Addenda to the Entomological Society's second list of Canadian Lepidoptera, on the strength of a specimen captured near Belleville, Ont., and sent us by Prof. Macoun for identification—a locality not far distant from Brighton. We have never heard of any other specimens having been taken in this country, but we trust collectors will be on the look out for this magnificent insect. Drury, the original describer of the species, states that it breeds "twice in the year, in June and September. According to Abbott and Smith, the larva feeds on the plane tree (*Platanus occidentalis*, L.) oak, liquidambar and pine; some are tawny color, others tawny and orange; others green. They are furnished with long rigid hairs, and the second and third segments of the body are armed with two pair of short, erect, rugose horns." Dr. Fitch mentions the pine as its almost invariable food plant in the Northern States. We trust Prof. Macoun will keep a sharp look-out for the larva during his rambles this summer.—ED. C. E.]

ERRATUM.—In the CAN. ENT., vol. 2, page 157, the dimensions of the larva of *Sesia diffinis* is incorrectly given as "length 1-5 to 1-7th inches;" it should be 1-5 to 1-7 in.—that is, one-and-five-tenths to one-and-seven-tenths of an inch.—THEO. L. MEAD, New York.

PERSONAL.—Mr. F. G. Sanborn has recently accepted a Professorship in Practical Entomology, in the Bussey Agricultural School of Harvard University. He will still continue to be connected with the Boston Society of Natural History.—Mr. Theodore L. Mead, of New York, has just started on a three months' collecting tour in Colorado, where he expects to obtain many new and rare species of insects; his address for the next two or three months will be Denver, Col.—Mr. G. W. Belfrage, of Waco, Texas, has set out on his expedition to New Mexico, as recently advertised in this journal. During his absence shares in his collections may be had at any time by paying the subscription ($25.00) to Swenson, Perkins & Co., 80 Beaver street, New York.—Mr. C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, has left for England on a visit to his native land; we heartily wish him a pleasant voyage and safe return.

PAPILIONIDÆ.—Mr. Wallace ("On Natural Selection," p. 189) states that no less than 130 species of Malayan Papilionidæ are now known. The exceeding richness of the Malayan region in these fine insects is seen by comparing the number of species found in the different tropical regions of the earth. From all Africa only 33 species of Papilio are known; but as several are still undescribed in collections, we may raise their number to about 40. In all tropical Asia there are at present described only 65 species; in South America, south of Panama, there are 150 species belonging to a single genus and eight groups. The Malay species belong to three