

I only took such Diptera as chanced to come in my way while collecting Coleoptera and Lepidoptera, the list is a very incomplete one. But as it contains some species not on the Society's List, I thought it better to give it, imperfect as it is, rather than wait until further collections would enable me to extend it.

NORTH AMERICAN TORTRICIDÆ, BY LORD WALSLINGHAM,
M. A., F. L. S., &c.

BY C. H. FERNALD, STATE COLLEGE, ORONO, MAINE.

The above is the title of a very interesting paper which his Lordship had the kindness to send to me, and which was published in the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London for April, 1884.

This paper of 27 pages and one colored plate contains descriptions of 24 new species and one new genus (*Pseudoconchylis*), with copious notes on others. These insects were collected by Mr. H. K. Morrison in Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Wisconsin, North Carolina and Florida, and the paper is also of value in giving the distribution of many well known species.

His Lordship calls attention to the fact that *Conchylis bimaculana* Robs. is distinct from Hübner's *Pharmacis sartana*, although placed as a synonym in my Catalogue of the Tortricidæ. I had already reached the same conclusion from material which I received from Florida, but had not published the fact.

The generic names *Bactra* and *Aphelia* are both used, inadvertently, without doubt, for I have already shown (Ent. Month. Mag. vol. 20, p. 126) that they are synonymous and only one can be used.

Lord W. speaks in his introductory remarks as follows: "The great dividing range of the Rocky Mountains exercises, as might have been expected, a very important influence upon the Micro-Lepidoptera of North America, forming a barrier over which these delicate insects are apparently unable to pass. The proportion of eastern species found on the western side of this barrier is remarkably small, although the same genera are for the most part represented more or less abundantly in both parts of the continent."

While these remarks are certainly true, it is a noticeable fact that quite a number of species have actually distributed themselves all over the country and occupy the territory on both sides of the great mountain