

do good or evil. This is a great mistake and one that arises from carelessness; he who rejects an insect because it is small, is no entomologist, and this he discovers when he happens to converse with the more advanced in the minutiae of nature. In the Feb. number of the "Zoologist" (English) there is a communication from one of its correspondents, headed "*What there is beneath our Noses.*" He says:—"My wish is to draw the attention of all and sundry young men who have never bethought themselves about the subject, to the wonders which the road-sides, quiet lanes, woods, thickets, moors, or amongst whatsoever kind of scenery they may chance to be located, would yield them, if, instead of frittering away and spending their time without a single thought of seeing into nature, they would only lie in her lap for an odd half hour at a time, and recount to themselves a few of the many histories which even a couple of yard's square of a grassy bank furnishes. I feel convinced that one single experiment would astonish them at their ignorance. It startled me considerably, some few years ago, when I first heard of caterpillars taking up their quarters in leaves of grass, and that they were to be found everywhere for looking after; places where I had lain a thousand times, either resting after a day's hunting, or thrown myself down upon with a friend to enjoy our *otium cum dig.*, being tenanted by scores of larvæ mining and working out an existence in such narrow houses. Yet there they are sure enough, and abundant proofs have been shewn establishing the fact."

ARTICLE XVIII.—GEOLOGICAL GLEANINGS.

"*Geology of the Western States.*—Western geology is making rapid progress, under the active exertions of many skilful explorers. In the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, we have a long report on the geology and fossils of Nebraska, so well known on account of the remarkably interesting mammaliferous tertiary-beds of the Mauvaises Terres. Messrs. Meek & Hayden, the authors, give the following summary of the structure of the region:—

General Section of the Geological Formations seen in and near the Black Hills (descending).

1st. Miocene beds consisting of whitish clay, and sandstones of various thickness.