

could always be obtained by using a sweeping-net among the common fern. At the same time could be obtained in abundance upon the ferns greenish laryae which I have no doubt were those of that species. These larvae when full grown are about two-thirds of an inch long. The body is finely transversely wrinkled; bright green above and whitish below. The head has a brown patch on vertex and behind the eyes, which is reduced in some specimens to two dots on vertex and one behind each eye. By the middle of June the species were numerous, including *Tenthredo verticalis*, *T. rufopectus*, *M. flavicoxa*, *Pacilostoma albosectus*, this rare insect being taken on 13th; and *Tenthredo (?) delta*, of which seven ♂ were taken on 16th. Hickories suffered considerably during the latter part of the month from the larvae which I think to be those of *Acordulecera dorsalis*. They are one-third of an inch long. The body is whitish, with green dorsal stripe, is slightly pubescent and has the lateral margins dilated. The head is black and the thoracic feet are whitish. The abdominal feet are very minute. On the 24th I found several colonies of *Nematus Erichsonii* on larches not far from the line of the Canada Atlantic Ry., along which route the fly appears to have reached Ottawa. These I destroyed, with the exception of one brood, which I took home and which commenced to spin their cocoons on 2nd July. Two or three days later I found a few other broods of small larvae, and twigs bearing eggs which were also destroyed. On subsequent visits I found no further traces, and hope that I have checked the increase of the species in that locality for another year. On the 27th June I found cedars at Hull greatly infested with the larvae of an undetermined saw-fly. I have mislaid a description of these larvae and have only the following brief note of four specimens taken the previous August: "Yellowish green, with darker undefined dorsal and lateral stripes; black thoracic feet, eight pair abdominal feet, head ferruginous, length 15 m." It seems to be the species mentioned by Packard on page 257 "Insects Injurious to Forest and Shade Trees," as *Lophyrus abietis*, but the larvae differ somewhat in color from those of that species taken upon spruce. I have always found the larvae of *Lophyrus abietis* captured on spruce comparatively easy to rear, but with those from the cedar I was unsuccessful. When placed in the breeding-jar, they left their food and clustered upon the side, and would only feed when the jar was wrapped up or placed in the dark, and they gradually died before spinning their cocoons. The larvae of *N. similis*, the locust saw-fly, were common during the summer. An imago