

these to the growing tree. There, however, appears plenty of sap to support the larvæ till full grown. The only trouble, having got the larvæ, is to prevent drying up till time of emergence.

*S. ichneuoniformis*. I have never bred and have only taken it very sparingly by sweeping the herbage along the edge of cliff at Eastbourne and Ramsgate. The most I ever took in a day was five.

*S. sphagiformis* (one of our rarest ones, which is taken every year), has to be cut out of the alder. About March we take train for Three-Bridges Station, thirty miles out on the Brighton line. Arriving there we are soon on the ground and examining the alder stems from one to four inches thick. When we find workings which would denote larvæ in the second year, we saw off just below and then again about eighteen inches higher, and if very lucky we may get from ten to thirty sticks in a day. These have to be kept on moist moss in tin boxes till the middle of June, when the moth appears. Having a nice ♀ quite fresh, we are off by the first train, and having put her in a collar box with muslin on each side, we hang it to a bough and sit down and wait events. Perhaps nothing for the first half hour, but what is that buzzing in front of the box? We get up quickly and see it is a fine ♂. We need no net; he is so intent that we hold our bottle just behind him and bottle him on the wing. By this means I took twenty-three in one day. The curious part is, I never saw them coming until they were quite at the box hovering, and also that an insect so quick on the wing should not fly off, even when the bottle is as it were all round it and only the cork to put on.

*S. scoliaeformis* was taken out of birch fairly commonly at Llangollen, Wales, some twenty years back, but was quite worked out then, and for some fifteen years no one had taken it. However, last year in Scotland I hear it has been taken fairly commonly.

*S. philantiformis* was added to our list only some ten years back. It was found by accident feeding in the common thrift on the sea coast in the west of England, but I have never taken it.

*S. vespiiformis* and *S. andreniformis*, the two remaining of our smaller Sesiiadæ, are of the greatest rarity, and have only been taken singly.

Regarding *Tipuliformis*, in 1874 and 1875 I took and saw several in Mr. B. Gibb's garden, St. Catharine street, Montreal, among the currant bushes, and I should think it would be found in any of our old town gardens now.

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