

showing some sign of life, both empty cocoons and those containing living saw-fly larvæ were taken. The extent of the area infested by this insect was shown by the failure to find a single tamarack tree in this park, on high or low ground, under which, covered by the moss, were not some of the caterpillars in their cocoons. To be sure, the park is not very large; nevertheless, it shows something of the distribution of the insect. Other considerable areas east and north of the park show a like distribution.

At the time of arrival in the park, July 20th, the saw-fly larvæ were all mature. A few days afterward they had disappeared. On going through the woods and over the swamps one could find thousands of dead larvæ, drowned in little pools of water under the trees. Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*, Mitch.) caught in a small brook which runs through one corner of the park, always looked very plump, and upon examination their stomachs proved to be gorged with saw-fly larvæ.

Many cocoons were collected, and by next year it should be known whether many or any species of parasites destructive to this pest are at work.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGISTS.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the American Association of Economic Entomologists was held at the Harvard Medical School (Brookline), Boston, Mass., December 28 and 29, 1909. The first session was called to order by President W. E. Britton, of New Haven, Conn., who presided throughout the meeting, and who delivered the annual address on, "The Official Entomologist and the Farmer." The programme was crowded with papers which were of great economic importance to the Entomologist and the Agriculturist, although a few were more technical in character, and dealt with some of the fundamental principles of scientific investigation of entomological matters. A discussion of different methods used in research work was of particular interest, as was also the reports of the progress that is being made in the field and parasite work in New England, for the purpose of controlling the Gypsy and Brown-tail moths. A report by Dr. W. P. Headden, of Colorado, concerning the injury to fruit trees caused by arsenical spraying, and the discussions that followed, brought out many new ideas on this important subject. An exhibit made by the local entomologists and members which was held in