

## MEETINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL BRANCH.

Meeting No. 6 held at Mr. Baldwin's house, 21st March, 1907; present Messrs Fletcher, Harrington, Halkett, Young, Gibson, Metcalfe, W. H. Baldwin and J. W. Baldwin.

Mr. Gibson showed an inflate of the larva of *Sphinx eremitus* which had been found feeding on *Monarda*, also one of *Sphinx kalmiae* covered with the conspicuous white cocoons of an *Apanteles*. A specimen of the larva of *Parorgyia clintonii*, destroyed by an *Apanteles* the larvæ of which on emerging from their host spin a mass of silk like a tuft of cotton wool, and an inflate of a white grub were also shown.

Mr. Young exhibited a large case showing life-histories of *Papaipema pupurifascia*, *Papaipema harrisii*, var., *Papaipema thalictri*, *Papaipema cataphracta*, *Parorgyia clintonii*, *Tinea grannella*, *Peridroma occulta* and *Caripeta divisata*. These were much admired by those present.

Mr. Halkett showed two butterflies which he had collected in Europe in 1900, one *Vanessa atalanta*, at Paris, France, and the other *Parnassius apolla*, taken in Switzerland.

Dr. Fletcher exhibited a case of dragon flies which had been determined by Dr. E. M. Walker, of Toronto. Among these were some interesting local species which had not previously been recorded from the Ottawa district. *Gomphus adelphus* taken at Hull, P. Q., new to Canada; *Gomphus brevis*; *Basiaeschna janata* and *Helocordulia uhleri* were the species of most interest. Dr. Fletcher also showed the 2nd Volume of Dr. Felt's new work on "Insects Affecting Park and Woodland Trees." This was much admired.

Mr. Metcalfe spoke of the parasite *Psilomastix exesorius* which he had reared from the chrysalis of *Papilio asterias* and showed specimens. An interesting discussion took place on parasitic insects in general.

Mr. Harrington showed specimens of three species of *Panorpa* which he had taken at Ottawa. He also showed some sawflies and particularly drew attention to the wide range of some species. Some might be found right across the continent from New Brunswick to the Pacific Coast and up into Alaska. He stated that his own collection had been rearranged and that he would now be glad to assist any of the members who cared to take up this interesting branch of study. He advised that as many as possible of the larvæ should be collected in spring as in that way it was much easier to get good specimens than to carry the larvæ over the winter, many of the species being double brooded.