reference to the Diurnal Lepidoptera found in such district. If such an indication may be taken as reliable, we in Canada have made much progress within the past few years. Twenty years ago when our Society published its first list of Canadian butterflies, the number of species then known was 66; now our lists contain no less than 210. For a large proportion of this great increase we are indebted to the labors of Mr. G. Geddes in the Rocky Mountains and North-west Territories, and to those of Mr. James Fletcher in British Columbia. These gentlemen have been indefatigable in their work, and at the same time most successful. While there may not now be many more laurels to gain among the Diurnal Lepidoptera, there are other inviting departments of labor in which any industrious Entomologist may add much to our present knowledge. We are glad to know that Mr. W. H. Harrington is making good progress in the collection and study of our Hymenoptera; we hope that some of our members will be induced to undertake in a similar way our Diptera, Neuroptera, Hemiptera and Orthoptera, so that we may soon be able to form some idea of the richness of our territory in these long neglected orders.

WM. SAUNDERS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following named gentlemen were then duly elected as officers of the Society for the ensuing year: President, William Saunders, London, Ont.; Vice-President, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M. A., Port Hope, Ont.; Sec.-Treas. and Librarian, E. Baynes Reed, London, Ont.; Council—J. Fletcher, Ottawa; Rev. T. W. Fyles, Quebec; J. A. Moffat, Hamilton; W. H. Harrington, Ottawa, and G. J. Bowles, Montreal. Editor CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Wm. Saunders; Editing Committee—Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, J. M. Denton, Jas. Fletcher, and E. Baynes Reed. Auditors—W. E. Saunders, H. P. Bock; Delegate to Royal Society—W. H. Harrington.

LARVÆ OF HEMILEUCA MAIA, DRU.

BY CHAS. F. GOODHUE, WEBSTER, N. H.

It was my good fortune, in May last, to find a brood of the larvæ of this species. As they were very different from the only description we have seen, i. e., that of Morris in his Synopsis, we herewith give a description of three of its stages. As all the stages were not observed we will begin with the last, as it will by that means be more short. Mature larvæ, 1.50

to 1.75 inches long, color black, thickly dotted with yellowish white. Head slightly triangular, smooth and shining. Head, top of segment next to it, feet and vent, rich reddish brown.

On segments 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11 are eight rather long branching black spines. Segments 7, 8, 9 and 10 have six, and segments 12 and 13, seven. The two dorsal spines on segments 3 to 11 and one on 12 are surrounded at the base with a spreading tuft of yellowish bristles. Preceding stage like the last, only there are no yellowish dots on the body. The next before this, and the first stage observed, the larvæ are entirely black; no yellowish bristles round base of dorsal spines as in the two last stages.

The larvæ were somewhat different in color for a few hours directly after the last moult, from what they were afterwards, being lighter in color, but they were all alike, and like the description given in twelve hours after moult.

July 9 they went under a few loose leaves on the bottom of the feeding box and made a cell in the debris without spinning any silk.

Four days after some of them had changed to pupæ, and in seven or eight all had changed.

The pupæ are .75 to .85 inch long, dark brown, head case smooth and rounded; the joints of the abdomen are close, making the pupæ rather rigid. The pupæ closely resemble those of *Hyperchiria Io*, but smaller and a trifle more slender.

The moths came out the middle of Sept.

The larvæ were found on common meadow sweet (*Spiræa salicifolia*) and were reared on it. We have always thought that the food plant would prove to be something besides oak, from the habits of the moth, it being almost invariably found on low, wet meadow land, oftentimes at a long distance from oaks of any kind. Willow is also given as one of its food plants.

The larvæ are gregarious, many feeding on a single twig, and when at rest are closely packed together, much resembling the larvæ of *Vanessa antiopa* in this respect, as they also do in looks.

The moth is usually common in this locality during the last of Sept., when it may be found on the wing in the middle of the day, coursing back and forth over the low lands.

The males are usually in excess of the females, thirty to one, and it is uncommon to get a perfect female, they nearly always being torn and ragged.