

This is rather a remarkable point for entomological, as well as ornithological collecting. Many insects usually found much further south, east of the great lakes, are met with here not unfrequently. A few such I here indicate :—

- Nathalis iole *Bd.* Not abundant.  
 Callidryas eubule *L.* Common.  
     "    philea *L.* 1883.  
 Terias nicippe *Cram.* Four specimens taken.  
     "    mexicana *Bd.* One, 1883.  
 Junonia lavinia *Cram.* Common.  
 Argus labrusca *Hub.* Occasionally.  
 Dilophonota ello *Linn.* Not common.  
 Thysania zenobia *Cram.* Four specimens taken here.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

*Dear Sir :* Prof. Kellicott's inquiry in Sept. number of the ENTOMOLOGIST as to whether *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis* Haw. has been reported from Canada, leads me to make some explanations. Last Feb'y I visited Mr. Kellicott, taking a box of moths for identification. Among them was a pretty little moth with clear wings. The specimen was somewhat abraded. Mr. Kellicott pronounced it, provisionally, the male of the basket worm above named. On June 28th I captured another male specimen, and the next day I found a pair of the same insect copulating on a leaf of basswood. This last discovery precludes the idea of its being the basket worm of Haworth, for in my specimens both sexes are winged; the female is thickly clothed and expands one inch; the male has transparent wings and expands  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch; whereas in the true basket worm the female is wingless, cylindrical, and does not leave her case.

Packard says (Guide to Study of Insects, p. 289):

"*Phobetrum* has narrow wings; the male is very unlike the female, which has been raised by Mr. Trouvelot, and was *confounded by us* with *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis* of Haworth. The wings of the male are partly transparent."

I have no doubt, therefore, that the insect in question is *Phobetrum pithecium* A. & S.

A. H. KILMAN, Ridgeway, Ont.