

the leaves. The perfect insect is a small black saw-fly about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in length.

*Nematus Erichsonii*, the imported larch saw-fly, was stated to have done enormous damage in Canada. Thousands of acres of American larch having been killed by the attacks of the larvæ.

Mr. Ashmead in comment stated that *Fenusa* is also found on the alder in Europe, and that he has no doubt it is the same species bred by Mr. Fletcher.

The Club then adjourned till 9 a. m. of the 22nd.

AUGUST 22, 1891.

The Club met at 9 a. m., President Osborn in the chair, 19 members present.

The minutes of the morning meeting of the 21st were read and approved. On motion of Mr. Mann the Secretary was authorized to make up the minutes of the afternoon meeting, and to publish the same after submitting to the speakers the report of their remarks, if deemed necessary.

The following communication from Mr. Wm. H. Seaman, 1424, 11th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was read by the Secretary :—

“ Having engaged in an investigation of the structure of the Photogenic organ of our common fire-fly, *Photuris pyralis*, which will be published in the proceedings of the American Microscopical Society in about two months, I would solicit information as to the habits of these insects not now in print, and especially on the following points :—

‘ Fire-flies are very numerous on the Lower Mississippi. What is the most common species there ?

‘ What is the most numerous species on the Pacific Coast ?

‘ Are the eggs luminous ?

‘ Do the insects lighten on returning to the ground as much as on rising ?

‘ Do the sexes, where both are winged, seek each other on the tops of trees or exclusively on the ground ? ’ ”

Mr. Claypole spoke on

A METHOD OF PRESERVING LARVÆ FOR CLASS USE.

He spoke of the constant care necessary to prevent evaporation of