

species is a subject of great interest, and one about which but very little is known at present.

I have in my possession a male *Papilio turnus* which has only two wings. An examination shows that the hind wings are undeveloped; on one side the membrane is pushed out and rounded at the end about as large as the head of a pin, and on the other side the membrane is no longer, but is broader and somewhat flattened, showing plainly that the wings have not been broken off, but have never developed. This specimen was captured on the wing, while hovering over lilac blossoms, and appeared to fly as well as perfect specimens.

In the summer of 1884, I captured a male *Papilio turnus* which differs very much from any I have ever seen or read of. The outer half of the upper side of all the wings is black, except the row of yellow spots on the outer margin of the wings. These are round or nearly so, instead of elongated, and there are only six on the fore wings. The inner half of the fore wings is like the ordinary *P. turnus*, except that the two black streaks are united from the costa down about half their length. The under side of the fore wings is like the upper side, but slightly dusted with yellow. The under side of the hind wings has the blue extended nearly as far in as the black upon the outside, and, together with its black border, is very strongly curved or toothed towards the base. All the yellow on the wings is darker than on the common form, and the insect when flying looked more like a male *P. asterias*, except in size, than like a *P. turnus*.

It was captured in June on the bog where *Chionobas jutta*, *Chrysophanus epixanthe*, and several other rare lepidoptera are found.

NOTES ON CERESA BUBALUS, SAY.

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During the past two years, but more especially this season, we have been very much troubled and annoyed by the attacks of the Buffalo Tree-hopper (*C. bubalus* Say) on the young trees in the orchard. Most of the trees have been seriously injured by having the bark cut up by the ovipositors of these insects, when depositing their eggs. These incisions