weaker of their own kind. If two are confined in a small vessel over night one generally kills the other. Several of my specimens have been destroyed in this way.

Mr. Smith asked if it was known that some of the Acrididæ occasionally fed upon animal diet, and stated a case where a species of *Melanoplus* had been fed upon house flies.

Mr. Riley stated that several of the Acrididæ were known to be omnivorous, especially *Melanoplus spretus*. He also stated the experience he had had when in France in regard to a secret remedy a Frenchman had for destroying *Gryllotalpa*. Upon investigation, the secret remedy was found to be nothing but pouring soapsuds into the holes made by the insect.

Mr. Fletcher gave his experience with a specimen of *Gryllotalpa* in confinement in a glass jar. Potatoes were planted in the jar and the roots spread throughout the bottom of it. Meat was placed on top of the earth in the jar, but so far as he could notice the specimen ate nothing. It is a very animal-like insect, and is rare in Canada.

Mr. Hubbard thought that the *Gryllotalpa* was common in Canada, but was hard to find except in particular places.

Mr. Weed stated that he had the species sent for identification quite often, but it was rare except in particular places.

Mr. Riley then read a paper on "The Osage Orange Pyralid," by Mary E. Murtfeldt, Kirkwood, Mo. (Published in "Insect Life.")

Mr. Weed stated that the species was quite common in Mississippi, the moths having been taken abundantly.

Mr. Smith stated that the osage orange in some parts of New Jersey was seriously attacked by the Bag-worm, *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*, which was the only thing that seemed to trouble it.

Mr. Riley then read the following :—

NOTE ON A BORER IN THE STEM OF THE RED CURRANT.

BY E. W. CLAYPOLE, AKRON, OHIO.

For several years I have observed traces of a borer in the tips of the twigs of my red currant bushes, whose habits did not correspond with those of any insect with which I am acquainted. My knowledge of the subject is very limited, and I consulted the department at Washington. In reply it was suggested that possibly it was the same insect which infested the tips of the raspberry, *Oberea tripunctata*. But the facts not