

were being recorded in the Entomological Record for 1907, which will appear in the annual report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for that year.

Mr. Létourneau showed inflated specimens of the larvæ of *Apatela radcliffei* and *Apatela interrupta*, both of which he had collected on apple. Mr. Young said he had found the larva of the former at Ottawa on Mountain Ash. A general discussion followed on the food plants of lepidopterous insects, and many interesting points were brought out.

Mr. Baldwin exhibited a case containing some rare captures which he had made during the past summer. The most interesting were *Sphinx canadensis*, *Ampelophaga versicolor* (a beautiful specimen), and *Apantesis virgo*, var. *citrinaria*. All of these had been taken at light.

Mr. Metcalfe showed a long series of the interesting little homoptera belonging to the genus *Psylla*. He stated also that unfortunately many of these, although clearly distinct, had never been named. In the meantime he was saving all he collected and taking careful notes as to dates, localities and food plants. He also showed a nice collection of Manitoba hemiptera which had been sent to him by Mr. Criddle of Aweme.

Mr. Harrington showed some acorns of Red Oak which had been collected when newly fallen in the autumn of 1906 at Kirk's Ferry, Que. He had found a large percentage of the fallen acorns infested by the galls of some cynipid. These fusiform whitish galls arose from the base of the nut and developed between the nut and the cup, generally protruding slightly above the cup and causing a marked depression in the nut. The majority of the infested acorns had only one or two galls, but some had as many as five. These greatly exhausted or perhaps destroyed the vitality of the nuts. He had not succeeded in breeding the gall-maker or in finding any reference to such a gall.

Mr. Harrington also exhibited a recent fascicule of the *Genera Insectorum* containing a monograph of the Trigonalidæ by Mr. W. A. Schulz. The forty-two known species of these interesting hymenoptera are divided into seventeen genera, and five sub-families are indicated. The distribution of the insects is world-wide, but they appear to be most abundant in Central and South America. Only one Canadian species is known which was collected in Vancouver Island by Rev. G. W. Taylor and was described by Mr. Harrington as *Trigonalis canadensis*. This species has been made by Schulz the type of a new genus *Bareogonalos* and with *B. Scubellaris* Cam. (Mex.) forms the sub-family *Bareogonaloïnæ*. A specimen of the male was shown and attention called to the armed scutellum and other generic characters.