

*loon lepturoides*, Newm., as well as several of *Dendroides concolor*, Newm., and other fine species. Among the beetles mentioned by Dr. Le Conte as bred from hickory twigs, is *Chariessa pilosa*, Forst. During the latter part of June and the following month numerous specimens of this handsome beetle were observed upon felled and old hickories. They were very active,—coursing about in search of prey, and doubtless destroying many insect enemies of this tree. One was seen devouring an *Agrilus egenus*, Gory, and a second feasting on *Magdalis barbata*, Say, both injurious and abundant species. The delicate and rare Buprestis, *Pezilonota cyanipes*, Say, was captured on June 22nd, upon a dead willow, which I hope may yield me more during the coming season. On the same day a very fine female *Bellamira scalaris*, Say, was taken ovipositing on an old maple stump. Beating low bushes on the margins of a small lake yielded numerous species, including *Cupes concolor*, Westw., the only specimen of this family which I have yet taken. During September the Locust-borer, *Cyrtene robinia*, Forst., was very abundant in all parts of the city. Although I had never previously captured the beetle, I knew from the decayed condition of our locust trees (which are not numerous), that it must infest them. In the latter part of the month, *Æcanthus niveus* was, as is usual, in large numbers on raspberries, and in full song, if we can so designate its musical performance. An interesting feature of its concerts is one of which I have not been able to find any mention in books accessible. While the male is energetically shuffling together its wings, raised almost vertically, the female may be seen standing just behind it, and with her head applied to the base of the wings, evidently eager to get the full benefit of every note produced. On October 7th, I discovered in the seeds of the basswood some lepidopterous larvæ of which I would be glad to hear from members studying lepidoptera, as I can find no mention of any moth attacking the fruit of this tree. Do the larvæ leave the seeds, and, as they have the power to do, lower themselves to the ground, or do they remain until the seeds fall from the tree? The seeds are completely eaten out, and I noticed in a double-seeded fruit that after finishing one seed, the larva proceeded to the other.

Ottawa, 30th March, 1883.

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P. S.—I would like to obtain, by exchange or purchase, a copy of the First Report of the Society, to complete my set of its publications.