

resting things among  
n species, with forms  
largely represented,  
six inches long; the  
vonderfully brilliant  
some of them very  
dae there were some  
le horns, and some  
handsome *Elaters*.  
*alus armatus*, an ex-  
l there are only two  
in insects, especially  
y in the ornamenta-  
latter case with the

ieffly with Lepidop-  
and strange-looking  
of *Danais archippus*.  
racted greatly from  
ned that this collec-  
o, we believe, takes  
lsome collection of

sects, among which  
anged in a semi-or-  
few Hymenoptera,  
rious and beautiful  
e handsome Scara-  
dy with butterflies,  
litan species, "the  
; there was also a  
*thesia* very like our  
ome moths, with a  
f naming anything

curious exhibit of  
cases. One was a  
hs; the other two  
pecimens were im-  
ing great ingenuity

h the insects and  
i, *Antheræ paphia*,  
, and yields a very  
also very pretty;  
l and tipped with

study of Natural  
epresented at the  
course of teaching  
ripped a prominent  
noticeable; also in  
ading in many in-  
the Japan exhibit  
rs. The Chinese  
ong their *materia*  
es of a species of  
licinal virtues.

The bringing together of such an immense number of agricultural productions as are now on exhibition in Philadelphia, including almost every variety of grain, peas, beans and other useful productions on the face of the globe, affords a favourable opportunity for the introduction of any insect pests which may infest these articles in the country of their growth; these, if introduced and acclimatized, may attack similar or related products in this country, unless precautions are taken against their dissemination, and thus we may have new foes to fight which may be very difficult to contend with. The American Centennial Commission, who do not seem to have overlooked anything, have, with wise foresight, appointed a special Commission of eminent Entomologists to report on the insects introduced along with the products exhibited. This report will be looked forward to with much interest by agriculturists as well as Entomologists.

The Agricultural Building in which our insects were shown, was well supplied with skylights, which admitted a flood of light on everything below. Exposure to this brilliant light for so many months has had a damaging effect on the colours of some of our Lepidoptera, the moths being much more faded than the butterflies; this fading is especially noticeable in insects having any red colours on their wings, such as the Catocalas and Arctians; many of these, however, can be replaced without much difficulty.

Suitable arrangements have been made for the careful packing and re-shipping of the insects at the close of the Exhibition, when they will be forwarded to the Society's rooms in London, Ont. Here it is proposed to keep the collection as far as possible undisturbed, where it will serve a good purpose as a collection of reference for collectors to name their specimens from. Mr. Pettit has kindly consented to allow all that he has contributed to remain in the Society's rooms, and all the London members will follow his example. Mr. Wm. Couper, of Montreal, has generously donated all he has sent to the Society, and I doubt not that most of our other friends in Montreal and elsewhere, who have contributed to the collection, will allow such of their insects as are not represented in our cabinets in London, to remain at least for a time, when no doubt most of them could be replaced. The advantages which will result to our Society from the possession of a collection so well worked up and so correctly named, can scarcely be overestimated, affording as it will, conveniences to collectors for naming specimens such as we have never had before. If for no other reason, we shall, in the possession of these advantages, always have cause to remember with pleasure the hundredth anniversary of American independence.

The continuance of the organ of our Society, the *Canadian Entomologist*, has also contributed greatly to the maintenance of the interest felt in our Society. During the past year important matters have been discussed in its pages, and a mass of new facts, throwing light on the habits and life history of many of our insects, placed before our readers. Much space has also been given to the important department of descriptive Entomology. Indeed, I scarcely think we should be deemed presumptuous in saying that our little journal is an important bond which does much to bind together the brotherhood of Entomologists throughout America.

The recent action of American Entomologists on the subject of Entomological nomenclature claims more than a passing notice. At the meetings of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held last month in Buffalo, N.Y., this important subject was discussed and conclusions reached in reference to it which, I hope, will greatly tend to the stability of our nomenclature, the great end and aim which all parties claim to have in view. Amidst the conflicting opinions held by leading Entomologists on this subject, it was scarcely to be expected that entire unanimity could be secured; but it was most gratifying to notice the conciliatory spirit manifested by all, and the desire apparently as far as possible to meet each other's views. A series of resolutions touching on important points was presented by the Committee named last year to report on this subject, and on some of these they were unanimous, while on others there was a divided opinion. Those rules which were unanimously adopted will, it is understood, be strictly carried out by all who were present, while those on which there was expressed a divided opinion will, in the meantime, be left to be acted on or not, as the individual choice may dictate. Although this does not leave the subject in as satisfactory a state as entire unanimity would have done, still it was felt that by the action taken very much had been done towards settling some of the disturbing elements