

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL BRANCH.

To the Council of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club :

The leaders of the Entomological Branch have much pleasure in reporting that satisfactory work was done during the past season. This consisted largely in the exact identification of species in the least worked and more difficult orders. This study has resulted in the addition of many species of beetles to the list of local species published in the Transactions of the Club for 1883-84. The advisability is therefore suggested of publishing at an early date a more complete record of the species found in this district. The occurrence of some of the rarer species has already been recorded in the OTTAWA NATURALIST under the head of Entomology, and it is proposed for the future to continue this method, instead of lengthening the Annual Reports.

A complete list of the Hemiptera was published in our June number, and additions will be recorded from time to time as identified.

In Lepidoptera a considerable amount of work has been done, particularly in the breeding of species. Some rare insects were obtained, of which mention may be made of *Chionobas jutta*, a rare satyrid, concerning the breeding of which at Ottawa some doubt has arisen. This butterfly was taken in the Mer Bleu on the 23rd June. On the same date a specimen of the rare little moth *Exyra Rowlandiana* was found at rest inside one of the cup-like leaves of the pitcher plant, *Saracenia purpurea*. Prof. Riley kindly identified the specimen; he stated that it is an uncommon insect. In the December number of the NATURALIST an account is published of some remarkable feather felting, resulting from the work of the carpet moth caterpillars which infested the contents of a pillow. A specimen of this felting is shown to-night. Some most interesting experiments have been carried out during the past year in transmitting by mail to England pupæ of the Camberwell Beauty butterfly. This journey on two occasions had the effect of producing the remarkable and extremely rare variety known as *Lintneri*, in varying degrees of definition. One particular specimen had all four wings different. A detailed account of this experiment will be published on a future occasion.