

to the surface of the leaf. Other species have the instrument much stronger and are able to cut a groove even in the harder tissues, sufficient to entirely hide and protect the egg. The larvæ have a general resemblance to those of many Lepidoptera, and are often known as false-caterpillars. The greater number feed openly upon the leaves, but some produce galls, or are inquiline in the galls of other insects, and others are leaf-miners, or infest buds, etc. The species feeding openly are protected from their enemies in many different ways: as by assimilating to the colour of the foliage, emitting disagreeable odours or secretions, raising and lashing the abdomen about, feeding at night or on the under surface of the leaves, constructing shelters, etc. The immediate neighborhood has already yielded about one hundred and fifty species of Sawflies, but the true value and affinities of many forms cannot be known until they have been determined by breeding, for the larvæ and food-plants of comparatively few species are yet known to us. A list of the species collected in 1889 is given in Canadian Entomologist Vol. xvii, p. 23.

#### TENTHREDINIDÆ.

##### CIMBEX.

*C. americana*, Leach.—1 male, 1 female.

Var. *decemmaculata*, Leach.—2 males. May 11th.

Var. *alba*, Norton.—1 female.

Var. *LaPortei*, St. Farg.—3 males. June 16th.

This handsome and very variable insect is not common, but its larvæ are occasionally found on willow and elm.—They are yellow, with a black dorsal line, and a finely granulose appearance; when at rest they are coiled spirally on the leaf.

##### TRICHIOSOMA.

*T. triangulum*, Kirby.—2 males and female. May 12th, July 28th.

Not a common insect, although the larvæ are not infrequent on willows. Seems to be more abundant farther north, as for instance at Sudbury.—Larvæ resemble those of Cimbex, but are green and without dorsal line.