

afterwards, suspecting the depredations of moths, I proceeded to beat the skin with a stick, and was considerably astonished to hear a great buzzing, and find myself attacked by some enraged humble bees, who had made their nest among the hair. After a time the skin was knocked down upon the floor, and the bees deserted their novel quarters.—C. J. S. B.]

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

At a recent Meeting of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, the following resolution was adopted .—

“That the Secretary notify the Entomological Society that their Report will not be required until about the 1st of October; also that the grant will be paid at the same time as the County Societies; also that they will be furnished with room for their Cabinet in the Agricultural Hall.”

At an informal meeting of some members of the Council of the Entomological Society, who met in London, on the 15th ult., it was resolved that the Report for 1870 should comprise a description of the insects noxious and beneficial to the following productions of the field, the garden and the orchard: wheat, potatoes, peas, hops: the apple, plum, grape, currant and gooseberry; the strawberry, cabbage, cucumber and squash, and any other crop, fruit, or vegetable that may be attacked during the coming season by a new ravager or in a more than ordinary degree. Members of the Society, and the public generally, are requested to kindly render such assistance as may be in their power, by forwarding specimens and furnishing information of insect depredations, to either the general Secretary, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, Credit, Ont., or to the Secretary of the London Branch, E. B. Reed, Esq., London, Ont.

Specimens of noxious and beneficial insects in all their stages, and examples of their work and operation, are earnestly requested for the Cabinet of the Society. They may be sent by mail, with perfect safety, if enclosed in stiff pasteboard, or tin boxes of convenient size, and packed with a little cotton-batting, wool, or other soft substance. They should never be enclosed in a letter without some such protection, nor should dead specimens be sent loose in a box. Living larvæ should be sent in *air-tight boxes*, with sufficient food to last them on their journey; otherwise they die on the road and shrivel so much as to become unrecognizable. Dead larvæ should be carefully packed in small vials filled with diluted spirits. As much information as can be afforded about the specimens is always most desirable.

REPORT OF THE LONDON BRANCH,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

Your Committee present the Fifth Annual Report. We congratulate the members on the prosperous state of the London Branch. The Financial Statement shows a small