

cotton-plugged tubes under a hen that was kept in the laboratory at the time for incubating eggs for embryological work. Of the first lot, all kept in pocket, secured July 27th, two eggs hatched Aug. 4th, five between Aug. 8-13th, one Aug. 16th, the last giving twenty days, the longest period.

Of the second lot secured, Aug. 3rd, six hatched between the 8th and 13th, four hatched Aug. 14th (three in box and one in tube), two Aug. 15th (one in box and one in tube), part not hatching, and the longest period in this case being thirteen days.

Assuming that those requiring the longest time had been deposited but a short time before the experiment began, we should have from fifteen to twenty days as the ordinary time required for the eggs to hatch for this species.

Mr. F. S. Earle presented some interesting notes upon the injurious insects of the season in Southern Mississippi. *Diabrotica 12-punctata* was a very abundant insect, and in addition to its well known food plants it had been a serious pest to peach trees and cabbages. Leaves of the latter, bitten by the insect, at once decayed from the point of injury. Cut-worms were very destructive in gardens, and cucumber and melon vines were much injured by a plant-louse. Potatoes had been much attacked by a black flea-beetle, and the tomatoes by the boll-worm in the fruit, and on the leaves by the sphinx larvæ.

Prof. Cook would like to hear the experience of those present as to a practical remedy for the attack of the boll-worm upon the fruit of tomatoes.

Prof. Osborn said that Mr. Tracy had tried arsenical mixtures with some success, and also had attracted the perfect insects to light.

Miss M. E. Murtfeldt read the following paper:—

SOME EXPERIENCES IN REARING INSECTS.

In rearing insects, as with many other enterprises in life, we climb the ladder to success by the rounds of successive failures, having in many cases to exhaust an almost infinite range of "how *not* to do it," before arriving at its happy converse.

Many and great are the disappointments of the entomologist; but does he succumb? Never! What single point in the biology of a species has been relegated to the absolutely undiscoverable? I do not