

*G. solaniella*.

*G. similiella*, v. 4, p. 193.

*Similiella* is a bad name for anything, and as I have discovered the larva of this species, I change the name accordingly.

The larva is at first whitish, but before maturity becomes deep greenish blue. It mines the under surface of the thorny leaves of *Solanum Carolinense*, eating the parenchyma entirely out of the mined portion, which looks like a dead, dry blotch, and the leaf usually curls over the mine. The larva constructs a sort of tube in the mine by sewing the upper and lower cuticle together, and it usually resides in this tube. In confinement it leaves the mine to pupate in a cocoon on the ground, and most probably does so in a state of nature.

*G.? unistrigella*. N. sp.

White. Primaries very sparsely dusted with pale fuscous in the apical portion a fuscous spot about the middle of the costa, with two other small ones between it and the dorsal margin; a fuscous streak begins at the base of the costal margin and extends along that margin for a short distance, passing thence obliquely backwards across the wing, but not quite reaching the dorsal margin. Antennae pale fuscous on the outer surface of the second joint, and with a fuscous ring near the base of the third joint. Al. ex.  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Kentucky.

Wings in repose almost horizontal, as in *Depressaria?* (*Gelechia*) *cercerisella*, which it also resembles in the palpi, which in both are those of *Gelechia*.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

DEAR SIR,—

I have to thank you for your remarks on Mr. Andrews' note, printed on page 135. They render any reader of mine to Mr. Andrews almost entirely unnecessary. I have merely to add to your statements that I was entirely ignorant that the specimens of Heman's *marginalis* belonged to Mr. Andrews, nor knew that Mr. Andrews was at all concerned in the

matter till I read the note in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST. I received from Mr. Strecker his material belonging to Heman's *Haemorrhagia* and *Alypia* for determination, and all the indication on the specimens of Heman's *marginalis* was the number 3, which referred to the locality "Michigan" in Mr. Strecker's letter to me accompanying the specimens.

AUG. R. GROTE.

September 11th, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—

I scarcely think that I intended my letter (in reference to Mr. Grote) to be published. However, as it has afforded you an opportunity to apply the lash where it was deserved (albeit it was somewhat over my shoulders) I do not regret its publication. In justice, however to myself, I must request you now to give a place to this my response.

You totally misconceived the object of my complaint if you imagined that I sought "*sympathy*." The wrong was impertinent, but not cruel. Personally, I could have passed over Mr. Grote's conduct without shedding a tear. But this gentleman has made himself, so far as Entomology is concerned, public property, and when a man in such a position perpetrates a wrong which, if repeated, may lead to injurious consequences, I think it the duty of any one cognizant of that wrong to expose it.

You seem to justify Mr. Grote, who, however, as my letter showed, was not required to make any of the investigations you allude to.

Here is a parallel case: *A* is a "money expert," knows good money from bad. *B* has a doubtful five dollar bill which he sends to *A* for his opinion as to its genuineness. *A* looks, determines that it is good, and puts it in his pocket! After a while *B* writes for the opinion, and, of course, for the bill. The answer comes this time, thus: "Oh, yes, your bill is good; so good indeed, that, imitating the great Ben Butler with his salary-grab, 'I have bought butcher's meat with it!'"

Now, you say that *A* is right; and, worse still, that you have no sympathy with *B*. Serves him right, I suppose.

W. V. ANDREWS, New York.

DEAR SIR,—

September 18th, 1873

It is my duty to say a word to your readers in reference to my accusations against Mr. Grote, and which appeared in your last issue.

Those accusations have occasioned a good deal of feeling betwixt Messrs. Grote and Strecker, if one may judge from the correspondence which has since passed between them, and which, by the courtesy of the respective gentlemen, I have been permitted to see.

Without betraying any confidence, I may say that the whole thing is resolved into a question of veracity as betwixt those two gentlemen, and I must say that while I feel confident that neither party would state a falsehood, there certainly is a great imperfection of memory somewhere—where, I, of course, cannot decide.

The statements made in my note, already referred to, were almost literally as told me by Mr. Strecker. Mr. Grote denies that he received any limiting instructions from Strecker. So the matter stands.

Let the thing drop altogether. It is not of sufficient importance to waste another sheet of paper about it. My object was not, Sir, as you imagined, to enlist a childish sympathy in my favor, it was meant to check a practice of which I had heard a good deal, and which, if continued, could not fail to exert an injurious influence on Entomological Science in America.

W. V. ANDREWS.

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MR. STRECKER'S CORRECTIONS.

DEAR SIR,—

Mr. Strecker, of Reading, Penn., has been in correspondence with Mr. H. B. Moschler, who has written some very valuable articles on the Lepidopterous Fauna of Labrador, in the *Wiener Entomologische Monatschrift*, and whose description of *Gelechia labradorensis* I have translated in these pages. Mr. Strecker corrects the name *speciosissima* Mosch. to *speciosa* Mosch., in the citation of a species of *Arctia* in Mr. Robinson's and my List (1868).

This is right, and I committed an error in transcribing the name, and one that escaped me on the proofs, but was detected about fifteen minutes after the printed copies were in my hands. Mr. Strecker next, on

information from Mr. Moschler, unites *A. quenselli* Geyer and *A. gelida* Moschler, cited separate in our "List." This correction, coming from the author of the synonym, is doubtless of value, but we have no responsibility in the matter nor did we "fall into any error." If Mr. Strecker will refer to the two names in the List, he will find them followed by a dash (—), and from our preface he may gather the information that this dash indicates that we do not know the species and are not to be held accountable for their value. Next, Mr. Strecker (undoubtedly on the strength of Mr. Moschler's letters) says we fell into the same error with regard to *Arctia parthenos* Harris, and *Arctia borealis* Moschler. Mr. Strecker should have read my statement that the two were probably identical, published in the Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., pp. 74 and 537 (1864). The species were, however, described as distinct by Professor Packard and the names are kept separate on this authority in the List; *borealis* being followed by a dash, since we do not know it as distinct from *parthenos*. At the time of describing *borealis*, Mr. Moschler did not know that Harris had described *virguncula*, since he does not allude to them; but perhaps, after all, the species described by Moschler from Labrador, may be distinct; at least it is yet an open question whether they are so or not. Where is our "error" then, with respect to these species of *Arctia*?

With only partial quotation of our remarks, Mr. Strecker unites our *luteola* from Quebec with *cordigera* from Lapland. We had only *mystilli* in nature for comparison, and judged of *cordigera* by description when we described *luteola*. That we judged the American to be a near ally of the European species is evident from our remark that it "appears to represent the European *cordigera* in our fauna." Now, that Mr. Strecker has received from Europe specimens of *cordigera* and compared them with *luteola*, and finds no difference, it becomes probable that they are the same species. This information is very interesting in a distributional point of view.

To conclude this notice I will draw attention to Mr. Strecker's repeated remarks that "great confusion exists with regard to the species of *Catocala*." These are not true of the most prominent collections of that genus. There is but little uncertainty about our species, and that with regard to the limits of a very few of them. I have determined during the last ten years nearly all material in this genus, sent to me from Canada, to Georgia, and all of Mr. Strecker's determinations have

come at first or second hand from me. The very poor descriptions in the Lepid. Het. have not as yet improved our knowledge of our species, except to the extent of giving us three very doubtful forms as new, the best of which (*C. obscura*) I thought might be Guenee's indicated var. of *insolabilis*, and so informed Mr. Strecker, who sent me a specimen for examination, accompanied by an epistolary threat that if I did not give him the name of it within a certain time, he would "describe it as new."

A. R. GROTE, Buffalo, N. Y.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS

AN AQUATIC BOMBYCID MOTH.—Mr. Bar, of Cayenne, has forwarded to the Entomological Society of France, descriptions and specimens of the various stages of an interesting Bombycid. The larva lives under stones in streams and rises to the surface for transformation. The cocoons are found in clusters floating on the water. Aquatic caterpillars have hitherto been known only in the lower families of Lepidoptera.—*American Naturalist*.

MODE OF EGG-LAYING OF AGRION.—Mr. G. W. Dunn writes us that while collecting at Santa Cruz, California, he observed a species of Agrion (as we find the insect to be) "flying about the water united, male and female. The female would light on a spear of grass growing in the water; the male would then let go, and the female go down the grass twelve or fifteen inches under water and deposit her eggs."—*American Naturalist*.

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#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE.—I am desirous to exchange English for Canadian or American Lepidoptera. J. C. WASSERMAN, Beverly Terrace, Cullercoats, North Shields, England.

COLEOPTERA FOR SALE.—A number of Rocky Mountain Coleoptera will soon be for sale in sets by JOHN AKHURST, 19, Prospect Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.