

NOTE. I had not an opportunity of examining a sufficient number of specimens, of the common Lackey or Apple moth, which is so destructive to the foliage of the trees round Montreal, to determine with accuracy the species to which it belonged, until after my article on "insects injuring the crops in the vicinity of Montreal" was in type. Having lately compared recently captured specimens with the descriptions in Dr. Fitch's reports, I have come to the conclusion that it is *Clisiocampa Sylvatica*, (Harris) and not *C. americana* as previously stated. The date of the article also was accidentally omitted. It was communicated to the Natural History Society, at its monthly meeting, June 29th. To enable non-entomologists to recognise that useful insect *Calosoma calidum*, I subjoin a short notice and description of it.



*Calosoma Calidum.* See page 163.

This fine beetle belongs to the first division (Geodephaga) of the order of Coleoptera. The geodephaga or carnivorous ground beetles are so termed from their habit of living principally on the ground, and feeding in all their stages on other insects. The division is divided into two families. 1st. Cicindelidæ or Tiger Beetles, several species of which are very abundant about Montreal, flying in the sun on sandy places; and 2nd. Carabidæ which includes all the other geodephagous insects. There are a vast number of species in this country, all more or less useful in keeping down the numbers of noxious insects; but the present, conspicuous from its large size and great strength, is the most beneficial to us. The genus *Calosoma* to which it belongs contains many large species and most are splendidly ornamented with metallic tints. A great number of the Carabidæ are destitute of wings under the elytra, but this species and the rest of its genus are amply provided with the organs of flight, which enables them to follow their insect prey with greater facility on trees as well as on the ground. *CALOSOMA CALIDUM*, copper spot carab; black, all the joints of the antennæ except the four basal ones clothed with piceous hairs; sides of the thorax and elytra minutely punctured; the punctures green; elytra deeply punctate-striated, each with three rows of deep impressions, and one or two (sometimes more) at the base near the suture, of a brilliant copper colour. Length from ten to twelve lines. Professor Emmon's figure in his work on the Insects of New York is so bad that it is impossible to identify it.

Montreal, July 23, 1857.

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