

quite agreeing with this reference, I wrote to Prof. Riley, stating the facts in the case. The mischief, if such it can be called, is first noticed in the middle of May, two or three weeks before the signs of *O. tripunctata* are seen, and the girdling consists of a single ring instead of two, or if there are two the lower one is very indistinct. Moreover, the tip of the twig fades at once, and much more quickly than when attacked by *O. tripunctata*. Lastly, the later attack of *Oberia* is in my garden confined to the raspberry. I never find it on the red currant.

I was requested to send some specimens about the end of July, and I did so just before starting for this meeting. I received a reply a day or two ago from Mr. Marlatt, in the absence of Dr. Riley, saying that the insect was probably the *Janus flaviventris* of Fitch, found by Professor Lintner recently at Adrian, Mich. It is a saw-fly of the family Cephidæ, whose early history has not been well worked out.

Having little technical knowledge of the group, my only excuse for troubling the Club with this note is a desire to aid others in a work which I cannot, from the pressure of different engagements, now prosecute myself as formerly. Moreover, I think such short notes are peculiarly adapted for presentation to the Entomological Club.

Mr. Lintner stated some experience in regard to this species. An attacked twig dies down at the upper part above the cut. From a half dozen twigs which had been marked at the time of the attack and cut and sent to him the following spring, he had obtained but one specimen of the Saw-fly, and this did not appear to agree with Fitch's description of *flaviventris*.

Mr. Smith remarked upon the difficulty of obtaining specimens of the sexes of twig borers, unless the entomologist was constantly in the field and himself cut them out of the infested wood.

Mr. Fletcher then read the following:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AN ENTOMOLOGICAL CONGRESS IN 1893.

Doubtless all agree that the meeting of this Club and that of the Association of Economic Entomologists in 1893 may afford unrivalled opportunities for us to meet and make the acquaintance of many foreign entomologists; that the occasion may afford excellent opportunities to make known our own methods and to extend a knowledge of the nature