

CUPES CAPITATA.

For some years past I have been, during the month of July, in the habit of collecting specimens of this pretty little beetle on the fence of a churchyard adjoining my residence. This year they were exceedingly numerous, and I captured in four days over 80, of which some 50 were females. It is curious to note that I have invariably found that certain pickets of the fence were selected by the beetles, and that out of a long distance of fencing round the sides of the church, these few pickets on one side would be the only place to find the beetle. I can give no reason for such selection--the trees and food plants round the fence are similar; they congregate for breeding purposes and then suddenly disappear, and can only be rarely found afterwards. Do any of our readers know the life history of this beetle?

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THE CODLING MOTH.

Prof. E. W. Claypole, of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, in a recent communication states that he has lately captured two specimens of this moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella*, at sugar under an apple tree. Whether they were chance captures or whether they were attracted by the sugar he is unable to form an opinion.

I received more than a year ago two specimens of *Eristalis tenax* Lin. collected in Washington Territory by Mr. H. K. Morrison. The specimens on careful comparison show no differences whatever from typical eastern ones. The peculiar hairy markings of the eyes, to which my attention was directed by Baron Osten-Sacken, are quite the same. I have specimens also from Kansas, showing that this common European fly has spread over the whole United States since it was first observed by Osten-Sacken in November, 1875, or somewhat earlier by Mr. Patton. The fly at present is very abundant in the vicinity of New Haven, making its appearance about the middle of July and remaining till cold weather, in early October being frequently found in houses and gardens. That this species should have become so very widely spread in three or four years seems remarkable, but, on the other hand, it would seem more remarkable that so conspicuous and common a fly should have entirely eluded so experienced and zealous an Entomologist as Baron Osten-Sacken, had the species really been in North America earlier.

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