

crop. As a matter of fact, however, there had been less injury, both to small grains and grasses, than for many years previously. This diminution he could only explain by the supposition that the eggs had been destroyed by some predaceous insect. The eggs must have been laid in large numbers, but there was very little evidence of the presence of the larvæ, either in the standing wheat or barley, or in the root-shoots of barley. The *Oscinis* he had been unable to identify; but, through the kindness of Mr. John Marten, of Illinois, he had learnt of some work which had been done by Prof. Garman in Kentucky, upon what was probably the same species. This, Mr. Marten said, had been doubtfully identified by Dr. Williston as *O. variabilis*.

Prof. Garman stated that he had studied what appeared to be the same species, and had prepared an article for publication. He also gave some notes upon the life history and anatomy of the insect.

Prof. Osborn had taken at Ames, Iowa, numerous specimens of *Oscinis*, one of which closely resembled that exhibited by Mr. Fletcher.

Prof. Alwood had studied in Ohio an *Oscinis* infesting oats, and had published his results in Bulletin 13, Division of Entomology. He had found the eggs, from two to eleven in number, were forced beneath the sheath of the leaf, and that just prior to pupation the larva gnawed through the epidermis and the pupa protruded so as to admit of the easy escape of the adult.

Mr. Fletcher, referring again to *Meromyza*, stated that in many instances he had found the egg deposited in the field upon the upper surface of the leaf some distance from the stem, and asked if others had observed this to be the case elsewhere.

Prof. Garman had found that the eggs were laid just above the sheath, or sometimes pushed beneath it.

Prof. Webster stated that the eggs of the Hessian Fly had, in the spring of the present year, throughout Southern and Central Indiana, been deposited near the roots, the "flax-seeds" being found in that portion of the plant; while in the northern part of the State the case had evidently been different, as the "flax-seeds" were there almost invariably located about the second joint.

The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Edward L. Graef, of New York, upon the American Silk Worm Moths or Spinners, in which a serious