

barrel. Their age at that time was not known, but they have since lived quite happily in their limited quarters (a small pill box) and have nearly devoured the small quantity of grain then allotted to them. They must be nearly twenty months old.

NOTE.—Of ten of the above mentioned specimens four survived on 24th October, 1887, and one still remains alive on 30th November, 1887, or nine months and twenty days later.—W. H. H.

SUB-EXCURSIONS.

TWENTIETH.—On the 5th November the clear, cool weather was favorable for a Geological Outing, and accordingly a small party paid a visit to an interesting exposure on the line of the Canada Atlantic Railway, of a formation not elsewhere observed in the vicinity. It was reached by a five mile tramp and found to consist of drab and brownish grey calcareous shales, holding in abundance the remains of petrified shells. These were very well preserved, the internal as well as external characters of a number of species being especially well shown, thus enabling the geologist to determine the structure of these extinct forms, which flourished and swam in the sea which in remote geologic periods covered this region. A large number of these fossils were collected and carried home for the purpose of further study.

On the same afternoon the Leaders of the Entomological Branch visited the Beaver Meadow, Hull, and notwithstanding that the ground was covered with snow (about three inches) their explorations were well repaid. The objects especially sought for were galls, and a large number were obtained on roses, golden-rods, willows, etc. Several cocoons and pupæ of moths, such as *Sania Cecropia* and *Callosamia Promethea*, were also found. This shows that even at such a late date, and under apparently most unfavorable conditions, collecting could still be carried on with fair success, and that even in midwinter it would be still possible.

TWENTY-FIRST.—A trip was made on 7th November by the Leaders of the Entomological Branch to Dow's Swamp, with the special object of collecting moss. This was not obtained, as might be supposed, for botanical purposes, but for the insects and shells which abound in it, and which find in it their winter residence. The ground was very wet, and the surface more or less frozen and snow-covered, but a sufficient quantity was easily obtained to fill two large sacks, and to yield many specimens, a list of which may hereafter be presented to the Club. Numbers of the cocoons of *Nematus Erichsonii*, the Larch Sawfly, were found, showing that these insects had been abundant during the summer.

NEW MEMBERS.—31. Dr. Felix Cornu, Angers, Que. 32. R. H. Campbell. 33. A. O. Wheeler. 34. W. W. Hilbourn. 35. F. B. Anderson, Winnipeg, Man.