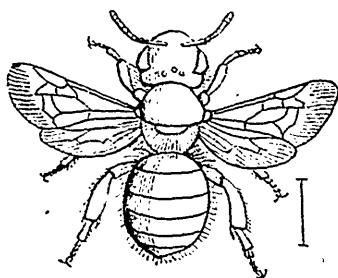


inhabits S. Europe, and also occurs in China, and was probably there and in Hindostan before it came into Europe. These two species are thus examples of the two affinities of the European insect race, one with North America, the other with North Asia, and both increasing northward. Many genera of insects may be traced from the tropics northward, and their species may be observed in successively smaller circles till they attain their highest latitude. The distribution of the insect race by migration, and the variety thereby of their kinds in different regions, afford far greater proofs of the design, and contrivance, and wisdom of the Creator, than would have been manifested by their immediate appearance in the spots where they now exist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MELITÆA HARRISII.—Mr. W. H. Edwards, of Coalburgh, W. Va. has, during the past summer, reared the larva of *Melitæa Harrisii*. It was found feeding on *Actinomerus squarrosa*, a composite plant allied to *Helianthus*. It is probable that this species, so widely distributed, feeds on many of these closely allied plants in different localities.—W. G. ANDERS.

Fig. 14.



OSMIA CANADENSIS Cresson.—This insect, which was described by Mr. E. T. Cresson, of Philadelphia in the Pro. Ent. Soc., Phila., vol. 3, p. 23, has been found destructive to the foliage of some strawberry plants, by Mr. J. Pettit, of Grimsby, who has kindly furnished me with specimens. It was observed during the past season in the Township

of Oxford. For the accompanying figure, which represents the female, I am indebted to my esteemed friend, Mr. Cresson, who very kindly made the drawing from which the cut was engraved. I am also indebted to him for the determination of the species. In the figure the insect is represented on an enlarged scale, the hair line at the side showing its natural length. In both sexes the head, thorax, and abdomen are green, and more or less densely covered with whitish down or short hairs, those on