

at Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi, had two midges feeding from the veins on the upper surface of the hind wings. Since these midges remained on the wings when the specimen was killed, the butterfly and the midges were sent to Dr. WIRTH for identification. After studying these two specimens (also females), Dr. WIRTH found them to be another unnamed *Forcipomyia* and described them as *F. mexicana* Wirth (1956: p.361).

These little midges make an interesting sideline for observation and study by lepidopterists. Anyone collecting Lepidoptera or other insects on which these midges are feeding should contact Dr. WILLIS W. WIRTH, as he is very interested in obtaining specimens and records of hosts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to Dr. WIRTH for information concerning the habits of midges and for identification of the specimens.

References

- Wirth, Willis W., 1956. New species and records of biting midges ectoparasitic on insects (Diptera, Heleidæ). *Ann. ent. soc. America* 49: 356-364.
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P. O. Box 582, Heppner, Oregon, U. S. A.

SOME INTERESTING BUTTERFLY RECORDS FROM ONTARIO

Erora læta (Edw.) was taken at the end of May 1960 once again in Ontario, after a long time. A fact which makes the whole matter still more interesting is that this find was in Algonquin Park, 45. 35° N, near the northern limits of the beech tree.

The other records concern *Feniseca tarquinius* (Fabr.) and *Melitæa harrisii* (Scud.), both taken at the end of May resp. June 1960 on the shore of a lake near Sudbury. They were taken there a long time ago when Canadian lepidopterology was at its beginning, in the days of C. J. S. BETHUNE and J. FLETCHER (near 1880). Their old specimens are still well preserved in the Canadian National Collection in Ottawa; the recent ones are in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

J. C. E. RIOTTE, P. P., 278 Bathurst St., Toronto 2-B, Ont., CANADA