EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE XIII.—Right fore-limb of carnivorous dinosaur; one-eighth the natural size.

PLATE XIV.—Fig. 1. Natural cast of integument of *Protorosaurus belli* shewing large, polygonal, plate-like scales; natural size.

Fig. 2. Cast of large scale with a rounded outline; natural size.

Fig. 3. Cast of large scale probably polygonal in outline; natural size.

Fig. 4. Cast shewing transition from small tubercle-like scales to larger polygonal ones; natural size.

Fig. 5. Cast of polygonal scales; natural size.

Fig. 6. Mould of the same; natural size.

PLATE XV.—Natural mould of integument of *Trachodon marginatus* from the side of the body; natural size.

PLATE XVI.—Natural mould of integument of the same individual from the side of the tail; natural size.

PLATE XVII.—Skin impression (mould) of trachodon from the Edmonton formation; natural size.

MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL BRANCH.

Held at the home of Mr. Arthur Gibson, January 8th, 1913. Present: Rev. Dr. Fyles, W. H. Harrington, J. M. Swaine, V. Kitto, Bro. Germain, Bro. Martial, G. Beaulieu, N. Criddle, A. Halkett, F. W. L. Sladen, J. W. Baldwin, J. I. Beaulne, J. R. Fryer, E. H. Strickland and A. Gibson.

Dr. Fyles gave a charming account of his first visit to Gomin Swamp (near Quebec City), over fifty years ago, in search of the interesting butterfly *Œneis jutta*, a swamp-loving species. He also described the life-history of the insect. In a small case specimens of the adults were exhibited as well as specimens of *Œneis macounii* and *O. kaindin*. This latter is given varietal rank in Dyar's List of N. A. Lepidoptera. Attention was called to the large number of forms placed in this list under *norna*. Mr. Gibson spoke of his first experience with *O. jutta* at the Mer Bleue, near Ottawa, mentioning the habit of the butterfly of resting on dead branches and trunks of trees, where it is protected considerably owing to the resemblance of the under side of its wings to the bark.

By holding plates XV, XVI and XVII upside down the concave surfaces appear convex, giving a vivid representation of the scale pattern as it was in the living animal.