garden. They took to it with comparative readiness, and much to my delight I succeeded in bringing a goodly number through the winter. I hibernated them in an area window below the surface of the ground, but without any special care. Towards the end of April, as soon as the young leaves began to unfold, I took them out of winter quarters and fed them again on the Tartarian honeysuckle. The first specimens began to pupate about the end of June, and in July I had the pleasure of seeing the perfect butterflies.

A. M. BETHUNE.

Port Hope, August 28, 1891.

HALISIDOTA TRIGONA.

Sir,—When describing this species in Kansas Transactions I gave the differences which I observed between Herrich-Schæffer's figure of the Brazilian species, *specularis*, and my material. Mr. Dyar's note was therefore not warranted and, had he seen the Kansas Transactions, he probably would not have published it. In reply to Mr. Smith's note, I would state, that I have not seen the British Museum material. I do not kr ow whether this is correctly determined, but I should rely on Mr. Butler's comparisons, as he most certainly knows Herrich-Schæffer's work. The type of *specularis* came, I presume, from Boisduval, and will in this case be accessible to study. The matter will probably be settled by the bringing together of fresh material from the south-west and by breeding the North American species. In the meantime *trigona* must stand as the first description of a North American species belonging to the *specularis* group, which seems to belong, more particularly, to South America.

A. R. GROTE.

LIMENITIS LORQUINI.

Sir,—Please correct my statement, p. 174, that "the second brood of larvæ (of *L. lorquini*) probably hibernate in the second stage," etc., to the following:—"Part of the first brood, and the entire second brood, pass the winter in the second larval stage in hibernacula formed of the basal part of a leaf spun together at the top."

H. G. DYAR, Yosemite, Cal.