

The members expressed the great pleasure it gave them to welcome back to London their esteemed friend and former President, the Rev. G. M. Innes, who has been in Quebec for the last four years.

Mr. Saunders exhibited specimens of the Tree Cricket, *Oecanthus niveus*, with examples of their destructive work on raspberry canes, and the young wood of plum trees; this insect deposits its large eggs in a row in the centre of the twig or cane, and thus weakens it so as to cause it to break off from the weight of foliage in early spring.

A copy of the first two parts of Mr. Edwards' excellent work on the Butterflies of North America was also on the table, the plates of which were much admired.

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### A MUSICAL LARVA.

BY E. B. REED, LONDON, ONTARIO.

On September 10, 1868, during one of our regular Monday morning excursions, I captured on a beech tree, a short distance from London, a larva which I judged to belong to the *Smerinthian* genus. Its chief peculiarity, to which I wish to call attention, was its power of emitting a singing noise when handled or disturbed. The noise was similar to that produced by that pretty little beetle so common in our gardens, *Lema trilineata*. This is the only instance of a musical larva that I have met with, nor do I remember to have ever seen any mention in entomological books of a similar case. I should be glad to know, Mr. Editor, if you, or any of your correspondents, have ever noticed this musical power in any larva? or if you can explain the manner in which the noise is produced. My specimen was full grown, and in a couple of days duly passed into the pupa stage under the earth in a flower-pot, which I duly deposited in my winter box that I keep buried in my garden, but to my great disappointment it shared the fate of most of the *Smerinthian* larvae I have ever attempted to rear, and although it survived the winter, it failed to reach maturity. I subjoin a description of this larva, as possibly some of your correspondents may recognise it.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Body tapering anteriorly.

Head large, triangular; of a deep shining green color, with lateral yellow stripes, a reddish spot at the apex; a paler green and granulated on the back of the head behind the stripes. Mandibles black.

Body apple-green, thickly covered with small greenish-yellow granulations; the anterior segments semi-transparent; on each side seven faint greenish-yellow oblique stripes edged anteriorly with large granulations, the central stripes having a reddish tinge, the last stripe wider than the rest and terminating at the base of the caudal horn; the latter at an angle of  $20^{\circ}$ , recurved backwards, purplish red and thickly granulated; the anal plate with