Natural History was there erected, and in the corner occupied by Parlor C of the hotel, stood the skeletons of a horse, ox or other large mammal. Here Thomas Say, poor in pocket, though rich in brain, having no other place to go, put up his bed under these skeletons, and that for many months was his only home; there also he contracted the illness which eventually caused his death.

The Secretary then read a short paper by D. S. Kellicott, as follows:

A NOTE: OVIPOSITING APPARATUS OF NONAGRIA SUBCARNEA.

At the Minneapolis meeting of this Club, I read a note on the life history of this species, the substance of which, together with a brief description of the moth, has since appeared in the *American Naturalist.* Since then I have ascertained how the eggs are placed and protected through the winter, and have examined somewhat the structure of the egg-placing apparatus. I have submitted an account of this moth to the Publication Committee of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, from which I am permitted to extract the following remarks. I enclose also a tin-type of the drawings accompanying the paper mentioned, together with a fragment of a *Typha* leaf with the edges rolled over rows of eggs.

Figure 2 represents the ovipositing apparatus as seen from one side and below. Explanation is scarcely necessary. The last two abdominal joints are strangely modified, constituting a complex apparatus. The last joint is laterally broad, chitinous, except at base, terminating in two finger-like processes *(c)*; these are rounded at the apices and curved downwards as represented in the drawing; at *b* are two concave discs with a deep groove *(g)* leading up to the anal orifice; it is evidently along this channel that the eggs are passed by the ovipositor; on either side and below the groove there is a strong chitinous ridge with saw-like teeth pointed backward *(e)*. The other modified ring consists of a heavy hard band *(a)* with stout posterior processes for muscular attachment; below are two stout chisels *(d)* pointing backward and overlapping the first basal teeth of the "saws" of the last ring.

I have not succeeded in witnessing the act of oviposition. Numerous females were kept in an abandoned aquarium with *Typha* leaves, and the same watched faithfully; it was approached by day and by night, but all were concealed and quiet whenever observed. Day by day I could find additions to the stock of eggs, but the manner of performing the delicate operation of folding over and cementing down the leaf edge, forming a