

LYCÆNA LUCIA, *Kirb.*—Common from the 1st June to the end of July. This species was first noticed by me at Watchsheshoo, early in June, when the weather was cold. They could then be easily taken by the hand.

At Mingan (July 22nd), I saw one specimen of *Argynnis* (probably *A. Aphrodite*, Fab.), but was not able to capture it. During my stay on the coast, I did notice a single species of *Hesperidæ*. If the family are represented in Labrador, I would have noticed some of them between the months of May and July. I visited ten rivers which enter the sea from the northern interior of the country, and I explored some of these river banks from five to ten miles inward, but found little of Entomological interest. It is only on the coast and in the immediate neighborhood of settlements that I was successful in procuring the material which I brought home. At Watchsheshoo, on a July evening, I noticed a species of *Sphinx*.

Mr. Cresson, of Philadelphia, thinks that I have been on the dividing line between the Canadian and Labrador faunæ. He is, no doubt, correct regarding the Lepidoptera, as the flora of the localities visited by me are mainly sub-arctic, intermixed with Canadian varieties, therefore where the former predominate it is reasonable to expect a local fauna. But it is not the case with Coleoptera, which, as I formerly stated, do not show any visible variety from those frequenting the district of Quebec.

I took two varieties (green and purple) of *Cicindela longilubris*, Kirby, at Natashquaun, where they were uncommon. I also procured some species of *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera* which are not determined.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A NEW THORN-LEAF GALL.—The European thorn *Crataegus crus-galli* Linn. has been cultivated for many years at Quebec, where it hedges gardens and farms in the vicinity of the city. The leaves of this thorn appear early in May, and about the beginning of June they are attacked by an insect which deposits its eggs in the fibre of the leaf. The galls are small, each the receptacle of a single larva, and from one to four may be seen on many of the leaves. These galls are composed externally of fibrous denticulated sprouts, which rise from the face of the leaf. The tops of the sprouts are beautifully ornamented with knobs of a reddish color. On separating the sprouts which enclose the mouth of the gall, a larva may be seen (in June) occupying a smooth cell in the same vertical position as *Salicis strobiloides* Osten Sacken, in the pine-cone gall of the willow. I have watched and tried to rear the larva from these thorn-leaf galls, but have not been successful in procuring the imago. In 1866, I sent specimens of the galls to Wilson Armistead, Esq., of Leeds, England, who has devoted upwards of twenty years to the