

but which has not, as far as I am aware, been recorded from the Ottawa district as yet.

From the foregoing remarks it is hoped that such general characters of the rock formations of Rockland can be gathered as will be of service to those interested in the quarry as well as others. The beds of the Lower Trenton—and those of the Black River formation almost everywhere in Eastern Canada—have been used as building material, whether for piers, bridges or canals, and proved highly satisfactory.

The Trent Valley Canal locks, as above stated, the piers for the Victoria Tubular bridge, the locks and improvements on the Lièvre River, and the locks on the Rideau Canal at Ottawa, have all been constructed with stone from the Trenton and Black River formations.

In the case of the Rideau Canal at Ottawa, the limestones constituting the upper half of the Trenton formation here are too nodular and concretionary for canal purposes, and if only blocks from the lower half had been used it would have saved the department thousands of dollars that were subsequently spent in repairs.

In conclusion, the writer begs to thank Mr. Archibald Stewart for this opportunity of examining the geological features at the quarry under such favorable auspices, also for the information as to tests and reports of results made by the gentleman above quoted.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Butterflies of North America. Third series, Part xiv, by W. H. Edwards.

The last part of Mr. Edward's magnificent work has been received. It is a most interesting number and will be read with interest by all Canadian Lepidopterists. The three plates are particularly fine. No. 1 shows *Neominois Ridingsii* in all its styles. This is a Coloradan species flying at high elevations. No 2 illustrates *Chionobas Aeno* and its variation var. *Assimilis* in which the band on the underside of the secondaries is wanting or scarcely showing. Both the type and the variety fly together in Labrador and on the highest summits of the mountains of Colorado.

Plate 3 is of special interest to the members of our Club as it shows the fine species, *Ch. Macounii*, discovered by our indefatigable

member, Prof. John Macoun, and named after him by Mr. Edwards. The first specimens were caught at Nepigon on 28th June, 1884. It is a rare and short-lived insect and few specimens are known in collections. The only other known locality where specimens have been taken is Morley, at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and here again strangely enough Prof. Macoun was the lucky captor. He took but 3 specimens, 2 males and a female, and no other collector has since found it there.

The number of collectors who have been to Nepigon to get *Chionobas Macounii* have given it a local celebrity, and the possibility of an entomologist being a rational and sane being is there allowed. The butterfly is there known as the "One-eyed Butterfly" from the fact that when at rest one of the large ocelli or eye-like spots beneath the upper wings is very conspicuous. This name, however, has given rise to most remarkable tales amongst the residents, and Indians. Most of these take the shape of descriptions of a wonderful insect with one large eye in front of its head. As few collectors, however, have obtained the butterfly, it is locally reported to be of fabulous value, "\$100 a specimen," being a convenient sum to mention, that is the usual figure quoted as its value. Guided by the local descriptions of the "One-eyed Butterfly," I fear that would-be speculators would be a long time making their fortunes.

The letterpress of this part of Mr. Edward's work is very full and interesting, and on the whole it will probably be considered one of the best that has appeared.—J. F.

Catalogue of the Lepidopterous Super-family Noctuidæ found in Boreal America. John B. Smith, D. Sc., pp. 224, 8 vo., Washington, 1893. (Bulletin 44 U. S. National Museum.)

Under the above modest title a most valuable work has lately been issued. It is not simply a list of species, but a complete bibliographical and synonymical catalogue, prepared by Dr. Smith with great labour during many years of special study.

A full preface explains the origin and purpose of the work, as well as some of the difficulties which it was necessary to overcome in its execution. There is a list of the authors and works cited, and an excellent index.



Fletcher, James. 1893. "The Butterflies of North America, 3rd Series, Part 6 by W. H. Edwards [Review]." *The Ottawa naturalist* 7(9), 147–148.

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