

In proposing this vote, Mr. Fletcher said that he should like to make a few remarks concerning some of the subjects alluded to in the address, particularly with regard to the cut-worms referred to in the earlier part, which he had especially investigated by instruction of the President, and upon the occurrence of which he had prepared a short note for the Society. He stated that the injury done by *Agrotis fennica* at Ottawa, in the month of May last, was very great. He had received reports of its ravages early in the month, and in all cases those inquiring for remedies stated that the insects were new to them. The first specimens sent were taken in large numbers under strawberry plants, and were about half an inch in length. After a few days reports came in *from all quarters, of their devastation*, which was worst about the 22nd May, when, the President being in Ottawa, he had, together with Mr. Harrington and himself, visited one of the most seriously injured farms two miles from Ottawa, where they had found the larvæ in vast numbers attacking the clover in a field of fodder, but leaving untouched the rye which was growing with it. At first it was supposed by the farmers that the insect was the Army Worm, but the larva upon examination was found to be quite different, being of a deep velvety black with indistinct white lines. It was found to be chiefly nocturnal in its habits, and to possess characteristics of the ordinary cut-worms, lying hid beneath the surface during the day, and destroying everything within its reach at night. They were also climbing cut-worms, and had done much damage by eating out the leading shoots in some young trees Mr. Fletcher was growing from the seed for examination; oak, black walnut, horse chestnut, elm, negundo and maple, all had suffered. It seemed that during the last stage the larvæ were much more active during the day time, and did not hide under the surface. Just before the pupal stage an enormous fatality was caused by a fungus disease which attacked the larvæ and which caused them to decay very rapidly. In certain fields they could be seen in large numbers on the stems of grass and other plants which they had crawled up, and to which they were fixed by the fungus which seemed in nearly all cases to develop just below the head in the shape of a small tuft of white downy matter; after a short time the bodies dried up. Large numbers had also fallen a prey to parasites, and as many as three ovæ of a *Tachnia* fly had been found on some specimens. Mr. Fletcher had only succeeded in rearing about a dozen imagines, nor had the moth been very common during the summer, although a few had been taken.