

July 26.—The “Hellgrammite Fly”—*Corydalis cornutus*.

August 3.—*Dicerca lurida*;  $8\frac{1}{2}$  tenths of an inch long.

September 1.—*Chrysomela scalaris*.

September 11.—“Black-flies” made their *second* appearance: an unusual occurrence. Several children were rather severely bitten by them.

It may not prove uninteresting to your readers if I superadd the following brief atmospheric notes:—

November 10.—First fall of snow. 16.—Sleighbg. 28.—The river Otonabee, a rapid stream, frozen across from side to side. 30.—Thermometer  $13^{\circ}$  below zero—a somewhat extraordinary record for the month of November.—V. CLEMENTI, B.A.

“POLYHISTOR?”—I cannot pass Mr. Couper’s remarks on pp. 178—9, Vol. iii., unnoticed, though I have no quarrel with that gentleman. First, he takes too much unction to his soul in supposing that by qualifying too sweeping an assertion (see p. 158), I have in any way weakened the assertion that he mistook the above Lepidopterous larva for that of a Coleopter. I know positively that the *Balaninus* larva spins no web, while the *Holocera* larva does. The first leaves the acorn to burrow in the ground, with rare exceptions, in the fall of the year; and any one who collects infested acorns on the last of March, as did Mr. Couper, will be morally certain to find 999 of them containing the *Holocera* where one contains the *Balaninus*. Mr. Couper’s description on p. 65 also shows plainly that his larvae were moth-larvae, for in those of *Balaninus* the thorax is not “chestnut colour,” and there are not numerous dots on the body. Feeling pretty sure that Mr. Couper had made a mistake, I drew attention to it for truth’s sake, and if Mr. Couper writes for truth rather than victory, he will plainly tell the readers of the ENTOMOLOGIST, as he promised to do, whether or not he bred moths from those larvae which he obtained in March. Too much error creeps into entomological literature by careless description, and the settlement of the point in dispute between us is quite important. I have already stated that I know of no curculionidous larva in the United States that spins a cocoon. If Mr. Couper’s larvae were really curculionidous, we shall have at least one exception; but I submit in all earnestness that no proof has yet been given.

With regard to the other strictures in his article on p. 178, I have little to say. I still claim that Mr. Couper should not use the term “Family” in the sense of “Order,” as he did on p. 35; and whether Mr. Pettit, of