

Among the noteworthy facts which have been brought to light in this study are the following: There are four or five ecdyses during the larval feeding period and another ecdysis within the cocoon, whereas according to Packard, whose statements have been followed in all subsequent accounts, there are only three moults. The period from the time of hatching to the spinning of the cocoon is about 16 to 21 days in Canada, which is about twice as long as given by Packard.

The habits of the Field Vole (*Microtis agrestis*), in England of extracting the larvae from the cocoons and feeding on them is paralleled in North America, as observed by Dr. A. N. Fisher of the United States Biological Survey, by the Deer-mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus artemisiae*). Both of these rodents are normally phytophagous. Insectivorous birds are also an important aid in the control of the Larch Sawfly and their protection and encouragement is strongly recommended.

The bulletin is illustrated by an excellent coloured plate showing the adult and larva of *N. erichsonii*, the effect of its oviposition in the terminal shoot of the larch, and two of its most important parasites, the ichneumon fly, *M. tenthredinis*, and the fungus, *Isospora farinosa*, which attacks the larva within the cocoon. There are also a number of excellent drawings and half-tones from photographs.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained from the Division of Entomology, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

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A Preliminary List of the Insects of the Province of Quebec. Part I, Lepidoptera, by A. F. Winn.

This is a most important contribution to our knowledge of the distribution of Canadian insects. The list embraces nearly 1,300 species and is modelled upon the last edition (1909) of Smith's Insects of New Jersey. It is published as an appendix to the Annual Report of the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants.

Brief diagnoses of each family are given and under each species is a full list of localities, dates of capture and names of collectors. There are also annotated lists of the collectors whose records have been included and of the localities referred to. A few of the commoner species are illustrated.

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