

The information received I brought before the Montreal Branch of the Ontario Entomological Society, and it caused some surprise, as members had never heard of the process. During the evening the President, Mr. G. J. Bowles, exhibited a *Polyphemus* moth just out of chrysalis, which got away and flew into the gas, so burning itself that it had to be killed. The moth was examined, and close to the base of each fore wing a spine was found, quite long and sharp, which could certainly be used by the insect for scratching and tearing the silk of the cocoon so as to facilitate the egress of the moth. The inside of the cocoon at the opening seemed to bear marks of its work. This discovery has excited quite an interest among our members, and we await the opinion of other Entomologists on the subject.

JOHN G. JACK, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—

During last summer we were visited by an insect which attacked our White Pine trees (*Pinus strobus*). I refer to Abbot's White Pine Worm, *Lophyrus Abbotii*, a gregarious worm of some note in the south and west. I have not seen it noticed by any of our Canadian Entomologists, and consequently do not know whether it is a common insect in this country or not; but I *do* know that should it become very numerous it would shortly be a very heavy blight on our White Pine, either in grove or forest growth. I have not yet seen any on the imported pines, such as the Scotch and Austrian; indeed the insect seems tenaciously to prefer our native species, probably because of its soft and tender foliage. It appeared here in July and August (I neglected to note the exact date), but in such flocks that they soon defoliated the branches on which they were working, and were thus easily detected. When nearly full grown these saw fly worms measure from three-fourths to one inch in length, are heavily marked by black spots on a dull whitish ground, and have the habit of bending the fore part of their bodies backwards on being approached or disturbed. According to Prof. Riley, the parent saw fly deposits her eggs on the slender leaves of the pine in autumn, where they remain in the egg state all winter, hatching early in summer. The remedies recommended for this pest are hand-picking, the use of dry air-slacked lime or powdered hellebore mixed with water and sprinkled on the affected parts.

B. GORT, Arkona, Ont.