

about 48 hours. If they are not, the female should be taken out and fed with weak sugar and water. In looking for the eggs the bag the leaves and the stems must all be examined carefully, because although it is necessary to have the food-plant present the insects will frequently lay their eggs all over the netting or on the stems. When the eggs are laid they should be removed at short intervals and put away in a cool place, as there are many enemies which would destroy them.

Eggs hatch in a period varying in different species from 4 to 21 days. The young caterpillars should at once be placed either upon a living plant of their food or in a tight vessel with some fresh leaves. Tin-covered jelly glasses or small tin canisters are very convenient for this purpose. The young caterpillars should not be touched with the hands, but in changing their food the leaf upon which they are resting should be put back with the fresh leaves. When about to moult their skins they should not be disturbed.

Amongst rare insects which have been collected during the year, mention may be made of *Chinobas Jutta*, (female), from which eggs were obtained, and the young larvæ are now being reared.

Feniseca Tarquinius. Several specimens bred from clusters of Aaphides, (*Schizoneura tessellata*), which occur upon the alder.

Lycæna Comyntus. One specimen taken at Aylmer.

Amongst injurious insects Cutworms and Locusts attracted most attention by the enormous numbers in which they occurred.

Several specimens of the larvæ of the Grape-vine Sphinx (*Philampeltes Achemon*), were collected, and the large caterpillars of *Sphinx Chersis* were so numerous upon young Ash trees as in some places to almost strip them.

The local collections in all orders are being considerably increased every year, and Mr. Harrington hopes to have a list of the Hymenoptera ready for publication next month.

JAMES FLETCHER,
W. H. HARRINGTON, } *Leadors.*
T. J. MacLAUGHLIN, }