

"The snow-worm in the vicinity of Washington and at Detroit, Mich., is the larva of *Telephorus bilineatus* which is also a common species throughout Canada. You will find figures of both larva and imago of this species in Riley's Fourth Missouri Report, page 29. The genus *Telephorus* contains many closely allied species and it is possible that some of them may have the same habit as *T. bilineatus*."

Occurrences of Telephorid larvæ on snow, similar to the above, have occasionally been recorded in the United States. Dr. Lintner, the late State Entomologist of New York, in his Eighth Report (1891) refers to a remarkable appearance of the larvæ of *Telephorus* which were thought to be the species *bilineatus*. In this instance the larvæ occurred at Center, N.Y., in millions about February 10th during a rain. The snow was literally alive and black with the "worms," for a distance of about half a mile long and about twelve rods wide, while beyond this strip the larvæ were abundant in every direction, but to a less extent. They were active on the snow for a few days. In the article on these insects Dr. Lintner says: "The explanation of the larvæ appearing on the snow would be, that they were drawn from the ground by the (warm?) rain, and with the change of rain into snow, they continued, with its increasing depth to mount to the surface, as other larvæ have been known to do."

*Telephorus bilineatus* is a common northern species, and it is most probable that the larvæ which were noticed on Prince Edward Island were of this species. The larva of *T. bilineatus* is of a rich velvety-brown colour; the body is narrowed at each end, and the segments are distinctly divided. The late Dr. Riley in the report referred to above, by Dr. Howard, treats of this insect as an enemy of the Codling Moth, one of the worst pests of the apple grower. It is also a well known enemy "of the larvæ of the Plum Curculio, when these enter the ground to pupate."

The Telephorids belong to the family Lampyridæ, known popularly as the fire flies which are familiar to almost everyone. Kellogg, in "American Insects," writes of the Lampyridæ as follows: "The light-giving organ is usually situated just inside of the ventral wall of the last segment of the abdomen, and consists of a special mass of adipose tissue richly supplied with air-tubes (tracheæ) and nerves. From a stimulus conveyed by these special nerves oxygen brought by the network of tracheæ is released to unite with some substance of the adipose tissue, a slow combustion thus taking place. To this the light is due, and the relation of the intensity or amount of light to the amount of matter used up to produce it is the most nearly perfect known of physicists."