

remained small. The most interesting effect of this parasite is that it stops all growth of the external adult organs (legs, wings, etc.) in the larva. In a normal larva these organs are well developed at the time of maturity and are readily seen through the transparent skin of the thoracic region. The parasitised larva grows to an abnormal size, as if at the expense of these organs. The protozoan parasites, with the exception of one, belong to the genus *Glugea* and are closely related to the Pebrine disease of silkworms. Several species were present in different larvæ. All of them form large masses of parasitic material in the body cavity, which, at maturity, are resolved into innumerable minute spores, which spread the disease in the water upon the death of the host. The other protozoan proved to be a *Gregarine* that formed a vast number of small cysts in the body cavity, from which, later, motile "spores" escaped.

Mr. Beaulieu, who is working on a monograph of Canadian Elateridæ, showed a collection in which there were representatives of the 25 genera found in our fauna. He also exhibited a specimen each of two new species, *Limoniæ venabilesi* Wck., and *Corymbitis weidtii* Ang. The following figures, showing the distribution of the species of this interesting family, were given: Known species in the world fauna, about 5,500; American species, about 2,260; American species north of Mexico, about 500; Canadian species, about 190. Described genera, world fauna, 285; American genera, 129; American genera north of Mexico, 47; Canadian genera, 25.

Mr. Gibson exhibited his collection of Canadian arctiid moths of the genus *Apantesis*. These were shown in five large cases. Attention was directed to certain of the species which had been reared from the egg. In some of the series larvæ in all stages were present, and with many species adult larvæ and pupæ. These moths, known popularly as "tiger moths," are very beautiful insects. The larvæ are clothed with dense clusters of hairs, usually black or reddish. In spring they may often be found under pieces of board, etc., along railway tracks. Species which occur in the Ottawa district are *virgo*, *virguncula*, *parthenice*, *arce*, *celia*, *figurata*, *nais* and *vittata*.

Other interesting exhibits which were brought to the meeting were: by Bro. German, specimens of *Saperda concolor* and its work, and a hymenopterous parasite reared therefrom; also a rare beetle, *Carabus nemoralis*, taken at Montreal. This is supposed to be a European species, but Mr. Beaulieu stated that Dr. Lapège, the French authority in the genus *Carabus*, considered that this was not the true *nemoralis*; by Mr. Kitto, a collection of Cerambycidæ and Elateridæ, taken in the Ottawa district, some interesting species were represented: by Mr.