

tion is so gradual that it is extremely difficult to say where one species ends and another begins.

While passing through the extensive grape-growing regions in the south of France, a sharp eye was kept on the vineyards with the view of detecting evidences of Phylloxera. I am pleased to report that I saw but few indications of its presence, and from inquiries made the conclusion was reached, that this insect pest, which a short time ago was so exceedingly destructive to the vine-growing interests, is now doing comparatively little harm. It was the occasion of much regret that the limited time at my disposal would not permit me to visit any of the noted collections of insects to be found in most of the large cities of Europe.

While in London an opportunity was afforded me which I gladly availed myself of, that of visiting the South Kensington Museum in company with Miss Ormerod, and of inspecting the work of that talented lady as displayed in the cases of insects mounted, and the preparations made by her to illustrate the life history of injurious insects and to depict their ravages, forming a most interesting and complete series of object lessons in this important economic department of entomological science. I was also present at one of the monthly meetings of the Entomological Society of London, where I had the good fortune to meet many entomologists of note, including the venerable Professor Westwood, H. T. Stainton, Esq., Mr. McLachlin and others. All treated the stranger with the greatest possible courtesy and kindness, and at the same time manifested the warmest interest in everything relating to the progress of entomology in Canada.

During the past year there have appeared several important works on economic entomology, prominent among which may be mentioned the reports from the Entomological Bureau of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, under the direction of Prof. C. V. Riley, and the report of Prof. J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist of New York. In both these publications are recorded a number of useful observations and many new facts relating to the life history and habits of the species treated of. Among other important works on entomology may be mentioned the continuation of that magnificent work on the Butterflies of North America by W. H. Edwards, and a volume on the Butterflies of the Eastern States by G. H. French, of Carbondale, Illinois.

At the recent meeting of the Entomological Club of the American