

2. A cheap and convenient dissecting board, which will answer all requirements, can be made by taking a smooth piece of board, one inch thick, 8 × 12 inch, glueing to the middle a piece of soft wood or cork, about two inches square, one-half thick; put up a standard three inches high on one side of the board near the middle; next twist a small piece of annealed wire around your eye-glass, leaving one end long enough to pass around or through the side of the standard, thus bringing your glass over the centre of the board; the wire can then be bent so as to have the focus come where you please. Cover the small centre piece with white paper; on this you can pin or glue the specimen as you please, and now, with your glass in position, you have both hands to work with. Take two or more pieces of wood like the small tip of a penholder; force a fine needle into the end of each; heat the points in a flame, and by quickly pressing them against a piece of iron or glass you have a set of dissecting hooks; with these you can hold the insect and separate the various parts.

3. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., page 382, Dec., 1868.—*Bradycellus* (*Geobæus*) *arenarius* Lec. "is proved by the discovery of the male to belong to the genus *Amara*." Therefore, those having this beetle named *Bradycellus* must change the label to *Amara*.

4. This valuable paper, which is advertised under the title of "Species of *Baridius* of U. S., 1868," can be had at the Naturalists' Book Agency, Salem, Mass., Price 10 cts., postage U. S. 2 cents.

i

THE CURRANT WORM AGAIN.

BY W. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONT.

In the last number of the *Entomologist* our late esteemed friend, Mr. B. D. Walsh, whose sudden death we most deeply deplore, calls in question the correctness of my inference regarding the occasional hybernation of the currant worm, intimating that my conclusions were based upon insufficient data. He says, "I can see no reason why a larva might not have hatched out from the egg in London, C. W., in the first week in May, 1869, spun up on Mr. Saunders' paper bag on May 30th, 1869, and the cocoon been noticed by that gentleman for the first time, as he informs us, May 30th, 1869. Yet Mr. S. from these data arrives at the conclusion that such a larva *must* have remained