

tracted much attention. There were also some very beautiful and interesting things among the Coleoptera. The Curculionidæ were very brilliant and numerous in species, with forms greatly varied; the Cerambycidæ were also remarkable, handsome, and largely represented, some of them of great size. We noticed one enormous *Prionus* fully six inches long; the *Cetoniæ* were also very beautiful. Some of the Buprestidæ were wonderfully brilliant with metallic shadings, and the Chrysomelidæ very numerous, and some of them very charming, the Cassidæ being largely represented. Among the Scarabeidæ there were some enormous specimens, among others, species of *Copris* with remarkable horns, and some brilliant species of *Onthophagus*; there were also a number of very handsome *Elaters*. One of the rarities in this collection was a fine example of *Hypocephalus armatus*, an extremely rare insect about two inches in length, and of which it is said there are only two or three known specimens in collections. The more brilliant Brazilian insects, especially the Coleoptera, are largely employed by the inhabitants of that country in the ornamentation of jewellery and other fancy articles, often associated in the latter case with the feathers of their brilliant plumaged birds.

In the Department of Queensland there was a large case, filled chiefly with Lepidoptera in a fine state of preservation, embracing many very beautiful and strange-looking things; almost the only familiar objects among them were specimens of *Danais archippus*. In this instance, also, none of the specimens were named, which detracted greatly from the interest which would otherwise have attached to them. We learned that this collection had been sold for \$150 to Mrs. Brigham, of New York, a lady who, we believe, takes a deep interest in Entomology, and who has a very large and handsome collection of Lepidoptera.

The Orange Free State of South Africa exhibited two cases of insects, among which there was a curious admixture of millipedes, scorpions and spiders, arranged in a semi-ornamental manner. One case contained chiefly Coleoptera, with a few Hymenoptera, Hemiptera and Orthoptera. Among the Coleoptera there were some curious and beautiful forms, especially among the Cetonidæ and Cerambycidæ; also some handsome Scarabeans, Chrysomelans and Curculios. The second case was filled mainly with butterflies, among which there were a few very handsome ones. That cosmopolitan species, "the painted lady," *Cynthia cardui*, was represented by several specimens; there was also a *Sphinx* closely resembling the death's-head moth of Europe, and a *Utesthesia* very like our *bella*. Besides these there were a number of very curious and handsome moths, with a few Orthoptera and Neuroptera. No attempt was made in the way of naming anything in this collection, nor any effort at classification.

An American gentleman, whose name I did not learn, had a very curious exhibit of insects in Agricultural Hall, of a purely ornamental character, in three cases. One was a circular arrangement, and was built up chiefly with butterflies and moths; the other two represented public buildings and were constructed of beetles; the specimens were immensely numerous and well preserved; the whole arrangement indicating great ingenuity and perseverance on the part of the collector.

India had a very fine exhibit of silks, raw and manufactured, with the insects and cocoons from which they were obtained. The Tusseh silk-worm moth, *Antheræ paphia*, is very handsome, not unlike our *polyphemus*; the cocoon is egg-shaped, and yields a very strong-looking silk. The *Bombyx Huttonii*, or wild silk-worm moth, is also very pretty; in form it resembles *B. mori*, but its wings are beautifully marked and tipped with brown.

It was very gratifying to observe the prominence given to the study of Natural History in the Educational Departments of many of the nations thus represented at the Centennial. Nearly all of them had small collections illustrating the course of teaching in this branch of study, and in nearly every instance Entomology occupied a prominent position. In the model schools of Sweden and Belgium this was very noticeable; also in the Russian exhibit, where there were cases of insects of all orders, including in many instances the blown larvæ very neatly set up. In the same department in the Japan exhibit there were similar cases fairly classified, illustrating the various orders. The Chinese make use of insects, too, but with them they are used as medicines; among their *materia medica* collections we observed dried caterpillars, the empty pupa cases of a species of *Cicada*, and other similar substances, all extolled as possessing rare medicinal virtues.