

often seen great numbers of turtles (a species of *Emys*) which are fed by the visitors with small fish, lizards, etc., purchased for a few *rin* from the attendants. The turtle is a very frequent object in Japanese art work, and is often represented as if with spreading plumose tail. This is apparently meant to represent old individuals in which the shell is often covered with *confervæ* that stream out behind as the animal swims along.

Birds also furnish abundant themes for the Japanese artist, who knows so well how to depict them in lifelike attitudes, and with the greatest fidelity to nature. In the cities great numbers of a large kite, the Tombi (*Milvus govinda*), may always be seen circling slowly round, and acting the part of useful scavengers, without fear of man. In Yokohama they were very numerous about the harbour, seeking their food from land and water, and resting in the rigging of the ships. Ravens are also abundant, and with the sparrows are very troublesome. The latter (*Passer montanus*) swarms in the rice-fields in spite of scare-crows, nets, traps and rattles, and much resembles in appearance and destructiveness the English sparrows. The most interesting birds are perhaps the storks and cranes, of which several fine species abound. They are protected and hence may be seen more frequently than might be expected. Tsuru is the name applied to the cranes, but each species has likewise a special name, as the Tancho (*G. leucauchen*), a noble white bird with a red crown, black neck and tail. There are three species of silver heron, Sagi, very beautiful birds, seen upon the mud flats near Tokio, at Hiroshima and elsewhere.

In the moats surrounding the castle at Tokio were seen great numbers of ducks, which of course are never molested, and swim about in all the beauty of their various plumages. Jays, thrushes, finches, wagtails, doves and many others were observed, including pheasants, of which two species are common, and in some districts so numerous that great numbers are killed.

* Insects were very numerous and about 600 species had been collected, about half of which were beetles. There was no time to discuss

* A paper had already been read by Mr. Harrington before the Entomological Society of Ontario upon the Japanese Insects and is being printed in the annual report of the society.