tives of Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Hemiptera, Diptera, Neuroptera, and Hymenoptera, embracing about 140 different species, amongst which we noticed in Lep., *Heteropterus marginatus*, *Catocala epione*, *Darapsa chærilus*, *Homoptera lunata*, and a very handsome *Catocala* quite new to us, with a distinct white spot in each forewing; in Col., *Dytiscus verticalis*, *Carabus sylvosus*, *Toxotus decoloratus*, *Telephorus rotundicollis*, *Necrophorus Pustulata*, and *Tomoxia*———; also two new species of Neuroptera. This collection is very good, and reflects great credit on the industry and perseverance of Master Wood.

The second prize, value \$5, was gained by Wm. G. Hodgins, of Toronto. This was a fair collection containing some 90 species, but bore traces of having been somewhat augmented from the collection of a tolerably experienced entomologist.

Other collections were exhibited by Messrs. R. D. Bourke, and R. Dewar, of London, and J. R. C. Dobbs, of Portsmouth, and although these last named boys obtained no prizes, they are entitled to some praise for their efforts. These collections are given to the school to form the nucleus of the school collection, and in a very short time I expect to see the cabinet well stocked.

I may add that the Head Master takes a great personal interest in our Society, and is giving the boys every encouragement to develop their tastes in this and all other branches of natural history.—E. B. REED, London, Ont.

DESCRIPTION OF LARVA OF CATOCALA POLYGAMA, GUEN.

BY E. B. REED, LONDON, ONT.

Taken at Port Stanley, Ont., July 1, 1869, feeding on Thorn.

Length, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches; body cylindrical inclined to onisciform.

Head, flat, bilobed and horned or notched, dark brownish red with several long hairs just above the mandibles and collar.

Body, plump, smooth and firm to the touch; colour, greenish grey with small spots and blotches: on the seventh segment, two lateral black spots, on the eighth segment, a small fleshy dark coloured horn curved backwards; the anal segment terminated by two elongated prolegs; on each segment are two dorsal spots or pimples with one long hair in each; a thick fringe of greyish hair on the base of the sides; the spiracles blackish, not distinctly marked.

Under side, greenish-white, with a central row of blackish spots, largest in the centre of the body, and growing smaller towards each end.

Feet, grey; prolegs greenish-grey.

This description was made July 7, and the larva commenced going into chrysalis the same evening.

A slight cocoon was formed by drawing together two leaves of thorn, to one end of which the larva attached itself by a few threads of silk. Length of pupa $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch: greatest breadth $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; the colour at first light reddish-brown, becoming dark on the 4th or 5th day, the whole covered with a plum-like bloom; the tongue and wing-cases very clearly defined; head-case blunt; the imago was produced July 29, after about 21 days; its alar expansion was $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

As far as I can ascertain this is the first time this larva has been described. I have taken it before, but failed to describe or rear it.

THE IMPORTED CURRANT WORM FLY (*Nematus ventricosus*, Klug.) AND ITS PARASITE (*Hemiteles nemativorus*, Walsh.)

BY BENJ. D. WALSH, M.A.

I wish to correct a few mistakes which I have made in the paper on this subject, which was published in the ENTOMOLOGIST, Vol. II., No. 2.

1st. I have said that "not a single American species of *Hemiteles*, so far as I am aware, has as yet been described under that generic name as occurring north of the West India Islands." This is incorrect. Mr. Riley, in his Missouri Report, has described two species, viz., *H. thyridopteryx* ♂ ♀, and *H. Cressonii* ♂, as found in his State.

2nd. In *H. thyridopteryx*, Riley—in which I have now seen Mr. Riley's own specimens ♂ ♀—the metathorax of ♀ is strongly thorned, while that of ♂ is unarmed. It is the same with *H. incertus*, Cresson, though I had overlooked the fact from Mr. Cresson's diagnosis giving the thorns as a *specific*, and not a *sexual* ♀ character. These two are the only described N. A. *Hemiteles*, where both sexes are known, and the ♀ has thorns on the metathorax: and there is no described ♂ that has these thorns, though I have one such ♂ in my collection. Moreover, in Gravenhorst's genus *Hoplismenus*, which scarcely differs from *Cryptus*, except by the presence of these thorns, the ♂ ♂, according to Brullé, have the metathorax unarmed, while that of ♀ is strongly thorned (*Hymen.* IV., p. 186). Consequently we may infer, with a reasonable degree of probability, that in *Hemiteles* these thorns very frequently, but not always, form a sexual character peculiar to ♀. This is a remarkable and somewhat anomalous fact, because in *Ichneumon morulus*, Say, the ♀ only of which is described by Say, but of which I possess two ♂, I find that the metathoracic thorns are equally well developed in either sex.

3rd. In *H. thyridopteryx*, Riley, the ♀ has the front wings bifasciate with fuscous, and the ♂ has them hyaline. In *H. incertus*, Cresson, the front wings of ♀ are fuscous, and those of ♂ hyaline bifasciate with fuscous. And there is no other described N. A. ♂ with fasciate or bifasciate wings,