In 1888 Dr. D. H. R. von Schlechtendal (Zeits, f. Naturwiss., Halle, ser. 4, VII., (LXI.), p. 416) records having reared this insect from the seeds of Cratægus. He states that the insect usually spends two or three winters in the larval state, only rarely emerging the first spring. He observed oviposition and found that the egg is deposited in the kernel. The ovipositor is inserted through the micropyle, the seed coat being very hard and thick.

In my former article I stated that the first account of this insect was given by Guérin-Méneville in 1865. This is an error, for over sixty years before Francais Berger of Geneva, Switzerland, published (Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomatique Paris, An. XII, 1803, p. 141 —wrong pagination for 241) a brief account of its habits and gave excellent figures of the larva, pupa and adult. This article has been overlooked so long because the insect was identified as *Ichneumon nigricornis* Fab. It is catalogued by Dalla Torre as *Ichneumon nigricornis* Berger although Berger stated that Jurine believed it should go in the genus Chalcis. The *Torymus nigricornis* of Boheman (Svensk. Vet.—Akad. Handl. p. 355, 1833) to which *Ichneumon nigricornis* Fabr. has been referred by Dalla Torre is an entirely different insect.

Soon after the publication of Bulletin 265 I obtained a copy of a paper entitled, "Commentatio de Torymidis, quarum larvæ in seminibus pomacearum vitam agunt," by W. N. Rodzianko, 1908, in which he gives an excellent review of the literature relating to *Syntomaspis druparum* and gives an extensive account of careful rearing experiments.

THE MIGRATION OF *ANOSIA PLEXIPPUS* FAB.

BY F. M. WEBSTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Regarding a phenomenon that has attracted so much attention, as has the migrations of the milkweed butterfly, among scientific men both at home and abroad, more especially of entomologists, we seem to possess a surprisingly limited amount of definite information. These migrations have been frequently reported in the newspapers and they are often observed by entomologists, as they appear to take the form of scattered bands, but where the members of these bands originate no one seems to know. Not all of the butterflies in a locality join the migration, as, after the bands have appeared from out of the north and passed onward toward the south, there are many others left behind. At least, this is true in the United States, and the writer has observed three of these migratory bands in the last twenty years.

September 21, 1892, in the clear, calm afternoon, there were swarms of these butterflies flying about in the city of Cleveland,