

by the way, is at a considerable distance from any trees. Although my friend did not watch very long, yet, the first night he caught five males, attracted thither in some unknown and mysterious way, by their fair relative; the second night, ten males were captured, and on the third, eight more were taken; while, in the morning, the scattered remains of five other amorous moths, (slain doubtless by the cats), were found lying near the cage. Several specimens of *Telea Polyphemus* were taken in the same manner. Is not this decidedly the easiest and most successful way of collecting a good harvest of these gorgeous creatures? - R. V. ROGERS, Kingston.

**BLISTERING BEETLES.** - During the past month complaints have reached us of the ravages of one of the Blistering Beetles, *Macrobasis fabricii*, Lec., (*Lytta cinerea*, Fab..) on potato vines. They are said to have been very destructive in the township of Burford, destroying the tops in some localities, eating small holes all over the leaves.

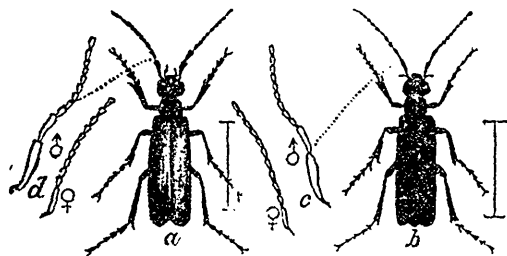


Fig. 12.

Fig. 12a represents this species, the hair line at the sides showing its natural size. *b* is another variety of Blistering Beetle not yet found in Canada, but destructive to the potato in some parts of the United States.

Complaints reached us last year from a correspondent in the eastern part of Ontario, of the Striped Blistering Beetle, *Epicauta vittata*, fig. 13, damaging, in fact almost destroying a crop of Beets. In some of the southern parts of the Western States they are very abundant on the potato vines, sometimes injuring them considerably. Should any of our readers meet with either of these insects in any quantity, we should be greatly obliged if they would collect a few ounces of them and forward by mail, as we are anxious to have their medicinal value as blistering agents more thoroughly tested than they have heretofore been.—W. SAUNDERS, London, Ont.

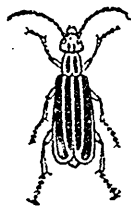


Fig. 13.

**STRIDULATION OF ORTHOSOMA CYLINDRICUM, Fabr.**—The stridulating noises made by many Long-horned beetles (*Cerambycidae*) are well known to be produced by rubbing the posterior margin of the prothorax against