

was seen on 24th June, and a larva taken the same day spun its cocoon on the 30th. On 1st July, I noticed a young ash in front of a neighbor's house with its leaves badly eaten. It immediately struck me that this might be the action of larvae of *Selandria barda*, and on examination I found upon the under side of the leaves a number of large whitish larvae corresponding to those described by Mr. Osborn (CAN. ENT., vol. xvi., page 150). They fed a few days longer and then went into the earth. During July larvae of various species were very plentiful, and in some instances the plants attacked by them were much defoliated. The flies were also abundant and many species were captured, such as *T. vericalis*, *T. ventralis*, *T. basilaris*, *H. trisyllaba*, and *Emphytus tarsatus*; the last is a large handsome insect resembling superficially the members of the genus *Tenthredo*. In August saw-flies diminished in numbers, but several species could still be obtained, and *Allantus basilaris* was, as usual, common on golden-rod, etc. About the middle of Sept. (12th?) a number of plants of turtle-head (*Chelone glabra*) were found infested by the larvae of some unknown species. These, unlike the majority of saw-fly larvae, were very pretty caterpillars, mottled, or marbled, with velvety black and white, and with jet black heads. The same species has been found by me in July feeding upon meadow-rue (*Thalictrum cornuti*), but I have not succeeded in breeding it. A few larvae of other species were seen up to the first of October, but the repeated sharp frosts apparently caused them to disappear. My captures of saw-flies during the season number altogether about 300 specimens, with perhaps one-fourth as many species. Of these many are rare insects, while several species are yet undetermined.

---

CHRYSOMELA ELEGANS, ROGERS.

*Dear Sir:* In the Society's report for 1882, Mr. W. H. Harrington states that he had found this species to be common at Ottawa, but had not discovered its food plant. I find *elegans* to be abundant in this neighborhood on Beggar Ticks, *Bidens frondosa* and *B. cernua*. There appears to be two broods, if not more, as I have found them plentiful in June and again in August and September; the beetles of the last brood evidently hibernate, as I have taken stray specimens in early spring. The food plant was kindly determined for me by Dr. J. B. McConnell.

F. B. CAULFIELD, Montreal, P. Q