

and a specimen of the Rocky Mountain Locust, *Melanoplus spretus*, which occasionally has done harm in Manitoba and the North-west, but which has not been seen for a year or two.

Mr. C. H. Young showed a most exquisite collection of microlepidoptera (about three hundred specimens) which had been taken during the past summer at Meach Lake, Que., and around Ottawa. All the members present were delighted with the beautiful and neat way in which these specimens were set and labelled. Many of the specimens had been reared by Mr. Young from larvæ, and records kept of their food plants.

Mr. W. J. Wilson submitted an interesting small collection of insects taken on the Hudson Bay slope during the past season. He stated that the season had been an exceptionally poor one for all kinds of insects, except perhaps for mosquitoes.

Mr. Andrew Halkett read some interesting notes made in the Arctic regions as Naturalist of the Neptune Expedition, under Mr. A. P. Low. The large larvæ of the Bot Fly of the Cariboo were shown, and a description was given of the way in which these repulsive creatures occur in the backs of the cariboo. They are oval in shape, over an inch in length and about half an inch in width. The body is covered with short spines, and the creatures must be the cause of great suffering to the animals while they are present beneath the skin. When mature they force their way out through a hole in the skin, in a similar way to the warbles seen on the backs of cattle, and fall to the ground. Later, the mature fly, *Oedemogena tarandi*, L., appears. It is a hairy fly three-quarters of an inch in length, of a yellowish colour, bearing a black band across the middle of the thorax, connecting the bases of the wings. The abdomen is yellow at base but has two-thirds at the tip reddish-brown. This insect Mr. Halkett spoke of as the "Tooktoo Fly," which he named from the Esquimaux word for the cariboo. Parasites from the walrus and seal were also shown, as well as some beetles and caddice flies.

Mr. D. A. Campbell showed some eggs, and larvæ in the first stage, of the Cecropia moth, pointing out that the piliferous tubercles were of a different nature in the different stages.

Mr. J. W. Baldwin showed a series of the Meadow Brown butterfly (*Satyrus nephele*), which illustrated the exceeding vari-