

Mr. Kellicott stated that all Cecidomyidæ turn in their burrows throughout their lives, those with strong breast bone turning about quite freely.

Mr. Webster stated that he had observed thin, almost transparent, empty cases projecting from the apexes of the galls, and also found them in the bottom of the breeding jar. These he took to be the cases of the pupæ, and similar to those observed in connection with the wheat midge. Their presence, in this case, implied that enclosed in these the insect made its way out of the coarctate larval skin, and to the outside of the gall, before the imago emerged. He also stated that it would be interesting to verify the statements of Mr. Enock as to the use of the breast bone or anchor-process in the turning of the larva within the coarctate skin.

As few of the members of the Club had seen Mr. Enock's paper, he would make some transcripts from it which would explain his meaning:—
* * * “Anyone who will take the trouble to carefully examine, under the microscope, the *true* larva (by this I mean the larva in its first or *feeding* stage) will at once see that it does not possess any anchor-process at all ; and it is not until the *final* larval stage, when the larva is securely sealed up within the puparium or coarctate larva, or second larval stage, that the anchor-process is developed and utilized in the most wonderful manner.”
[Enock's Life-history of Hessian Fly, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1891, Pt. 2, (June) p. 336.]

“Though my endeavours to catch a larva in the act of turning round were not successful, I made some valuable observations from the contortions of the disturbed larvæ, the most important being that, by a powerful contraction of the muscles attached to the lower part of the anchor-process, the larva was enabled to draw the apparatus in at the base until it was at right angles to the normal position ; the head, too, was drawn *quite* in, so that the forked end of the anchor-process projected to its fullest extent, and whilst in this naked condition it is thrust into the inside walls of the coarctate larva, the muscles are relaxed, and the ventral surface brought into contact with the inside ventral surface of the coarctate larva. Then other muscles appear to move a portion of the dorsal surface of the body downwards and round towards the bottom or head-end of the coarctate larva ; the tips are then withdrawn, the base contracted again, and a hold taken by the tips being driven in a little