus odora*, Linn., was taken "at sugar" by the writer at Meach Lake, P. Q., on the 2nd August last. This is a rare insect in the Ottawa district. The species is a native of the West Indies and Mexico, but isolated specimens have been taken right across the Dominion, at St. John, N.B. (McIntosh); Montreal, Que. (Bowles); Ottawa (Fletcher); Toronto (Geddes); Orillia (Grant); Winnipeg, Man. (Hanham); Beulah, Man. (Dennis); Calgary (Miss Moodie); Vancouver, B. C. (Bush).

Erebus odora, which bears the popular name of the Black Witch, is a strong flyer, and, as no instances are known of its breeding in Canada, all the specimens taken are supposed to have migrated from the south. It is one of the largest moths in the North American fauna, sometimes expanding nearly seven inches; the specimen here referred to is a female and measures $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the wings, but a male taken by Dr. Fletcher in 1876 expands $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches. This grand moth is figured in Comstock's "Manual for the Study of Insects" at page 297.

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