

of a new specific name. Surely Mr. Andrews is expecting Mr. Grote to do a little too much when he allows him to perform all this labour in identifying a particular species of *Sevix*, and then proposes that some one else should publish the results!

After all, however, it seems to us a very great misfortune that so much importance—so much glory, in fact—is supposed to be acquired by a naturalist by the mere giving a new name to an insect, and the appending of his own to it. Were this kind of renown less sought after—were there more generally diffused amongst us a humble desire to benefit science and increase the sum of human knowledge—we should not be oppressed with such a burden of synonyms as Entomology now groans under—infinite labour would be spared to the conscientious student,—dire confusion and distraction would not so often await the efforts of the pains taking observer.

ECONOMICAL ENTOMOLOGY.

BY PROFESSOR BELL, OF BELLEVILLE.

It is distinctly within my knowledge that many persons who are not overburdened with too large a share of worldly wealth, are strongly inclined to make the study of Entomology and the collecting of insect specimens an employment for their leisure hours, were it not for fear of the expense they believe it necessary to incur for cabinet, cork, pins, &c. Now, the cabinet and cork may be dispensed with—in fact, I have neither the one nor the other myself. I keep my collection in boxes, nineteen by twenty-four inches, outside size, of three-fourth inch pine board planed down to about five-eighth inch, by two and a quarter inches deep; the backs are made of clean basswood planed smooth, and half an inch thick, nailed on to the sides. On the upper edge of the two sides and on one end I fix a slip of thin pine, so as to leave eighteen and an eighth inches clear between the edges, and about one eighth for a groove at the bottom. Over each of these I nail firmly a slip of pine a quarter of an inch thick and a little wider than the thickness of the sides, so as to project over the inside slightly. This forms a groove for a light of glass eighteen by twenty-four inches to slide in, and the groove at the bottom receives the lower edge. The top is left open and the upper edge of the