

- Xylomiges simplex*, March 18th.
Graphiphora hibisci, March 14th.
Mesoleuca gratulata, March 17th.
Mesoleuca vasiliata, March 20th.
Eupithecia limnata, March 20th.
Nyctobia nigroangulata, March 20th.
Rheumaptera rubrosuffusata, March 17th.
Trichochlamys lacteata, March 10th.
Incisalia mossi, March 17th and 20th.

E. H. BLACKMORE, Victoria, B.C.

Gynandromorphous Lepidoptera.

At a meeting of the Montreal Branch reference was made to certain specimens of Lepidoptera exhibiting the characters of both sexes in the one individual, and these, as well as the references at hand in North American literature, indicated that the right side was male and the left side female. The question was raised as to whether this was invariably the case or merely chance in the few on record. Mr. Gibb kindly offered to ask the members of the South London Ent. Society, and the following reply has been received:—

"In answer to the question of the right side being always the male, it has often been so asserted; but I find that one gets it both ways, as the following list will show:

	RIGHT SIDE	LEFT SIDE
<i>Euchloe cardamines</i>	♂	♀
<i>Lycæna ægon</i>	♀	♂
<i>Lycæna icarus</i>	♂	♀ (2 examples)
<i>Lycæna icarus</i>	♀	♂
<i>Lycæna corydon</i>	♂	♀
<i>Smerinthus populi</i>	♂	♀
<i>Smerinthus populi</i>	♀	♂
<i>Endromis versicolor</i>	♀	♂
<i>Eugonia quercinaria</i>	♀	♂
<i>Coremia ferrugata</i>	♀	♂

In the last four species (moths) the antennæ show stronger sexual differences than the wings.

F. E. ADKIN, F.E.S., London, England."