

to secure the particular insects desired the youngsters desisted in their efforts to capture specimens, but often continued to follow at a safe distance to view the strangers. Not always were the followers peaceable, for on one occasion the entomologist was followed for a considerable distance over the hills of the Scotland district by an ever-increasing mob of black children, who drew others from far and near by their shouts of "A German spy." On another occasion the writer was taken for an escaped lunatic, and three big black fellows armed with a rope were making ready to capture the luckless "bug man" and escort him within the four walls of the nearby lazaretto. However, the persuasive powers of the intended victim were sufficient to permit him to continue unmolested.

Among the men in "Little England" who take a special interest in entomology and who did much to aid us were Mr. Wm. Nowell, Mycologist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture; Dr. J. C. Hutson, the then Acting Entomologist in that Department, and who was taking the place of the regular Entomologist; Mr. H. A. Ballou, then absent in Africa on special economic investigations, and Mr. J. R. Bovel, Entomologist in the Colonial Department of Agriculture. Rev. N. B. Watson, of St. Lucy's Parish, one of the delightful old-time naturalists, has a fine collection of native insects, and Sir Gilbert Carter, a former Governor of Barbados, has in his beautiful home an excellent collection of native Lepidoptera.

A few of the principal collecting places may be briefly referred to here. One of the chief places frequented by insects of various kinds is the more or less protected series of terraces referred to above. Here on the side next the sea the vegetation is somewhat sheltered from the direct rays of the sun, and the more delicate shrubs, small trees, weeds and Solanaceae in particular offer a plentiful supply of food for plant-feeding insects, many kinds of which were taken in the sweep net.

The high, dry flats between these terraces are often thickly overgrown with the long, dense, sour grass which, however, is harsh and supports few insects other than grasshoppers.

It was indeed a pleasure to meet with one of our old friends, *Megilla maculata* along with many other less well-known forms of Coleoptera, as well as an abundance of Hemiptera in the small ditches scattered over the island. These are usually grown over with grass and weeds, and in them, during heavy rains, the water flows in torrents; shortly thereafter they again become dry, but the stimulus given the vegetation by the more than usual amount of water keeps it continually green and fresh. The surrounding country often becomes exceedingly dry, and many species of insects congregate in these well-watered places on account of the abundant food supply.

The semiaquatic vegetation bordering small pools and streams also often furnishes good collecting places, as indeed do the waters and bottoms of the pools and streams themselves.

Often along the uncultivated borders of cane fields various kinds of weeds and grasses grow, particularly if in low or somewhat moist and shaded situations. Even the cane fields themselves offer somewhat limited opportunity for collecting.

Nor should the Scotland district with its dense tropical vegetation and