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between their shapes or marking and those portions of the plants which they infest. They are mostly angular in outline, some have the upper surface, which consists chiefly of the enlarged thorax, rough and dark coloured like the bark of a tree ; others have horn-like processes resembling the thorns of a plant ; this simile is further carried out by a habit they have of sitting still for hours on the stem of a plant with their heads all turned one way—upwards towards the end of the shoot. Some again are protected by their colours, as the green species which are found among foliage, or the brown and mottled ones which frequent the bark and stems of trees. Although, as stated above, they will sit still without moving for hours together, they are by no means asleep and are very difficult to capture. A slight movement is sufficient to make them spring from their resting-place with great quickness, and they settle again so suddenly that it is no easy matter to follow them. There is no class of insects which proves so well as these do the advantage of an Entomologist being to a certain extent an artist, for the colours of many of these interesting little insects are so fugitive that many of them lose their brightness almost before they are moved from the setting boards, and for a thorough study, paintings of them as caught are essential. We have several species in Canada, of which the following are some of the most interesting of those taken in the vicinity of Ottawa. They were most of them taken in the beating net, of which an illustration was given in the Canadian Entomologist for 1878, at page 62. I may mention that this net has received a thorough trial at the hands of my colleague, Mr. Harrington, and myself, and we have found it most satisfactory, and by far the most convenient pattern yet brought to our notice.

Enchenopa binotata, Say : the two-spotted Tree-hopper.—This is perhaps the prettiest and most curious little insect we have of this order. Its shape, in profile, is exactly that of a partridge with outstretched neck and head. It also has the habit of congregating in small clusters on the stems of the plants it feeds upon, and as there are generally specimens in all the different stages of growth, they may be likened to a brood of those birds. Sometimes the perfect insects form in single file along a branch, when they look like thorns or excrescences of the bark. The long neck-like extension is only a prolongation of the thorax, the head of course is underneath and furnished with a promuscis or beak for sucking sap. The general colour is a dark brown, and there are two yellow spots separated by a black space on the ridge of the back (thorax). The total length is not more than four lines from the apex of the wings to the tip of the thoracic protuberance. One of the most remarkable characteristics of these insects is found in the shape of the four anterior tibiae, which are very broad and flat. It is not an uncommon species, and is found on several trees such as hickory, butternut, locust and *Celastrus scandens*.

Smilia vau, Harris.—The V-marked Tree-hopper is also found on the hickory and butternut. It is about three lines in length with the thorax, which forms an arched crest over the body, rounded in front and keeled from the middle backwards to the tip. It is of a brown colour, and has its back ornamented with V-shaped marks.

Entilia carinata, Forster : the keeled Tree-hopper.—This species I have found plentifully on the common sun-flower (*Helianthus annuus*) clustered together in small families beneath the leaves. They are about one-fifth of an inch long and have two humps on the back, the space between them being in the shape of a complete semi-circle. The colours vary much : in some specimens it is a light cinnamon with wavy lines running to the posterior angle of the very large thorax. In others it is a dark reddish brown with a broad subterminal white band, the front is almost perpendicular and black.

Ceresa bubalus, Fabr. : the Buffalo Tree-hopper.—The colour of this species is a beautiful green. It is very triangular in shape, and has a pair of sharp curved spines, one on each side of the thorax, which somewhat resemble the horns of a buffalo, and from which fact it takes its specific name. It is a very active species, and flies a long distance when disturbed. I have taken it on young apple-trees and rose-bushes. The eggs are said to be deposited in a curved row, in a series of punctures made by the ovipositor of the female in the bark of several trees. It has been accused of injuring grape-vines by puncturing the bark of the stems for this purpose.

C. diceros, Say.—The two-horned Tree-hopper much resembles the last in shape and