

and was very abundant throughout June on several sorts of blossom. On another bush at the edge of the wood I found a regular colony of Chrysomelians busy in the blossoms. I sent three of these to Guelph, where they were identified as varieties of *Orsodacna atra*; in June, 1907, I found the same beetle on hawthorn blossom at Lakefield, and I have taken it also on viburnum; in no case did I find the normal form of *O. atra*, though a few of my specimens approximated very closely to it.

A curious feature about the hawthorn and its guests is that some shrubs apparently as favourably situated as others and in full bloom, were deserted and others crowded. It may prove that some species attract beetles and others do not; Gray's New Manual enumerates 65 species of hawthorn in N. A., while in Sargent's Monograph on the *Cratægus* in some parts of Ontario alone (as published in last year's Wellington F. N. Bulletin), no less than 95 species are distinguished. The results of closer determination in the species of plant hosts might prove interesting.

An encouraging thing about this sort of collecting is that seasons vary in the maturing of both hosts and guests, so that often you will find species frequenting blossoms that the year before they did not visit, and sometimes you will come across an entirely new insect. Two seasons ago, for instance, early in June, we found a strange beetle abundant on dogwood; it proved to be *Callimoxys*, a first cousin of *Molorchus*; in this genus the wing-covers are not short as in *Molorchus*, but awl-shaped, so that the inner margins do not lie together in a straight line. Again this last season I made a new find on hawthorn in the shape of a small oak-pruner (*Elaphidion*). Much, too, may result from search in a new neighbourhood; in 1906 I found scores of *Lebia furcata* (a small Carab of the Bombardier group) feeding on golden-rod about the margin of a swamp at Lanark, and last July I captured two fine specimens of the large blister beetle, *Pomphopæa Sayi*, in Muskoka, upon nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*).

When the hawthorn began to bloom in 1907, I went eagerly back to work my claims, for the bloom of a hawthorn lasts barely a week, and seems to attract insects for only a day or two. I had already ruled out the shrubs growing in the open; so I went first to the edge of the wood, but this faced west, and was exposed to a chilly wind. There was nothing to be found, and I followed the gleam of hawthorn north across some stump lands to a large wood; skirting its west and north border, I came presently to a stretch of low swampy ground that penetrated the wood in a southerly direction, and was entirely out of the wind. It was thickly grown with dogwood and spiked maple, both of which were in the prime