

The bottom layer of eggs will usually number 100 or more, and their interstices are well filled with this same gelatinous substance, which adheres so strongly to the eggs that when the nest is torn open they cannot be separated without bringing away portions of this material firmly attached. Another irregular layer of eggs is placed on this, then a third, and sometimes a fourth, before the total number is exhausted, and through the whole of these the gelatinous matter is so placed as to secure every egg, not by being imbedded in a solid mass, but surrounded by the material worked into a spongy or frothy state. Possibly this may be to economize the amount used. Over all is a heavy layer of the same with a nearly smooth greyish white surface, the whole number of eggs being placed so as to present a convex surface to the weather, which effectually prevents the lodgement of any water on it.

Within this enclosure are deposited from 375 to 500 eggs. We give these numbers because we have counted the contents of several, and 375 is the lowest number and 500 the highest we have found. The egg is nearly globular, flattened at the upper side—not perceptibly hollowed—with a dark point in the centre of the flattened portion surrounded by a dusky halo. Its surface is smooth under a magnifying power of 45 diameters; but when submitted to a higher power, appears lightly punctured with minute dots. Its color is uniformly white to the unaided vision; but the microscope reveals a ring of dusky yellow surrounding it immediately below the flattened portion. Its diameter is 1-25th of an inch.

A careless observer seeing a dead leaf here and there upon his trees might readily conceive that it was accidentally blown into the position it occupied, and perhaps held there by a spider's web or something of that sort; but as will be seen from what we have said, a closer examination will furnish food for thought, in the wise arrangements made by the parent moth in providing for the safety of her future offspring; and at the same time may well excite alarm in the fruit grower's mind when he perceives promise of the approaching birth of such a horde of hungry caterpillars as even one of these will produce.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

COLEOPTERA.—The following notes upon the localities for finding certain species of *Coleoptera*, all taken in April, in Massachusetts, may be of some use to collectors:—

Under much decayed butternut bark were found *Omosita colon*, *Hister Lecointei*, *Ips fasciatus*, *Phenolia grossa*, *Cucujus clavipes*, and *Cossonus platanea*. About fresh-cut maple and birch stumps where the sap was flowing, *Ips fasciatus*, and *sanguinolentus*, and *Staphylinidae* of various species. Under loose pine bark, *Borox unicolor* and *Rhagium lineatum*. Around fresh cut pine wood where the pitch was oozing out on sunny days, *Tomicus pini*, *Hylurgus terebrans*, *Pissodes strobi*, *Hyllobius pales*, *Clerus nigripes*, and *trifasciatus*, were very abundant.