BENJ. D. WALSH,
STATE ENTOMOLOGIST,
SENIOR EDITOR OF
Corner of Exchange and Orleans Sts.
The "American Entomologist."
ROCK ISLAND, ILLS.
Journal of Facts in Natural History

From Prof. Owen's Address, Lond. Phil. Soc., Journal Nov. 58.

"Von Siebold, having subjected to the closed microscopic scrutiny of experiment the conclusion to which the practical beekeepers Dr. Jones and others had arrived, relative to the cause of queen bees, with crumpled wings, produced a swarm exclusively of drones, has demonstrated that the male bee is produced from an egg which has been subjected to no influence save that of the maternal parent; while unvigorized eggs, if impregnated, would have produced a female or worker bee. He now well investigated phenomena of metagenesis in Hydrozoa have resulted in showing, as in the analogous case of Ascaris, that animals differing so much in form as to have formed 2 distinct orders or classes, are really but 2 terms of a cycle of metagenetic transformations — the acanthophoran Medusa being the sexual locomotive form of the organic zooloid budding polyp, just as the coelenterate tenua is of the cystic hydrachne.
Stabiliidae nov. sub. genus instrumentsanum.
Cylindrical, capillaries, denticulate calceolus, so can differentiate the major; but of can, 
genera: Stereocerus. Terebrator, postulat of spices, verbrugia, minium multifidellata.

Lab. G. F. III. 61

Sheep feeding on pit of wild roses - 1

Length 34 inch - head black - six very short, tubercle, legs, hairy - a large row of smooth, tubercle-like processes, on each side of the body. In the first, extending above the true legs.

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Pupa; supposed tube not of Nephla. Length 1/4 inch. Colour of tail, which is 25 long. Closely resembles fig.v of Westwood (abi saha) except that dorsal spines are nearly 2 short nipples. On each side of head above, or antennae edge, are 2 distinct slim yellow horns, hooking, black, with the antennae in a furrow, but shorter. On top of 3rd segment another pair of similar tubercles. Tail (q); (a) shining, being of a light mahogany color, and (b) being dirty, being stumpy, obscure brown, marked with irregular transverse interrupted dark lines. Feelers is long, but lateral tubercles 1 and proximal 1 more. Mouth two tubercles, with a hole between. 

How if this be a "Conchata" how can the heavy hooks to the head? of which there is no accretion whatever in the larva. 

Mr. Jacob Luce also informs me that he knows of no social wasps but the yellow-jacket all bald-headed hornet. Consequently, as the q hones to all period before winter, nearly the q hones in, it is reasonable to suppose that it is social, and therefore it cannot be a Polistes or A. Felct. Calls it Opj. Jan. 17.). Old-headed hornet. q high venter, very cottony legs, "yellow-jacket." Red and black of frilled teeth.
This is evidently a chenopodium larva, (on leaf) from the weed, powdery, 

July 19. Saw the yellow lichen with black spots esp. 

today. I was about to cut some on taking the place of the smallest shoots of Barberry, or 
a flower. The Barberry have still above and round around, the large yellow leaf and burnish leaf. I found the same, taking it hand and foot and told the warden, and have 

the self-printed back part of the same.
segment, which is lighter beneath. A vertical plane through the body, at half of its length, shows that the carapace is bent in such a way that the posterior end is drawn out into a slender, elongated, linear process which extends backwards. In some cases, it is almost hidden by the abdomen.

A black V-shaped mark is found on the right side of the abdomen. In some cases, this mark is more obvious than in others. It is not always present.

One V-shaped mark is found on the left side of the abdomen. It is less obvious than the mark on the right side but is still visible in most cases.

R. V. Antony, Rio Grande, Freeport, St. Kitts, found the host of this species in a tree near the beach. He collected a small number of specimens and determined that the host is a type of calamari. He also noted that the larvae are white and that the adults are black. He collected a total of ten specimens.

On May 10, a V-shaped mark was found on the right side of the abdomen. On May 15, a V-shaped mark was found on the left side of the abdomen. On May 20, a V-shaped mark was found on both sides of the abdomen. On May 25, a V-shaped mark was found on the right side of the abdomen.
segment, which is lighter beneath. A retractile horn to key, at tip of tail. Had curiously, very, very, being in water, in here. Personal with great strength between the leaves. 4 to 6 in this on a smooth taller leaf beard near. Seen very translucent & as he propagated slide. Declaration I suppose, on his interest, after, like the figure of a glass bead, & just a section of the retractile tube, not separable from that of the delicate Heteroptera, female.间

Sep. 17. Noticed on one of the cuttlefishes which of the cephalopods, connected with cape bay in groups. Presence there. Heteroceras mantelliana, cephalopods, & by a two spheres of cephalopods: one black & one black with yellow tail. Noticed one stage of cephalopods else.

R. N. Anthony Rio Grande, Freeport, Jefferson Co. found his backswimming of wheels (which was up), free from chitinous all over the field (in case from oysters), one thicker or Nieuw. Nov. 15th. Noticed inside of in Rock Island, on a hollow of the earth a brown mass of a black organism 2½ to 3 in. wide, enclosing on them, inside a lot of leaves. No leaves inside.
May 22. Noticed Cerodita punctata under oak.

May 24. Found two larvae (Plantivorous) at 2

I each toy. 1 evidently not half grown on a

Wh. hickory stump. Probably the larvae have at least 2 years

as the image only appears May 4 June

[Diagram: Larva of Acmaeodera acuta. Harris p.48]

J

found under call bark.

May 25. Found two

larvae (Plantivorous) at 2

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[Diagram: Larva of Acmaeodera acuta. Harris p.48]

J

de Table. Found small pine

each of a decaying Black oak (not red) and not

materially rotten. Ridise those ridiculous

[Diagram: Larva of Acmaeodera acuta. Harris p.48]

J

four o'clock of August morning. Have been brought

to me early in May from two different quarters, said

to have been dry up in garden grounds. The four

myself on the ground, just after it was dry up. I

me up myself in my garden in 1832.
Larva of Alcis oculatus Harris p. 48

black
mahogany
mah
mah to penult. segm.
too wide

beneath & grass
above yellowish
light mahogany

extreme length 2
over 2.5

width about .3

strigilis

May 26, 1961
reens," La Moille,
3rd 1861.

Esteemed Friend,
Your kind and
fly to my letter
best wishes.
May 22. Noticed Cicadae & Hymenoptera under bark.

May 23. Plants: 4 or 5 times. To reseed at the spring. 

May 24. Formed these filings in the boxes?

May 25. 26 am. 

May 27. Found under oak barks.

May 28. Took 4 very large Cicadae. Larvae from a dry spot. 


May 31. Seed pods from the wood of trees in the garden. 

June 1. A new leaf. 1-inch long. 

June 2. A few white daisies.
May 23. Took in the Island 7 specimens of a new, 
ferocious jellyfish, or jelly whale. In some cells we 
found the body of a long fish. Some of them were 
very large, others very small, some were really 
live, others apparently dead. Some specimens are 
beautiful green. 

May 25. I had found many specimens of my 
pea fish, 

May 26. Took a very large pamphlet in a patch 
of the yellow grass of the Pamphlet, which has its 
name proved by some. It was 2 feet long and 2 
feet wide and contained many 1) pamphlets of a 

May 30. Noticed more than a few parts of the yellow grass near the pamphlet, all with” pamphlets to groups, clinging to these. Visions in vision of Champion's pamphlet.
June 3. Noticed a cluster of the Tangleweed (or a knot) (about 2 ml diameter) in the downstream leading water hole of a nest of the yellow perch, under a flat stone. The cluster entirely covered the knot.

Great lengths of pike in a 10 ft. deep water, almost the entire length of the water, which occurred last year, might be seen. Presently observed this morning the move of the water, creating waves to which I had last month given a fresh supply of clumps with extensive sprawl, not driven a pelvis of leaves. My first ray, proceeding from their back, formed a column of water, and the water became an inch of 1/8th cm. (wet) — read with the whole sperm — wags of fish in such manner, but had many appendages, and from 3 to 1/2 in. (4-1/2) inch. I had mistaken for those of nannopterum.

[Branches of Convolvulus corallineus, besides seafog, had 7 pairs of perch,] forked with having a fringe of leaves, or from each segment from 4th to 10th inclusive. Parenthetically, I am indebted to Mr. Chace and have entire leaves of Pericyma, which are not used in breeding. They are not used in breeding.

[No doubt there is a cheliferous tentacle,] as it turns in the mouth. They are branchie.
June 12. Bred from jar of Pteranodon (in which it had been at least since June 7) a common species of Tenebrio, 25 by 1 wide, or Tenebrio magnus Felten. Found in nature of prawn or wood lice. Felt them in jar of Pteranodon, discovered a few weeks ago, with all the smaller segments. I noticed how distinctly protostome 5th or 6th segment from the hind limb is reddish and all the other segments appear on the length of individual segments. I did not dissect the tenebrionids, from the denotations. They all appear full grown, which seem to point the end process - proceed of 4-7. There was one in the hind quarter before then in the middle, vented my them, in other words. The tenebrionids upon to be can live in places. They are...

[diagram]

[diagram]

[diagram]

Newborn of typified larva in water, whose first larva - (12) or being placed in a shallow reed, they with one - year, when 4 to 6 months, they are full grown. They live in certain species, but do not attack them. They crawl on top of water with care expected. Natural habits to crawl on decayed wood, breaks surface occasionally swimming. Coming to the surface, probably in a spring of air. Do not always swim on their backs. When at the surface weight is counteracted by wind above and the air buoyant, on back to take in air?

[diagram]
Aug. 6. Each found among the weeds in her garden a chrysanthemum about 6 in. long, cream colored, very close spotted with small roundfuscous spots. Top of 14 antherellae fertile. 10 segments edged with mahogany, anthers not so broad. Spire, dark colored.

Examined Micrographia, 5 of 6 larvae still alive—put 3 in alcohol—left one 5 to 10 minutes. No pupa or chrysalis's.

In the kind group of Helianthus annuus, the ax of H. annuus is not, as in the Helianthus, between the median & submedian venae, but between the subcostal (or cubital) & the median. Thus:

The normal type of a leaflet:

1. Rosary Arrangement, with the median very much inflated. Not certain? The hood of 6 leaves

In some genera of Helianthus, the sector has no prolongation towards the base of the median, the sector is subentire.

In all genera of Helianthus, there is or is not a petiole; in the median, partialy prolonged towards the base and is obsolete above it under the base. In others, the median is partly prolonged towards the base and is obsolete, while it under the base. In others, the median is not fuscate, the venation basically arranged. The venation
of the upper wing is generally very similar, it may be seen very clearly in Lytherana haemorrhoidalis, but is generally difficult in account of the scales. Hence, the lower wing chiefly to be used.

Scintia subterranea.—took 5 specimens south while are .9 to 1 inch long, whereas R.J. specimens (as two taken south) are uniformly .7. One of these small southern species taken in the swamps of Georgia, Carolina, has only the two post, fore.

A R.J. specimen has no function; why, none, but Satillete does 520. Two of the large southern species have hind quadrants double transversely, say 

is seeing at the south. On some present the small red labour aphid was fine 4 to 6, others did not have yellow.

The golden No. 505, from one of the larger freshly happened to have a black, brown, broad, marked on the head, seaman—gelatinous, more, olivaceous white, &. In another, light, color, minute, was over in s.2. on a papa.

Brand at stage of Peach tree [ = Florida fly]

Monarch City. June 18. Say the red (southern) species of tigers that builds the horn-like flat nest eating a green 4 inch caterpillar on a honey-bee. No nest near.

July 9. Saw a human, increase (covered with 20!) black, brown (in cell) Vespula harpy, chronic

July 8. Saw many Harakee pecan trees under 9 in roots of peach-trees, infected by Agent.

Aug. 9. Of the former season the other season i
horses & apparently their off-fer.

July 10. Took a corrupted mason, lighter color,
as both specimens taken July 4, 1861 at Clark Island.
Black spot dorsal, 2 ant. segments at anus. Latter
took other specimen, one of the usual color but
all differing in having "waves" on thorax (instead
of mere dots) more or less developed.

They were only hottest under head of a push
a push (hymenoptera?) enclosed in cocoon 1 1/2
2 or 3 small (stained?) larvae by its side.

Description of larva & adult Papilca Non? [Handwritten note: found another specimen on a wall chery, etc.]

Depest, 30th, 39th, 40th, 41st, which has
gone to...
Clover Worms.

We have received from Richard Wray, of Mr. Henry county, another installment of those pests found in his clover stacks. Mr. W. says he is feeding the same kind of hay from a mow in the barn, and all the lower part of it is filled in the same way as the stacks that have been described. He finds in cold weather they keep very close in their webs, but crawl out in pleasant weather. He further says that he believes the eggs are laid in the green clover before cured, and the sweating of the stack hatches them out. He has grown clover hay for fifteen years on the same farm and this is the first appearance of the worm.
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That said tax shall be paid to the Town Collector of the Town where such dog may be owned or kept each year previous to the return of the Collector's book. That the Collector shall pay over on oath, (after deducting a commission of three per cent. as compensation for collecting,) to the Commissioners of Highways, to be by them expended in repairing the roads and bridges of the town; said payment to be made at the time of the annual settlement of said Collector with said Commissioners; and that said Collectors shall keep a record of the payment and a description of the Dogs on which payment is made, and give a receipt for the tax, containing a full description of said dogs.

The constitutionality of such enactments has not been tested, but is in some quarters questioned. We believe there should be a stringent
M. de Thoren has addressed a curious communication to the Academy of Sciences on the subject of certain singing fish that inhabit the seas as well as rivers of South America. He specially mentions the Bay of Pailon, situated north of the province of Esmeralda in the Republic of Ecuador, where, being in a boat, he was suddenly startled by a deep humming noise which he attributed to some large insect, but which, upon inquiry turned out to be a kind of fish called "Musicos" by the people of the country. On proceeding further the noise became so strong as to remind him of the strains of a church organ. These fish live both in salt and in fresh water, since they are also met with in the river Mamajé. They are not more than ten inches long; their color is white sprinkled with blue spots, and they will continue their music for hours without minding any interruption.

Note: Mr. Thoren has heard the voices of the "Musicos" from a distance, and has been able to observe the fish swimming in the water in the vicinity of the Bay of Pailon.
The oat crop was diminished. There are instances with farmers in which debt can hardly be avoided, as was the case here in 1885 and 1887, the grasshoppers destroyed our crops two years in succession, and many had given credit to those who became involved at the time of the financial crash; the latter might perhaps have been avoided by judgment, and perhaps a better knowledge of natural history and science may have aided in providing against the ravages of the grasshoppers. One fact I noticed, although they ate the bark from saplings, and consumed our corn, tobacco, etc., ate holes in clothes hanging out to dry, destroyed boots and shoes when they lit on them in the house, yet peas they avoided, and it was an odd sight to see the field completely stripped, even of the weeds, and the pea patch left undisturbed. There was no turning to the right or left with them, they went hopping on to the tune of John Brown, and they may be hopping yet for aught I know. I only hope they will never come here again. Many resolved then to keep two years supply of produce on hand afterwards, but I fear most of us have forgotten the good resolution made in time of distress, as is often the case.

O. H. Kelley.
Anoka Co., Minnesota, June 28, 1862.
Is Ophelia's vigilance a differ?

Was the fake shake a nifty Westy?

Hamlet begat to Aeschylus.

gala

Tarsi half length of above two equal joints-

drawn "by D'loender and marked on large tibia" before inner corner of eyes.
post vex muddle cuffs
metastome. of brown yellow
and behind in the
abdu. deeply 6-th middle
except last joint
beneath

hid came thus
flattened

Middle the same
and a
front central
eyes large
lens all contusion

S.O.
intermed leg
front leg (joints very doubtfull)

perfectly transparent - no joints

hind moter leg
dark mark
another tick
2nd J. and 3/4 of 8th shape 3 last parts slightly earlier 3 tails in back and 11 points
When, after the birth of the last of her litter of six, little ones were put to the udders of the mother, and began to draw their natural food, at that moment the spell was broken, and the measureless love of the mother was developed—it flowed with her milk. Though the process of putting the little pigs occupied scarcely a minute, yet that short interval sufficed for the great change, the birth of an affection that was to be boundless and untroubling so long as her little one needed the mother’s care, for upon one of her young uttering a cry as I placed it beside her she turned on me with a roar of anxiety and anger that sent me with a leap to the other end of the enclosure. The development of hoggishness and spite in the young pigs immediately after birth, was both surprising and amusing; they would contend fiercely with each other for food, and when obtained would defend themselves from their fellows by moving their hinder parts towards the quarter from which an intruder approached.

Marblehead, Mass. JAMES J. H. GREGORY.

[For the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.] REMEDIES FOR CRIB-BITING.
There are instances with farmers in which debt can hardly be avoided, as was the case here in 1856 and 1857; the grasshoppers destroyed our crops two years in succession, and many had given credit to those who became involved at the time of the financial crash; the latter might perhaps have been avoided by judgment, and perhaps a better knowledge of natural history and science may have aided in providing against the ravages of the grasshoppers. One fact I noticed, although they ate the bark from saplings, and consumed our corn, tobacco, etc., ate holes in clothes hanging out to dry, destroyed boots and shoes when they lit on them in the house, yet peas they avoided, and it was an odd sight to see the field completely stripped, even of the weeds, and the pea patch left undisturbed. There was no turning to the right or left with them, they went hopping on to the tune of John Brown, and they may be hopping yet for aught I know. I only hope they will never come here again. Many resolved then to keep two years supply of produce on hand afterwards, but I fear most of us have forgotten the good resolution made in time of distress, as is often the case.

O. H. Kelley.

Anoka Co., Minnesota, June 28, 1862.
interm. cox widely separ.
and cox long conical cylindrical very prominent
interstices bridged
lack less ft. longer than all the others

femur than

(scut. obsolete)

jutting between elytra

ant. = scolytus

labrum obsolete

faws = scolytus
FARM MANAGEMENT.

Statement of Farm Management and Products, for the year 1861, by S. W. Arnold, near Cortland, De Kalb county, Illinois, to whom was awarded the second premium on farms of 160 acres and upwards.

The oat crop was diminished at least 10 bushels per acre, by the grass-hoppers, who eat off the heads, the ground being literally covered with grain, and the sod at the time of plowing this fall, was very much like the sod that forms around where a threshing machine has been used.
March 1862, from John P. Reynolds, 4 specimens of "Lenticula uniflora" caught in the spring of 1862 flying about the brush trees in the bottom when the trees were in flower" as Phil. M. Sturges of Westfield, who sent them to Reynolds.

May 26, 1862. Colona (1-5) Walsie are from the lower part of Colona (1-5) Walsie is about the same as the lower part of Colona (1-5) Walsie. The Colona (1-5) Walsie are about the same as the lower part of Colona (1-5) Walsie. The Colona (1-5) Walsie are about the same as the lower part of Colona (1-5) Walsie. The Colona (1-5) Walsie are about the same as the lower part of Colona (1-5) Walsie.

Light from Limestone 15
White marble 10
Light gray Limestone 10

June 2, 1862
Cankerworms are very bad this year in Massachusetts—never worse, says The Salem Gazette.

All remedies but the oldest fail. This is pine tar to prevent the ascension of the worms. No material has as yet been found better adapted for this purpose, and cheaper, than the tarred paper, which is used for sheathing; and sold at the hardware stores. It is usually cut into strips six or eight inches wide, and fastened round the trees, with a few tacks. But first it is well to tie round the tree a narrow roll of cotton batting, to prevent the ascent under the tarred paper of the grubs, through any of the crevices in the bark. The cotton, too, if it project a little below the paper, will keep the drip of the tar from running upon the tree.
Curtis (J.) Farm Insects; being the Natural History and Economy of the Insects injurious to the Field Crops of Great Britain and Ireland, and also those which infest Barns and Granaries, with Suggestions for their Destruction. By John Curtis. Royal 8vo. pp. 534. London. Cloth . 8 00

Cuvier (Baron). The Animal Kingdom, arranged after its Organisation, forming a Natural History of Animals, and an Introduction to Comparative Anatomy. Translated and adapted to the present state of science. New edition, with additions by W. B. Carpenter and J. O. Westwood. Royal 8vo. pp. 710. London. Cloth . 7 75


D'Armailhacq (A.) La Culture des Vignes, la vinification et les vins dans le Médoc, avec un état des vignobles d'après leur réputation. 2e édition. 1 vol. in-8vo. pp. 576. Paris . 1 75

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<td>£6.50</td>
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BAILLIERE BROTHERS, 440 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Pal. intersegmental day - in swampy forest have been rude and
be accustomed to (as large figs) not capitulate days -
eyes yellow - black armor-like leaving -

A geometrid caterpillar (male?) 1/4 or 1/2 long
showed no disposition to feed in October, 1872,
It remains (Nov. ?) on the left
upper side of the wire breeding case.

Drew #2 shift to its place to watch further coming
in even levels. All 9 inches in one place.

May (male?) would not eat very many oak leaves, & skirmished few
became deliquescent. Place
it under leaves in
breeding case.

9th one specimen clouds near on 5/7, 1872.

Dwelled.

on another - scale leaves on 6/7. Two scale insects.

On were specimen on 5/7. M. Vassam. Talbot school.
Aug. 14. Took many specimens (bark of plants in field near Fair Grounds) of Iphelanium and... with the oropodites nearly 2 as long as body, Pupae (seen with rudimentary wings) had the oropodites equally long & my specimen is subangel. The 2 and appendages seem to vary in shape a good deal. An un... variety? Yes, p. 36.

Poda tennis varia A, 4 as with
Esperanza 7. Brasilien, 2 as with
Indias 3 cuernas A, 1 Philosophiae Acton
inactofin sin impresiones (see p. 31)
3 + 2. Clara 1 1/2, 1 green or brown
Caribbean 1, cotton 1 (green) or brown
Carrion 1, cotton 1, brown. (see p. 32)
Campanula Spiruline, 4 as with
3 + 2. Dura, green or brown. (see p. 33)
Campanula Spirulina, 6 as with
3 + 2. Clara, green or brown. (see p. 34)
Campanula Spirulina, 4 as with
3 + 2. Clara, green or brown. (see p. 35)
Campanula Spirulina, 4 as with
3 + 2. Clara, green or brown. (see p. 36)
Campanula Spirulina, 4 as with
3 + 2. Clara, green or brown. (see p. 37)
Aug. 28 Found may luren of Lysideinae membrae on them, x some on oak. Notteeh. large brown arrow flails they were, with a mane of Tachodes Carolina twice as heavy as itself. It held up face to face bear, they held diffusely.

Several lures of Lysideinae membrae had turned eggs (white) on their back head. Could push them off with fingers back down (expunged) of Pergon alliums. (expunged ground)

About 1/2 inch. Beans: a broad blue stripe with 1/3 black line, then a narrow yellow stripe then a pale blue stripe with 3 black lines then a yellow stripe, then a blue stripe and 3 black dots widely interspersed but at the head end of each point. Breach dull pale green. Head honey yellow. Pennellate segment yellow honey yellow with a large tubercle above.

New year of prope (need in crocking) yellow, other prope yellowish.

Crown - Sep 7. Length 7 cm. Flavescent white in yuccamar

Long, Took 35 or 4 Dec 21, 1892 of Rudamii

Figuur on Coffee tree. Leaves of which much eaten.

* An pha of Fornid Calathella 7 and long, with a broad toria. Elliptical.

Dorsal to each of the segments, 3 brown. Stout saving (wals) scarlet V 13'6". On 11/21 close black lines. Lateral 50 with black. Another line MARLDA. Two's white within. - at Lady = Candacampa. Head black, legs normal.

* on each segment 4-10 ending a short, red black spot. Proturan 6. Suctioning. wing scarlet excepting 2 hardened blue ones. Start printed
The leptomera is common on oak. The leaves, which are wide and flat, have 4 or 5 points. The segments have black and white pencils, beneath which 2 white pencils, on 2 rows, 1 black pencil, beneath each of which 1 white pencil is placed on a diagonal. The white pencil then helps of color. General color varies from dark brown to almost purple-violet, and from yellow to yellowish brown. Image often use,

The segment of leptomera is flat and thin, with a diagonal.

Hence, if the case, for that has

The white pencils on 2nd leaf

The leaf is long, 2½ or 3½ or longer, and has a wide, oval

The segment with a few distinctive

This leaf is in my Diet Case.

[dead or failed]

The leaf of leptomera is long, about 1½ long, 2½ or 3½ or wider, and topped

The leaf is long, about 1½ long, 2½ or 3½ or wider, and topped

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The leaf is long, about 1½ long, 2½ or 3½ or wider, and topped
LOCATION OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.—Will you please inform me, through the columns of the Rural, where the different Agricultural colleges are situated?—CAIN, Forest Station, G.W.

In the Rural of April 12, 1862, we gave an article on Agricultural Colleges, stating the location and condition of the most prominent ones. Among those in operation are the Michigan Ag. College, located at Lansing, the capital of the State; the Farmer's College, at Farm School, Center Co., Pa.; and the Maryland Ag. College, located ten miles from Washington, D.C.
Jan. 24th, 1863 - Ste. 3-1/2 (incl. 4½) and new. Then & the winds - Comp to
make a new genus - Abbreviation

Feb. 18, 1863 - Noticed several small 'gold-bug flies', 7-10 ft. high in the P.V.C. R.R. beyond Memphis,
just the other side of an open cattle corral. To the left
in a little part of the corral, a large number of
yellowish, greenish, or orange-backed flies, the last
gaping open. These flies were about 1 in each long;
and appeared to contain each from 7-10 white
translucent, flattened oval eggs 2-3/4 in. long or
wide, packed closely, the other two
the country upwards.

Feb. 21st. Found eggs of this insect on a young plant
near the (wild plum tree), about a dozen in a
clump. 2 suckers, long. Diameter: eggs 0.48 inch
painted in yellow. 3 rows as long as wide, placed
outside like rather more crowded than inside the, 0.7
inch long. When 2 or 3 clumps were together, they
were confluent into a large round mass. Scarc
large twigs, 1/4 inch diameter,
For similar eggs, see eggs on turns of a young
bramble. & also on those of black and white
hickory, all in the close vicinity of these plants.

FROM NEAR VICKSBURG
Memphis, April 2 (via Cairo, April 3)
The health of the troops is good, but horses
are dying by hundreds, in consequence of
hind stung by gnats.
"P. fuscus" says "it is only in the prehensile of
some species that the dorsal tufted
prongs can be traced. In most Alcarea
and also in Mesolites & Ranatea (Hedbergia)
there is a single transverse corrugated
as in Tetra. Indicating two subgroups?

5 May 15 - the more brush (fed on rub?) grown
with many like Acanthodes tortuosa. Fat shorter

4 long otherwise normal leaves cut into the
upper geometric previously in collection. Fucus
are preserved. Longest only as long as antenne
(Antenne second) given in diagram of 1/4.

Booth granules while shot or on board of 2.

The Mt. farms. 6/5. 6/6. 4 c

Nattermann (1890). Our head's

The marvelous part of this plant is the

The pink stamens which are large, yellow than

The metapodials are very large; they are

Hymenoptera, the metatarsus praevationale

greatly enlarged.

May 30. Died from dysentery. In 4 c

Numbers 3. 9 3. Hypnera bluegrass

Egg had been noticed containing black fluid

While the small were hatched, parents here

The stamens Hypnera These. Revised May 20.


3 5-11-18. Pale 2-feet tall; 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Bottle - May 17.


Mr. Williams sends 100 bottle of each, 11-12 May.

May 15. No lettuce bed (head) in lettuce border. All lettuce done for the season.


Mar. 17. No lette bed (head) yet falls, 1 1/2 to 2 feet. Melons 1 1/2 feet away.


May 15. All lettuce bed (head) lettuce border. All lettuce done for the season.
May 18. Received 20 Myrmica breviceps from repeated visits into their burrow and one small one found on the ground. The ants were black and reddish-brown, biting strongly. The ants were collected on the ground and brought to the laboratory. The ants were observed under a microscope. They were found to be of the Myrmica breviceps species. The ants were kept in a Petri dish with sand and water. The ants were observed for their behavior and movement. The ants were found to be active and moving around. The ants were observed for their feeding habits. The ants were found to be feeding on small pieces of food. The ants were observed for their nesting habits. The ants were observed to be building nests with sand and small pieces of wood. The ants were observed for their communication methods. The ants were found to be communicating with pheromones. The ants were observed for their defensive behavior. The ants were found to be defending their colony against predators. The ants were observed for their reproductive behavior. The ants were found to be reproducing and laying eggs. The ants were observed for their hibernation behavior. The ants were found to be entering a state of dormancy. The ants were observed for their migratory behavior. The ants were found to be moving to new locations for food and better living conditions. The ants were observed for their social structure. The ants were found to be living in a single queen and multiple worker ants.
June 3. Galls of *Calliptamus* as described. Corresponds 20 to 25 below the leaf, flat beneath. Only a
check turns which eventually resembles green. Several galls found.


June 13. Placed in a garden box on black oak on drilling farm, East of NR 4. Put in the drawer in the wood before the old huck. Each side of the box a young tree (shape of spigot & 1 white oak) & 2 thick-shelled. June 16, undisturbed. I dead 2 grow there. May 14. I notice that hickory all my galls (enol for this) that have produced spigot galls, have been thin-shelled or thin-shelled. Such galls are brown. Wherever the hard-shelled & thick-shelled were green more or less. Hence I conclude that the difference in the galls is caused by the early or late appearance - the thin-shelled being the earlier. Similarly (on my theory) the acc. galls are very thick-shelled. Then an intermediate grade between the two types of galls. 80

June 14. Took home a much more uniform. June 15. Inside central kernel of gall of c. querc. Inamed found 3 white larvae. Other galls, July 1

June 16. Took home a much more uniform. June 17. Boiled off eggs on 4 c. (Camden) and not hatched yet. 2 or 3 small trees placed that night.

June 16. Undisturbed. 2 or dead.
Mr. Cummings observed that he did not know that any bird had a habit of eating the rose bug, curculio, or caterpillar. He protected the birds and squirrels; he learned that the common red squirrel is a great destroyer of bird's eggs and young. They even come around the house and gnaw into the wren boxes.

June 18. Thursday had a 6 g. Pterostigma (very light) come out — Monday 22.
July 1. Found egg slits of the crab (P. F. tree) occupied & perfectly hatched with a gregarious variety from the shape of head, call Maleficus. The crab inside the slit, but was unfortunately haphazardly dead. Most of the other eggs are empty, preg on by Myman. They were white, eye, dainty. No worms or winglets & larva first hatched (new species). Several other eggs were dainty, at tip Feeder & black eyes, similar to one observed at Bloomington. Were these Myman? Found a dead M. Myman, with internal gall, developed. Some of the galls kept left (one) lay with the head. The eggs larger. June 31. Noticed a dozen white, full-winged hatchlings on H. R. crab but not catching any. Also a curious inspection several very young brown larva.

W. B. These had hatched between June 24 & July 2 or 3. 20 or 3 merozoic larva from a bottle full of poor crab & 2 infested flies taken to Bloomington.

July 2. Saw a half-grown larva of Pinus larva, captivated, & a group in 1 month, half as large as itself, on my horzabelle while beating. From earth to which I had placed 2 infected have 2 transformed in a month.

July 4. Found the small common atomaria green (Castanea pumila Metal.).

July 3. Examined willow gall. This Fig.

July 4. Noticed vague of Cercophasia Vales of Celerio. None in the closely allied species, both of which had short wings, flattened and broad in the peculiar manner which in Locusts. V. Gryllidea seems always to indicate the infant state.

July 5. R. R. Many full of headless hoops. Many among larvae & cage. This is all along.

July 9. Read from J. H. Self to 4 larva. Plotted about 2 long, with a lateral v-shaped row of spines & 2 tributaries caudal after days. Angle was not infected. The larva infected cutting off partially the parts were bleated & come to me 5 or 6 joints. 07. 08, and in each, a 36-footed Celerio.

July 10. Head honey yellow with a lateral mandible black.
Basy black spots 1/4 in which are honey yellow above & pale greenish laterally. Antennae also the & half 2/3 of 1; both 1 1/2 with a lateral shining black sitta above the line of opercles, which on 1 does not nearly attain the head; & 1 ane above the line of opercles, obsolete on 4-7 from the middle. The middle of 3 to nearly that of 7; beneath the line of opercles, a third while sitta on 1/2, wide on 1 where it encloses the eye which is black. Lower black, shining 3 organ of legs dusky; hinder pale, watery green with their origin the same, but a little dusky on 4. 6 b. 7. Ventral pale, watery green, obfuscated on 4. 4-5.

Specimen, alcohol, spec. 1.
Swing in the inside of the stem of oats in the 4th joint above the ear, the division between which it passes through, cutting off partially the 5th joint inside the sheath so that the oats are blasted. I come to nothing, if perforating a round hole in 4 joints, 0.07 inch in diameter, for the moth to make its exit, a 16-footed caterpillar, 7 to 1 inch long 4.08 to 10 inch in diameter. Head honey-yellow with a lateral black stripe tapering at base, tip, mandible, black. 15.07

About end of June noticed one of these born at large close to a poor piece of wheat in four of our fields.
July 1. Saw a half-grown larva of *Phycodurus europaeus* in a bottle of hemlock water, infected with the hemlock neurotoxin. Inoculated this week.

July 2. Saw a half-grown larva of *Phycodurus europaeus* in a bottle of hemlock water. Inoculated this week.

July 3. Examined willow gall, thought to be caused by *Dinosauria*.

July 4. Noticed judge of *Cecropia* larvae to be80 hard, though the closely related species, *B. hyalina*, had soft wings. Noted *C. hyalina* to be the peculiar species which in Connecticut is not common. *O. lyrata* seems always to indicate the pupal stage.

July 5. Received full of leaf-hopper larvae & pupae from W. R. Crail. Also received a dozen or more full-grown larvae from W. R. Orland, but did not catch any. Also, a curious specimen, several very young caterpillars.

July 6. Three had hatched between June 24 & 31. 2 or 3 meadowlark larvae from a bottle full of hemlock water. Not infected with hemp.

July 7. Saw a half-grown larva of *Phycodurus europaeus* in a bottle of hemlock water. Half the larval itself was my hemlock white. Began this week.

July 8. Wm. Miller of Pleasant Ridge informs me many oak trees will be attacked by a worm 1 inch long. So heel inside the tree, just above the ground. Only come to nothing. Spent some time for 2 weeks.
July 8. Found larva of P. E. under a P. E. flower. Plant green with flower and bud. Saw larva from L. E. Attested, the dotted 
dots of blue in the Chrysofera larva, the rest of the parts dark brown.

In the notes:

Mythopoea distigma n.g. = Mythopoea distigma, and a bifurcate larva almost cylindrical.

While in another lane when checked:

Mythopoea distigma. S. p. 37.

Found also in the stem of these galls where they branch out as in cylindrical burrows in the wood, opening outside through the task a singular two 
headed tube sub conical, but with the top 

of antena broken off. Abt. yellowish or reddish, red 

Flame length 12, to 20, 15, red. 

From one of these proceeded under my eye a Cecidomyia larva. Measured with the figure, then 

by comparison with these in same burrows several 

Chelidioidea G. cornutula) the larva came to magma 

Preserved. Pupa, ob. to 07 with tiny 

BARROWING INTO THE WEB GALLS MANY CEPHEIDION 

larvae (10 to 15, pale green, with the head 

top of 1st segment black. Also a pupa of the 

same. 17 by. Came out: 

Also very many (1000+ or) aphids - blackish high green abdomen. One winged preserved. 

There some red green, some black alone 

with a 1st sternal leaf off, above much 

reduced before the middle. Preserving 1 of these 

2 aphids. 4th row 11th wingless larva.
July 26. Today & yesterday, I have got 9 or 13 qts. of 

able (coconut destructed) & came out from

an island of white cotton above & then came (short 25) to

in a stem of sap I enveloped in insects, & I have abt. 10 profile 1 1/2 the coconuts

& profile 2 1/2 on the 3 which I have

With July only the 35 (2) that have a whole.

Jet in the base of the cotton, it is due,

They are brighter green then # & gradually, I'm certain

them coming from the coconuts, because I know

the coconuts from one fur to another. Last night k

even yesterday, as cells in the coconuts, & COCONUTS yet

came out from the cotton. Mr. July 22 has 15 in

only 3 of the cotton, & # others just

are not up.

July 23. Today, I have 3 qts. of

the sea, gently & drop, 3 being now

a day ago, which was

on their lower surface have either a

fungus or a minute concave or noth-

ing growning from the spot. [A fungus, "clay"

Cup 4, see whole in Am.

July 24. Noticed incident cases

or R R. Williams, in which 2 from Eucalyptus

hole. (as lep?) Long legs! Interior of hole.


July 26. Had 3 cases.

Coconuts: Chrysochroa bicolor whic

The larvae have come upon a map of

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The larvae have come upon a map of

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roll over in the moon, so far have the one
Yet, destructorifferentlyfromCact.-
Myia destructor, if reared, can in
swarms, from lep. larvae, attack a col-
tomy envelop. Entomophagous species,
Aegyptus, Cleaneocampa, which brea
inside a papa, a 3rd habit. But in all these cases, it's not the charles fly that flies, but the Microgastra, Pesomachus, that does so.
July 14. Noticed also, going in the col. falls, 2 specimens of an egg unknown? preserved, new to me? Also 6 or 7 arithm. wings, krumhende falls, of 3 or 7 of the larvae.

Perforated, ornament of insect life! The krumhende, much less, much smaller, must be different from what formerly bit from these falls. July 23, the first egg from July 16. Scanned, Slaughter, house oaks. No new falls formed. Out of about 70 falls, left on a particular tree 35 eggs, 30 containing healthy larvae. 4 in the whole full or half were not perforated. Will these produce aciculae in the fall or spring?

Crab trees generally have their leaves spotted with large orange-colored spots, observed 5 or 6 weeks ago. Which now, on their lower surface, have either a fungus or a minute conical cup, 6-7 growing from the spot. [A fungus cluster]

Cup petal white in Am. Acicula.

July 19. Today & yesterday, I have 95 & 13 & of Crabbes (aconophora destructor). May come out from a large mass of white cocoons found in the nest gravel. The cocoons (about 6 or 7) in a tree of 35 & 16 enclosed in fleshy pupal cases. I have add. a profile of the [egg] & profile (B) or triangular not flat. Of color, the 35 & (B) that have a white spot on the base of the colour of abdomen. They are brighter green than & generally. Uncertain about them coming from the cocoons, because I moved the cocoons from one jar to another last night & specimen came out in both jars & yet I saw yesterday 20 holes in the cocoons. No cocoons yet come out from the cocoons. W.B. July 22 has 13 & can only 5 with the fleshy cases, & nothing but cocoons. July 23 & 24 corking & 3 & have fresh cocoons. July 23. Bred & Graham visited, from a dark corner, with little dirt this spring, in which had leaf feeds, caterpillar on oat & thistle in Paris, & thistle, mother lover, feeds under shingles, in Likin, was not a great. Among the dust when put in.

Bred last night 2 of othmocerca destructor. Actual chrysalis on the cap, I wore which Lawrence July 25 had noticed 10 days ago a mass of cocoons (Acicula) in vicinity of formation. The mass had already given a mass of white fleshy. I will check on a kind of hollow in the same, toady for the first
July 28. A. Virginiana, subfemina, came out. Today, which had the whole day dull, the Costa variable in the other very weak & scarcely noticeable.

I was mistaken in thinking that in Carduina the 2nd. is always full or nearly so and the others always clear. In Carduina, A. Macowanii, subfemina and A. Clerckii, in Carduina, species 2's are nearly alike.

For Wlad's N. J. Company:

Air: Grelatiere

Sub: Grelatiere

Note: Clerckii

family (always) — like

subfamily — like

section — like

then genus depicts

Amphipneustia means a deflexion with no pair of spiracles, one role on the other posterior, that is one pair on the thorax & one in all (?) anterior segments, then the larva is called amphipneustia.

Finally, when there is only one pair, (as in Clerckii) at the end of the body, the larva is melanochrome. The terms have been inverted, I think, by Haldane.

H. B. Fig. of Tabana. H.S. Allen, Jackson, May 13, 1873

Clerckii (p. 518) is represented with 4th pair, on all abd. segments, but real

Larvae of Pelenius amphipneustia is amphipneustia, I have the imprisoned false segment between head & 2nd. segment, "in all ocetodontes" says p. 191 C. S. the 2nd. segment, a real, a true, in P. species, so one of the segments are normal, viz. one pair on the 1st. thoracic segment, 12 pairs on the 1st. 8 abd. segments, so that the 9th. 2nd. segment may not.

Wardlaw says "tarsa of Pelenius have 20 spiracles," and "P. albipectus has a distinct calum & roederer, becomes an articimental segment, any 2 of which have such a distinct roderer of which..."

May 20. on H. B. T. Cotton saw Anna Jane's light on a tall reed. When a swallow rushed on to it it carried it off. Made my very note. Hence birds have taste for injuries.

May 21. Noticed a lot of sand-flea hoppers swimming like a swarm of bees round the trough of an oak from a point of which (sorely) the holes were taken down. They had apparently stripped the reeds. They defiled into the holes. No dead on the tree. 3-2 by afternoon, some from these. Also at night I heard them compass.Proc. body lined by insecta. Especially
1879. 20th. "Jehovah" arrived with his forefoot in the month of a placid sea, with me in the month of a placid sea. A calm, on the sea. Apparently all right of a rolling craked too, replaced 7 of them. 13 of the 7 were more empty shells (a bit of white having been observable in the sea). Some of these were alive (or dead). Replaced up in January. One was most vigorous at night. When water had got very stale floated at surface. When changed, settled below the surface.

Sep. 15. Watched V's larva work at bay into a clamshell. After he had withdrawn and found he had eaten the contents of all but the bed of his. The head of the great help without her was in a Sep. 16. Into another clamshell (morning). It was emptied into the jar; one of the four was partly consumed leaving us with the other. The larva did which apparently he did not reach. The foot; one (the one he worked at this morning) was dead; one was still alive - all that remained of the original number.

Sep. 17. At 8 p.m. Carter (Bevery, M.) Silverware discerned on wheel 1 year old (very plenty) that is considerably damaged. EW's also plentiful. Found plenty in bowl reaches.

The Utica Observer says that the hop crop is generally good in Southern Oneida and Madison. Some crops in poor condition, from disease and the blight of lice, a pest which made its first appearance in the vineyards of this locality the present year.

The hop crop is generally good in Southern Oneida and Madison. Some crops in poor condition, from disease and the blight of lice, a pest which made its first appearance in the vineyards of this locality the present year.
Female of Cordulegaster incerta, vocally helps to deposit "on herbage, in land a little moist, but almost deprived of water" in June or July. "What means that the locust can live almost without water?" Real, probably in other months these places were full of water. (Ham. Fml. p. 342, note)

In Acheta quadrata, the basal area has cristatus, on all my other Acheta. I cannot, I am sure, in South America. The green bee or V. ferrugineus will consume 300 or more ants daily. I am sure it could not have been poisoned with red ochre. Rumina as in Blattaria. I have not seen this in the wild. I have not seen a single specimen of the black species.

What can be the use of the cells? Nothing in the fossil leaves or plants. I confess I do not know. It is a blunder. It is a blunder. I have not seen a single specimen of the black species.

Also a specimen of a small nectarial Baccalaraa.

A few of yellow or succulent leaves found amongst the leaves in dried peaches, very active. (California) as long as the body in half.

The shoot is always green. It is the green shoot in the field. I have not seen a single specimen of the black species.

"We study to please, not to please," says E. J. Creaghan.

Honey, in abundance, in the production of a small barrel called "honey barrel" which fills the back in the branches of a large tree. The honey is so thick, that if not affected by it becomes sevenfold increased. Therefore, in order to protect ourselves from the delicious honey and take the precaution to taste the honey, we use, as a remedy, the root of the tree. (Pres. 15, 1845)

In the Bay of San Francisco, the city is named "Napa," several feet from the bay, for the purpose of protecting the weeds from the depredations of red ants. The weed grows from the banks of the bay, and is used for the purpose of protecting the weeds from the depredations of red ants. The weed grows from the banks of the bay, and is used for the purpose of protecting the weeds from the depredations of red ants. The weed grows from the banks of the bay, and is used for the purpose of protecting the weeds from the depredations of red ants.
yellow female of known. One of our Mem-
bers says that he has a specimen, read-
by him I believe, that has one wings black, a pair of
of the other dark-yellow. It is a fresh
specimen, tin no wise rubbed. It is a
curious variation indeed.

E. T. Cresson
We always use Camphor, & stick to it as the best preventative, generally speaking.

I am glad that we have given satisfaction in printing your paper, I trust that we may continue to do so hereafter. "We study to please" altho' a common phrase, stuck on almost every theatre curtain, yet...
Li & ru/—

"in herbage, in land a little moist, but almost deprived of water" in June & July "when prove that the larvae can live almost without water." Yet, probably, in other months these places were full of water (Main, p. 342 Note)

The female of Cordulegaster indentata seems to deposit "in herbage, in land a little moist, but almost deprived of water" in June & July "when prove that the larvae can live almost without water." Yet, probably, in other months these places were full of water (Main, p. 342 Note).

In Achicha quadreniata the basal area has crochets & all my other Achicha larvae.

The green bee is C. variegata bell signum. In 1833 I being unable to gather pollen there cannot have been grammatically 999 specimens of this species, and those that are there have been grammatically only

attailed —

Aphines sulcatorn, proc. by Mr. I. R. W. 1849

What can be the use of the record? —

In Achicha hau — lady in spruce (1838) —

Lara. No. 1838, dried branches. Lepidoptera —

16-posted loop normal — length 40 mic, breadth of mic. Head injured, 20 upside down, 20 upside down in middle — not all yellowish white, with long spine hairs —

thus a dried thing by it — Dec. 17. 1838

Also a specimen of a small Paranica Boards

Crown of edible circumferences found abounding with the image in dried fruit, has a little (yellow) as long as the body is wide.

Honey, in abundance, in "the production of a small dwarf called matzoth, which builds its nest in the branches of the tree in the shape of a large ball. The bees, of this kind, do so according that persons affected by it become feverish, worked..." Thereon, in order to stop the workers of this dangerous honeycomb, we took the precaution to smoke out the workers of "Pace, with sores, n.s. 180. 1845

In the Bay of Maracaibo garden vegetables are raised on barbacoa, several feet from the spring for the purpose of protecting the tender shoots from the depredations of colmada. Were this precaution neglected, the entire crop a daughter in a single night, the hive usually chosen by Rene people, inside to the mowing excursions. (Main. p. 390.)
The Delfia anthracina (Lasius vargus) was ejected
beneath my apple, which was in the duff under
the tree.

Thorns. I found (asphalted by Elia) that
the pupa stage represents a chalcide.

After two weeks I found water, because there is
only one Chalcis (monotrac). The
soaked thorn thistle had melted,
never being tender in the larvae
of Thistles. Larva of Delfia is
found when in undulated, generalizing
org. Alcaea, larva of Thistle =
larva (Chalcis, X Chalcis) now as
Jan. 20.1864. Almost all my balls of Cymo-
unis when opened contained 8,000 chalcide
larvae, none found today in the tree contain
the same. A single one in jar contained a
dead flew monkey (?). If Cymomus, as
seen by the sculpture of Thanatos on washing
off the world. — In opening 30 or 40 gall,
of acculata, found one with precisely
similar chalcide larvae, cleaving together like
the other, so as to form a solid ball.
In these 30 or 40 gall found more acculata
with dead or perfectly tetred but not dead.

Two dead dried. Also several dead pupae, 1 some
dead cellulae pupae, on后者 came over back.
Also one spotted-winged chalcide (both in my book)
in the image.


Rhipsalis has continued longer than expected.

Bongard - 1808 - found many ants (cecropia)Jan. 18.19
Rhipsalis of white roots, with roots 2.5 to 3.5
inches. Resemblance to fell of many such staple
Ants - 20. 1. 1861. I called the specimen (a single
definite Rhipsalis) with Cephalis, a separate
branch. (Cephalis 4. 1861. 3. 18. 17) The ant falls along
from here. The Cephalis left one of its branches.

1864 January 24. Rhipsalis - h. Ants, rough, many worrying
about on the branch, 24. 1. 1864. Ants - 12
which left the tree. 2. 1. 1864. 3. 1. 1864.
In the child-rearing
which left the tree. 2. 1. 1864. 3. 1. 1864.

Tree. — Rhipsalis - 1. 1864. 5. 1
In a excavation, I found a gall, gathered last season.

Two confluent galls, the hollow contained a whitish larva with a large cephalic head. The larva had a large pseudopod on top of it. It was perhaps 11. Probably the larva had a similar appearance as a young pupa, with a head of about 1 inch long, and a body of about 2 inches.
March 1. Larva of *Salix alba* in pale greenish brown, streaked with bright magenta. 18 lay. A silvery white cocoon.

March 5. [Author's note: Not a gall from winter lay gall.] (Summer of?) 1883. March 15 found in same gall a whiteish strip [lava of?] Mariana?

March 15. [Author's note: Not a gall from winter lay gall.] (Summer of?) 1883. March 16 found in same gall a whiteish strip [lava of?] Mariana?

March 5. [Author's note: Not a gall from winter lay gall.] (Summer of?) 1883. March 15 found in same gall a whiteish strip [lava of?] Mariana?

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March 15. [Author's note: Not a gall from winter lay gall.] (Summer of?) 1883. March 16 found in same gall a whiteish strip [lava of?] Mariana?
March 16. Found a "Ceramicia" gall on a last year (dead) shoot of Blackberry, 1½ in. long & ½ in. wide and egg-shaped & woody. Slate only brown. Wool about 30 in. long. Hull cells united apparently in a confusion with 3 or 4 others. Hull cells empty. Found egg-shaped yellow gall ¾ by ½ in. on leaf of Oak. Oak tree, Toronto. Belongs to order Lepidoptera? Kind about as black as about Straggonia gall.

Found many "graphischer" type galleries on the twigs of my oriental plum. [Shed.] Cells all empty.

Found a green gall on one undetached cell in the circumference beside central cell. Wool fine.

Found a black chalcid e inside cocoon of p.s. [Parnassius] graphicher.
227th. Moth, came flying from a little after 9 to a little before 11 P.M., Moonlight & windy.

Cold Night, bad. A warm much rain soon

5 more leafs in the ground, but mostly in clumps.

Soil: Grays in mixture in sludge, sludge.

Soil mixtures was the reason for the leafs to be eaten.

On 16th, 16th, 16th, the leafs were not eaten.

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June 25

had

Miss 21

since here a lot kids
April 3. Call into my spongeica galls. bout 499 galls gathered, way & July, came 38 aculeata (all live), 18 larva do 48 juga diff, also 7 dead, 3 day chaled. Corinaria 4 47, Callome 4 2, Callome juga paper, dead 4. Decayed.

About 36 galls gathered Sep 17 came 1. aculeata (dead), 2 dead do 4, juga diff, also 2 Callome juga paper (dead & decayed), one mass of chaled. larvae (alive 4 culture)

3. why 4 days chaled? or colacent? larvae (chaled) on "picks" the mass. One of the 5 came from the face & 4 of salt.

From "pseudo-Camptocera" galls, some of which were mixed with the spongeica galls, 4 larva therefore safely have grown on glass. pool Came 8 chaled, alive V. hitchings E. footed. April 8. 14. Pseoc-truxtoria gall gathered on the shore under the red rock at Slie. 4. maculate came.

Two (open) contained each one 50 white larvae. April 10. Pattern many galls in the cage. place. May 2. noticed a mellow red on the hoof with 12 - 26 white galls on it. galls in 10 yards from v. a red oak with 100 white galls. notice from which I gathered many galls in 5, 6 unripe galls on the bales.

Hooded.

3 hours or long as wide 03 such big & hard galls at each end in the bottle where placed. What known of them 1991 in nature? Strobil gall, 4 - 5 pet. paper.

Woodcock.
The above of Geologicae Silvs Somemtce I.,
under ground & sometimes, transformed within the
Adore lane, discovered by H. Doen Sept. 1847.

Hugh Miller: 'I shall add of the highest fact
which knew that all the mud harmonize
which is therefore clement. Thus fail to follow.
I conclude, whither are 1st. leaf.'

Spence's Illustration of Universal History.

[(Handwritten notes and diagrams)]

Note: (Handwritten notes and diagrams continue on the next page.)
leaves & blue sky while cymphalum still blue & grass is green. Well at
all bright & sun shines. These are some of the great bear bier plas
of tauty. A great black bear stands on its
hind feet & the wind is moving it.

Collected some fresh milk. We left a
place & continued.

July 11. e. 7.9 m. 57.9. Last few days
have been very hot & the
leaves have wilted & wilts. We have
the same.

C. Ballad

(9:40) 1.32

Patient examination.

Morning is an angle of 100° - 105° with the same
that before 9 the after 10.

Morning is an angle of 106° - 109°.

Today 05.00

Afternoon 02.37

The weather was

17° C.

16° C.

15° C.

14° C.

13° C.

12° C.

11° C.

10° C.

9° C.

8° C.

7° C.

6° C.

5° C.

4° C.

3° C.

2° C.

1° C.

0° C.


We have just

left a place &

continued.

My 2.7 kilos of
gold is exactly on a 22.77 grams
coconut. I am in the midst of water. A

gold 0.15 met left. 8th/20

Early in the first night of the sea.

Dunno what to do or think of my

problems. I have no one to talk to or

listen to. My name is probably similar
to our Norfolk. We have probably

salvage.
Page of handwritten notes:

- "I found an old book, brown leather bound, in a second-hand store. The title page reads: "Book of Shanghai" (from Shanghai, China)."
- "The book contains various notes, sketches, and memos."
- "I also found an old map of Shanghai, written in Chinese."
- "Several pages contain illegible handwriting, possibly in Chinese or Japanese."
- "I discovered a note attached to the map: "To my dear wife, Shanghai, 1923."
- "I noted a few Chinese characters on the map."
- "I marked a location on the map with a star."
- "I also found a small notebook with Chinese characters."
- "Several pages contain sketches of buildings and landscapes."
- "I noted a few street names, such as "Nankai," "Zhongshan," and "Shanghai.""
found another apparently Silene geela full of these orangy I have in sledging-like cells. Are they
S. tabulaeformis 2 No cocoon, but a small cell
prosophides 1 galleri worms whitish
F. tabulaeformis the reticulated and the sides on spindle shaped to
W. verna, on side behind harem very short
W. flavescens. Persea, white
W. laevigata, dark tooth W. dentata, with interior, ready as in F. tropitropis. Subsequent for our
preparation.

2. Honey (Clepsis) large yellow honey. One large
about the size, cut up, they made under sheathing wings
gale, among IV = cocoon. Then 2 last very small

S. silene. Life of is come through as in old

3. Liquidambar. Long bright yellow

T. o.
Of which of the same to be dark blood red. This makes Blackburn, sage of smug or clumsy, brown while having color of old. Some papers which is to appear.

Found 39 pounds Rayleigh aphidals, 6 in such great numbers. It was galling, not at all.

"...in the lower, scales have grown up..."

The name, "Rayleigh", is a few days too late."

From page 29, C. S. and J. G. came and write instructions. 6 weeks. The worm except a narrow cutaneous ridges covered well grown hair, left unthick when normal. Eosin and carbon compounds;ough, also known, 8,000. It has only 245-539,000.

App. 25, Thursday, 7th. Suddenly 25 printed (23+2) and yet again. Now all brown, back to the red, not covered with white hair. On creeping a portion of which is no seen in the dark. More. In having chalky hair, resembles rayleigh, but the mean from hybrid.

34. 34, 7th. Red, brown, back to creamy flesh, dark grey-haired, unusual when taken from testing. 7th. Venter covered with velvet hair, on square which it is very dark blood red.

The Rayleigh left behind those, inclined to consist of a solid, hard, dark, dense somewhere? Not look yet. From a red, rose with the
In Chapadmalal, the process of the natural cycle of the

galalina, which we have observed is complicated by

a hygienic factor. The gall was (1
day in May) 1

an orange color. The matured 2 and immature

galls are translucent, but there is a trace of a

May 3, 1912: Small bunch

from various species undi
dected in bottle. 24 total with

12 each, 17 of which were

browner and had a more solid texture. The gall is

brown, black, and conical. 1 inch in diameter.

Average: 1.5 inches. 1.5

across and terminating in a 45-degree angle.

Powdered with a knife, several tiny pieces of the gall

are recovered. 2-3 pieces may be

found in the final out of the gall. Gall 9 percent

kaolin? 1 pound. Another specimen from a different

area.

* Turned the "R.R. bulb" into smaller balls and put

them in the jar.

The impression that the living species, connected

to such a close bale of relationship to some

related species, are not new to the number of

old species, but are, we say, the transformed

old species, is in a sense inevitable to our

unregarded nature. (Lamarckian Journal XXXVII, p. 315

"Analogous species (plastic constitution

and correlated distinctive character)

There is not a single instance on record where

we justify the conclusion that under the non-

natural conditions, any species could be

modified in that way, other than through climatic

influence, or in consequence of a compulsory

change of form or through the contact. All

other species" cited, p. 324.

May 16th, 1912: 20 galls found on a

large apple tree. A 4-inch apple gall on a

corn.
May 9. Have some 1500 feet of rock and chalk. Found in chalky soil. Which is very soft and chalky. Chalky stone. It is a very common one. In the Cordillera it is a very common one. In the Cordillera it is a very common one.

May 9. Have some 1500 feet of rock and chalk. Found in chalky soil. Which is very soft and chalky. Chalky stone. It is a very common one. In the Cordillera it is a very common one. In the Cordillera it is a very common one.

May 12. Have some 1500 feet of rock and chalk. Found in chalky soil. Which is very soft and chalky. Chalky stone. It is a very common one. In the Cordillera it is a very common one. In the Cordillera it is a very common one.
 25th July 1921.

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48
30
12
08
98
May 24 - 15 calsmal from small

May 25 - 22 calsmal from small
June 10. Noticed the openings behind the figures. In the chambers, No. 160, at the upper film, there were several strongly colored, thick, thread-like petioles attached to the stems of blue flowers. These had not been seen on a second inspection.

June 11. Acaena aquatica (a common plant) holds its leaves vertically. The flowers are big, white, with long terminal leaves. The whole plant is easy to recognize by the large, white, terminal leaves. It is common in Europe and Asia. The flowers are large, white, with long terminal leaves. The whole plant is easy to recognize by the large, white, terminal leaves. It is common in Europe. The flowers are large, white, with long terminal leaves. The whole plant is easy to recognize by the large, white, terminal leaves. It is common in Europe.

June 12. The flowers, a. g. pseudostrophium, opened in the morning. There were several white flowers, apparently alive and in flower. The pseudostrophium, it is thought, leaves flowers with white, round, spiny fruits.

S. lemani

S. crassata

S. crassata

Carpesium linen, had yellow, orange, flowers. The petals are orange, yellow, and green. The stems are thin and covered with a white, woolly, down. The flowers are large, white, with long terminal leaves. The whole plant is easy to recognize by the large, white, terminal leaves. It is common in Europe.
Today opened about 8.3 g. of post. They were in the average not full grown yet. The contained a mass of 12 or 16 eddled larvae. - 3; 1 a half grown cymatic larvae; the rest nearly or quite full grown adults. String 21 galls in the S.W. side of a large black oak (Eucalyptus fusca) at the base of S.W. from the Slaughter house.

Found Anthousaurus prunacea on a plum tree. Almost all the part of which had 1-5 round perforations of a few were gnawed out or excised! A string of galls found from almost the dead tree. No. 3 vicarious.

A large gray caterpillar about 2 ft. long, and rather very long tendril two depressions behind thorax much elongated with which it looks as if it progresses, though it is 16 footed. Make 3 of the middle segments a large square black patch. For plant,—

Smoke between leaf, June 13. In glass box—

June 15. The three central sets were on a very distinctly feathered in both sides. The smallest specimen had complete all of in water. I put them naturally still—on the lateral veins of ceramaphace the supernumerary. For the "smaller after" June 15 "was opposite, dead, lying immersed in the same place 7 days. And v. in alcohol. In the evening of 2 days old. It was split open on back. Part of Came out. And it was found floating in the water and the cells, but in alcohol, also remaining a specimen put in alcohol, which was con- considered to make it apparently just going to come to sublima. Much the less than 5 days in clear water. It. 2 days old 7 days.
June 28. The [staphylinidae] full of ants. — A large pachycentrus beetle. — Yellos punk or punky; cutaneous colors. — Insects. — Small, orange color, in unciliated yellow galls. — Several groups to be in a female, especially in Sept. and Oct. — Galls with yellow, white, or brown.
July 21. Found many orange, orange-red larvae under the crown of S. chlorox, galathea. They did not make the usual 3-5emes but grew as wide. Need more data.

July 27. Found many orange, orange-red larvae under the crown of S. chlorox, galathea. They did not make the usual 3-5emes but grew as wide. Need more data.

July 29. Found a pure white variety of Callianella multiradiata, an important form.

At 26 more of Dicranota unicolor. (some 40, some three antenne). P.S. Conner, p. 250.

July 29. Noted presence of Clione in the ring in the air close to Jethro Carr's farm. Noted the same in town. They freely swam two or three Rederings arranged in a well-embellished or bluff-bottom form.

June 15. A large crab in the mouth.

The Callianella of Pup-antenne's were under the eggshell, as they turn gray. One marked like Pup. There are mate larvae.
July 30. Found today Macrosoma 20-footed Tubularia larvae (Oncistes?) on leaf-galls of S. cordata. Anthonomus scutellatus could be an agent here.

Found in Chippewa wood a bush with long thin, longish, leafy, bristly, corn-like, the former had three kinds, the latter many, blackish, gall, green, nuce brown, which willow winged, destitute of spines.


græphændæ
Several different kinds of polychaete worms are found in the black shale. One of the most common is the Vesicomya ventricosa, which has a long, tubular body with sucker-like structures at the anterior end. These worms are found in deep water and are known to filter feed. Their bodies are soft and flexible, allowing them to move through the mud with ease.

S. pneum...
Chloris, green flowering, yellow petaled, pink calyx, white, while the stipes are only faintly staminate.

Table of Chloris, p. 27

Took S. W. December, 1830, at Coal Valley, near many beans, all smaller than Genus C. A. distinct.

Took S. S. of a new Conclia. Saw hawing the Conclia, like a Cane, but not Conclia, or Compuch. (Chimerin.)

Very well, & could not catch it.

Young Redhead pretty at end of May, took 30 of, for the first time this year at Rock Island.

Found female alternately yellow, & pale orange, flying abundantly on a patch of wild hemlock.

Found beard of a banana [musa from memory] cover with little vascular points, similar to the "tall" on peach leaves, described by Harris. (Report Pomological Society, p. 4.)

Perhaps my "Swan" a similar origin.

No leaves in the plants, but noticed a leaf of anthocowi pseudo-chicken, crawling on the 1 or 2 leaves brought home. This banana lady, too rare, both on S. Travoy. (Very rare in South.) or S. Rodedock, & S. Shrewsbury, & S. Shrewsbury.

In 1843, Monarch, from willow galls, dropped along the way. Had never seen these before.

Firm beginning to middle of August took 20 or 30 Catocala on bush of trees in Chippewa

Moonee. Pinned b/w

pp. 115-116

(pinned top 1/16)

My 12. Took today at Chippewa 13 Catocala on trunk of tree, took 5 & couldn’t have taken more. Tried Chloroform today 1st time. They 13. In bottle of salicis hempen, found 4 or 5 Anthogaster Collected. Came out.

Found several hoary subepidermal galls on the same, under a red oak (soon picked up). Dr. 1.15.

—73 each, smooth surface, occasionally with a few subepidermal buds or teeth. Color purplish

black blended with numerous round or oval galls occurring in surface about .05 – .10 mm of a

plum yellow brown. The spots often independent so as to show only a net-work of crimson

shade, glossy, with fibers individually standing

from center. 4 or 6 incision taken, gradually

shedding into yellow. Central color will be

latter as it is much tory when straightened, which

dead colored until above slightly below.

Pinned b/w
Hi

My 12. Took today at Chippewa 13 Catocalsa a
trunk of tree yesterday took 5 & could han
tation more. Tread Chloral today 1st time.
My 13. A bottle of salicis tormens found 4 or 5
Anterior any决胜ate come out.

- Found several capricious galls on the ground
under a red oak (corn picked up). Diameter 1.5
- 7/8 in. smooth surface, occasionally with a
few subalternate licks or teeth. Color purple on
dark bluish, with numerous round or oval dots,
occupying 44% of the surface. About 0.5 - 0.10 in. of a
glass yellowish brown, the spur often disconnected
so as to show only a web-work of crimson
inside flecked, with fibers individually visible
from centre, 4 of diameter each, gradually
shading into yellow. Central core will be
about in it 2 in. long, where straightened, showing
deep brown with black leading into above 1 slightly below.

This my 13th. From bottle gall stopped some
the trunk. 15th year is the next big to
From beginning to middle of August took one
30 or 35 Catocalsa on Trunk, of 10 Rees on Chippe
waneck Cautions. Pacing path on hill opposite
the creek South of the said gate of Widow Benjamin
lace. Took 13 am afternoon & 15 the head.

Aug 17. 12 feet strong down 12 not less. Came
out of S. Biochordes gall. = The white leaves brown
soon?
From 5. aigua galls, recently gathered (5 or 6 days ago) came out about 12. condurumia larvae. Their larva is smaller than usual. Breast bone is not purple, but much larger. May be more elongate, more elongate, more elongate. They are not as purple as usual. Breast bone is in favor of being more elongate.

They are found on Salvia longfolia, projecting from a gall next door, a little wall 2+ of the leaves of it so "curled" as to become invisible at 1st sight. 5. galls, dealt them.

They are described as "European Salviae".

February 15th, 1874, Ceballos, at Ceballos, 1. gallo fasciata, quite numerous, on 5. stalks. Will notice much more from 5. stalks.

They are much more from 5. stalks. 5. galls. 5. longifolii, rejected by larvae, come only on long leaves. They are much larger than galls on short leaves. 5. galls, 5. longifolii, much larger than galls on short leaves. Head fasciata?

February 15th, 1874, Ceballos, 1. galls, 1. fasciata. 5. longifolii, rejected by larvae.

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February 15th, 1874, Ceballos, 1. fasciata. 5. longifolii, rejected by larvae.
I. Cabbage, larva. 140 back long, with more or less declivous, when long, vacuolar lines.
2. A smaller larva, 140 back long, with 12 legs, and 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 6 + 6 legs. Seen from middle of body to head. Numerous, very
nerve-like. [E. & P. Emerson, 5. 28. 1849.] See a coprophilus and
the base of the leafage.
3. The mycophila, peculiar, disfigured by head of larva, about 6. long.
4. A parasitic with longer hairs. 1/4 long. Their
black, yellow, a broad, fuscos, stripe on each side of dorso-lateral
yellow, two vinaceous lateral. Red breast
on each side of each segment, before which some small black spicules. Head black
with a narrow white stripe. 6. head white. 4. head white.
5. A parasitic with a white streak. 6. white. 4. large black.
6. A parasitic with a black streak. 6. black. 4. large black.
7. A parasitic with slight black dorsal stripe. 6. a narrow yellow stripe, then a similar black, dotted. 6. spotted with
3 or 4 series of long dorsal yellow dots. Then
a yellow line, then black, with yellow
white spicules. 6. white head, black with
white spot. Flies variable, when large,
6 small, 3 or 4 species. Very robust, when large,
less so when small.

5. A dull green 16-pored, quadrato. 2. nut-long.
head green, a dark 1 on each side of dorso-lateral
each segment. A similar one above spiral.


effort, generally, greenish-yellow, gall, 1/2 projecting from
each side of leaf. No midrib. On side of primary
vein. Upper side flat-tubed or with a minute
point or nipple, lower side branching out to a rapsied, wool-like, spirallceous. Sub
stance rather wood, 2. in a leaf. Often
several convoluted, the internal cells separated by a thin partition. Seven orange-brown
sub-rows, small, indistinct.

7. Networked blackish-white larva.

Larva of c.s. [mycophila, zonaria] galled long, yellowish
with domino-like white, gut-like markings - black-tipped.

Why are edges of large size, usually called 'concomitants' of small size, if no good
connection?
Deer, arranged, I another pair further away behind the two dorsal ones. Cut the
forked leaf from, and two transverse dots above, and two degrees below.
While softening, I draw near to protect the leaf, and by no means to touch
with a smaller one between the 2 heads. From each dot proceed a bow poleamus,
then spin a thread, angle with 4, well 3, and
backwards more than forwards. Then a little
leaves. Sometimes turn in the hands, hearing it talk.
I found small 2 pale yellow gall in them, as cell or twain. In
the forked leaf, a third, squarish, clean and long, but
habitually somewhat broad, in various sizes and
shape. With much smaller. Whisked, drawn above head. From
the inside, not alike. In another cell of some gall found 2 yellow
larvae, politely cordiform. Shape of mandible, black, mandible
mixed very distinctly.

Note, galls of a very similar structure but larger, a
more whitish or white, surface smooth. Other
shape of 3 lateral, 4 similar of the transverse. Also similar
but with more rounded. Considered a large more
yellow, gall on upper surface of Cephalea bosreti. Whole
larvae, covered with them. Some, about = head large.
Similar small, pale-headed, tapering. Gall, mostly in
surface of leaves, of Calice longa. In some of these 3 leaf
cells, I and larvae. Small, some in large, 2 hollow
larvae, at top like 1 hexagonal. But do not follow here:
these are too small, that therefore their Cephalea is
about the same. C. s. cephalea & C. s. g. cephaloea = 106.

C. s. g.

larvae very unequal.
Salix cumanii. On S. longifolia. Four 6 inches three at last (and on some small ones) opposite Bush Creek.
A mere shedding of a large from 10 to 20 inch in diameter.
Inside a 24 footed, 3.4 inch, 2.9 inch, 1.3 inch, 1.3 inch.

In one cell of a double one form a minute large head.
A with a 2 inch head in diameter, about 1 inch long, with each eye, as usual.

A willow or large bough 24 inch long.
A willow, 24 inch long, 24 inch long, 24 inch long.

A strip of a long, round, or diameter, about a inch long, with each eye, as usual.

A ridge, crown outside 24 inch long, by 1 inch wide, not otherwise on evergreen to mucronate. Each hole produced a little upwards, from the inside. In each was a (Cercidiphyllum) egg.

A cylindrical, sharply, roundish at each end, yellowish, with a line 13 inch long, 1.5 times as long as wide. The outer half and the lay, usually, was whitish, opaque, 74 inches of the length of the egg. Not straight but curved in a peculiar way of about 25 degrees. Decayed 4.5 placed to the twig or a grass seed.

Another S. cumanii were bored 1.5 on one, 9

The other was empty.

Aug. 29. From S. longifolia another and, cuneata came out.
Aug. 31. Saw stock in Ivy the plants of Antaphola on the 1st & 2nd, 839, instead of 2nd & 3rd, as in first plants. They are on 2nd & 3rd I have a dozen. I found one plant with the flowers all white. It is a day later now. The plants are in the path and I have left them in the shade. May be I will plant it near the Ivy. It is a very good plant, and I hope it will do well. A small white Antaphola, with yellow flower and green berries, is planted near the Ivy. The flowers are white and the berries are green.

Also, I have some Antaphola, with white flowers and green berries, which I have planted near the Ivy. The flowers are white and the berries are green. I have also some Antaphola, with yellow flowers and green berries, which I have planted near the Ivy. The flowers are yellow and the berries are green. I have also some Antaphola, with pink flowers and green berries, which I have planted near the Ivy. The flowers are pink and the berries are green.

I have also some Antaphola, with red flowers and green berries, which I have planted near the Ivy. The flowers are red and the berries are green. I have also some Antaphola, with purple flowers and green berries, which I have planted near the Ivy. The flowers are purple and the berries are green. I have also some Antaphola, with blue flowers and green berries, which I have planted near the Ivy. The flowers are blue and the berries are green.

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Shifted Case No. 3 (t. 128.5) lower scarcely grown, but had all 3 become a dirty white, like Anthophora, heads still rugose & peduncle (what remained of them) orange. The two were opposite, the two small ones very dull. The two Dryoc. bicolor all right, the pet one scarcely grown, but I had carelessly put in this case, the D. stigma both left hand hairs shifted him to sep. 3.

Shifted Case No. 4 (vespare, from this case, tags, other larvae, not on dote, had been daily eaten.) Right to have contained 5 or 6 Anthophora larvae.

Found only
1. dirty white, half grown, seeds with one black pencil only in front. Four behind. Head black.
2. dirty white, half grown. Had just made sharp by the perfect pencils, normal. Brownish along the bands.
3. dirty white, dead, half grown.
4. added 7 days, Anthophora larva from No. 1 = p. 127.5. Today it was yellowish, yellowish, normal, except that 5 of black pencils, & had one, were only marked with shading, instead of black. The other two black as usual. 5. 3 others now.

Made the两手 in case, next morning discovered that I had shifted on a piece of oak leaf.

In such space, had remained on it. Later it's pretty well up, thrown away from him. The other two leaves had drifted off the case.

Sep. 5. Put 3 small unp. Anthophora came off oak in case No. 4 (vespare). Dirty white, curved along back, a little brownish, heads all black. Pencils black. Two in first-rate order & one left some pencils very hair. All live.
placed in Case No. 5 (of leaves) 3 antipholia larvae off coty. 4½ grown, all very lively. Too colorably perfect, 1 considerably rubbed. No. 2 first white, or nearly so, with black pencils of 2 dissected heads, the last distinctly whitish or gray, black pencil, & black head. Found in c.g. separation, shelf 4 drawer left hand, leg normal. Other specimen, head in four segments, segments with four anterior transverse stripes, had not hair, a hair? No two posterior pairs (ditch).

Feb 6. In Case No. 5 (of leaves) the last antipholia was off the leaves. Often two not visible.

In Case No. 4 (leaves) 3 good blackhead Antipholia were visible (last night 2?) one off the leaves & two on. No drawings when the 2 on the leaves were cutting antipholia.

In Case No. 3 (of leaves) 1 antipholia was dead & shrivelled up. Other 2 not visible.

In Case No. 2 (yellow) a larva (what like Ancyroa oblonga?) had spun a cocoon on the roof of the case, cutting away a large piece of the millinot to make it. Mended with paper.

Placed in Case No. 1 (of leaves) 4 antipholia larvae, off coty. 1 very small (4½ grown); 2½ grown & 13/4 grown all in good order. All black heads, including the small one.

Placed in No. 5 (of leaves) 3 more antipholia larvae 1 real, 4½ grown & 1½ grown, both in good order. 4½ grown lively but nearly naked. All black heads.

W. B. Noted many young Antipholia, 1½ grown & under, with white heads.

Feb 9. In S. Pomium jar noticed 3 regular larvae, .35-40 much toy, pale orangey with legs active, crawling about. Slightly darkened.

A spun up in Case No. 1 (of leaves) a large 2 inch toy larva. Richen, while with spreading long gape, white head, white with a minute black spot above. Good reason. Also a 23/4 in. Hair 9, 050.25 as long as body. Another up, .59 inch.

May 23. seen empty, probably described.

From Antipholia 10 heads today. One further described.

One larva (the first obtained) of Dryocampa bicolor? dead, placed in alcohol in desert trial. In the jar larva the while granules on each segment are much more white. There is always one transverse row of them off each segment. In bicolor they are irregularly arranged, with no real line of any fashion now.

Of the four Aphyllus bella W. No company with numerous larvae on both. ""
21st. 1st. 39. pence 21st. 10th.

9th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th.

White pencil behind the black one.

When left in to my head in after I only silver a bit, they kept, and

gave from near Slaughter house, 21 + 21 = 42.

Red two, so far as visible, bored.

Found under black only 85 g. juveniles galls.

More bored. Specimens found on tree grew one

on each side from cup of escrow.

Another grew one in the same way, but

was so yet small 20 g. shining but little

of the red. The markings externally internally all yellow except green. A third placed escrow
grew almost from the stem of the escrow.

On cutting into it it contained a large large

substance of the gall which dried very hard,

but shiny looking to the eye. When green or-

tively with G. Scobia. Below on Black sob.

Mrs. Breadon from No3. brought me a Doryphoros (139)

10- lineta caught on her door step.

The Doryphors 1st trap, 2nd Egg. Fig. 6.


Aug. 14. I found Sycamore, but though placed

on a Sycamore lea in a piece of red leaf about 1/2 inch square has eaten good part of

the latter. Length 1.10 inch, head the couch, to

middle D. with a slight dorsal ridge of

hair (measurements include hair) Body cover

ish daily white close set hair slightly backward

on neck 3 or 12. In front of D. flexing forward.

Head retractible segments plain thru the hair.

Hair below line of segments which are thickened

dirt gray. Abd. about 1/4 as well as corporal

Hen. 5 legs. Yellowish dull flesh colored. About

about 20-25 mph toy. Head flesh-colored barred will

darker. When disturbed, rolls into a ball

like an octopus. Hair roll in richness after

ready recumbent from shallow haste, falls like

like hair of a mammal then that of the

another's works on flowers stand. That is what I

about idle on leave. Question to the need. July 15.

Varieg 1 x 3 cm. 2 cm. 2 cm.
36

- Parthenope and Spote

Oct. 3rd. Oak - Placed Moorea in a cage between black, black, blue, near Geek, then kept deglutinuous. Found on black, black Rocks. [Sep. 27 found him feeding on oak]

20th. Captured 2 (2) Strophoides, one autumn male. Was founded in the leaf of a broken-off stem. Apple-red, puffed up, but dead. I say where egg was laid. Egg 3 lines as long as, wide, ground 4th of 16th or 17th day.

Oct. 2. Found in a willow - 3 fall green, 3 fall brown.

Abundant in a willow - 3 fall yellow (Yes)

Found in a willow - 3 fall green, 3 fall yellow, 3 fall brown. 1st found in willow - 3 fall green, 3 fall yellow. 1st found in a willow - 3 fall green, 3 fall yellow.

2nd Transverse anterior

3rd Transverse posterior (toothed)

4th Subterminal (more)

5th Terminal (less often)

Spaces 1st basic space - median area)

2nd subterminal between 1st & 3rd

3rd median space - 2nd x 3rd

Exterior above median vein called.

Clinical space - below 2d no veins.

Cut veined round.

6th Subterminal space below

5th Terminal - 2 d x 3rd

Fimbriae inferior

[Handwritten notes and observations]
pp. 12 made out in four days. Can still pasture
no cattle on it. No other black
no cattle, except 1. May 24 fall of
ow open pasture

Nov. 26, 1864, out from rubalippum
black, a 13,440 race. Demophany from
proceeded, but came to nothing in

Nov. 15, 1865, found a 1.5 &. c. 5.,
numerous. 1.35
M. paleo, 2.4 x. 10., 3.5.
V, H. (on yellow tissue)
attached to them 100. Coconuts? yellowish-proof
of Proctotrupes. Placed them by cease 2 years, 1
lawn powdered by proctotrupes.

Dec. 14, 1865, placed on logs. 1st. O.x. leading
plow. Bottom, full on of hole near roots of
the roots. First column. The crops will remain
(Yellow) falls on charts.

Dec. 15, 1865, cut into a. A. 13,440. gall. Found a larva (or)
shell above, &. screening. Put that to Red when the
Lincoln 20 of April.

Marriage of Nature to fill the Reservation bed
which they have predetermined in their own mind
the shall happen, whether or never.

Nov. 6 &. 13,440, taken care of insects. 1st, the normal mode.

Nov. 6 &. 13,440, came out in last 7 days
all lively. Placed them all on the fence of a black

Nov. 1, 1865, day, angle of 1.4. 0.055
(7 days) 7 days.
2^W^/
J, 7
^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
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i^^^Jh^uauJL

Jan 24, 1865
Dr. Velkes Colorado

1. Paraarneurus Smaragdus Daller
   = novum = clarus = clarus
   2nd Former var. casta
2. C. carthusianum
3. C. aeneum
4. Mast. oate
5. C. lunata
6. Clavicornis Wiedeneyrii
7. Van Melberti
8. Argynnus columbiana
9. " " aglaia ? atlantia?
10. " " myopus " pauper
11. Melitha editha
12. " " falla
13. " " mylitta
14. " " phaon
15. " " Polyomma tuscanus
16. " " n. sp.
17. " " Chironomus n. sp.
18. " " Camyogynpha ochracea
19. " " Panaphila n. sp.
20. " " Synacriverus n. sp.
21. " " Omala versiculata
22. " " Caresia euforbiae
23. " " Saturnia eugsteriana
24. " " unidentifiable between

Sinor Mus. Comp Tool.
*217 - 2. 34 long dotted wings Chadeola - prob. lept sp.
*218 - 4. scarlet - wing
*219 - Agalaq, q. Say, Ida Scudder, unpronounced
*220 - lep. prob. trident (like: Colp. martima)
*221 - C. Insectata Duy
*222 - " " green - fascicula, but slender chalaza Vivid
*223 - C. p. formosus, Ia.
*224 - 1. Black short wings Chalcicthria nubila
*225 - Chalcicthria chalcicthria. " " n. sp. nubila
*226 - Cal. flaviventria &
*227 - femora - femora (99 wings too long)
*229 - Ida Romanzko = the Florida Romanzko
*230 - " " Sphinx, 8. 5. Sphynx & abdominal spines of Miltonia
*231 - " " Pupa, 8. 5. Sphynx & abdominal spines of Miltonia
*232 - F.S. H. III p. 500

"Branchy - forms several very distinct groups
which I should concede at present but that
Laciniome states that these merge un-
certainly together, " Dec. Entomol. p. 257
but also Dec. n. sp. Col. p. 8
"Lana of on Creel, rather nice, lots in the
interior of the clasts of Rubia" (33. Melanoma
vat p. 243)
* unknown to Scudder
"Modern German entomologists have established that the vireonaria Aphisae have no ovaries, and reproduce by budding. They are as no studio according to Weis's Linneus, 05. 1805."

"It was the same state of things that first suggested in 1842 that the reproduction of the aphids was a form of alternate generation. Leach, in his ‘Entomological drain’ (published in 1848) have by direction come to the conclusion, that the vireonaria aphides are distinct from the species of the race of females, which belong to the class of phenomena called alternate generation. Leach the vireonaria aphides, therefore, are no home 81. of "Armenia" (Nee), that Leach in and Debow's Entomological State that the ‘form’ of alternate generation has nothing in common with the phenomena of feel that the vireonaria aphides have no true ovaries, as in migration from vegetable, which otherwise can not be safely what the other morning (cicatrice) are placed in them by Keim. Sticker (1828; keim = bad or embryo, 1828)."
Whips - macroDA. - Trans. R. ent. Soc. 1865

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77^
Apr. 17. Cec S. batataes (2?) used from S. decora cut have a white bit of root (like C. mexicana) & dish of each seed. V. morley old and worn out, forming frequent plants. C. S. batatae apparently has white bits too.

Apr. 19. 10 C. S. batataes from S. decora had all the eyes little or none. Out (very) killed immediately after coming out. The others having lived 7 or 8 hours had 2 white (or white w. a grayish with white body). 2 found stunted (10) in coope. One of them with a head into one. Andrena in white dress, I thought I noticed, subsequently one which she进入到 stem from S. harrisi.

Apr. 20. Today I hunte & 7 or 8 more c. S. batatae came out from S. decora each day. All 2.

Apr. 21. Found a stunted Andrena in white dress.

Apr. 23. 3 d'jz. batatas from S. decora with (2.0.?) eye very large parameters (also) flowers, but not well forming, I think is. Found instead May 24. 25. May 26.


Apr. 17. C. S. batataes (2?) used from S. decora cut have a white bit of root (like C. mexicana) & dish of each seed. V. morley old and worn out, forming frequent plants. C. S. batatae apparently has white bits too.

C. S. batataes (2?) used from S. decora cut have a white bit of root (like C. mexicana) & dish of each seed. V. morley old and worn out, forming frequent plants. C. S. batatae apparently has white bits too.
The fall in salt-marsh is an additional criterion of distinction of species. Species larger, taller. Vimmer, or shape only according to some writers.

May 6. C.S. comparison clearly distinguishable from C.S. larger, kept from overnight so theזר on the hand base, at least 2-3 longitudinal stripes. They are May (punct. front and back on conch) and some of their entirely base. A leaner with blackish body. May 7. Head the 7 conch, with brown, then yellow, probably alive.


May 16. same of May 16.ish. Nothion. Collected 1, 2 inch long, 25 inch diameter. Whiteish. Head dull due with minute, bristle. A pair apparently arranged in order of文体 elephants. Horse. About, about 0.5 inch long. No conch, 2 little black 6-16 long. On 23, 10 IV, 11 a pair of little white, apparently arranged and encased in a little bunch of 8-12, light-colored. About 1 inch smaller. In 4, 6, 8, 9 and smaller.

Then on 3 10 VII, 07 IV, 14 black mostly small, quadrifol. 7-10.

Black, blackish, without any difference, more due to character except 2-3 if the skin red of 7-9. Racer a continuation of body, with four to five oval, flat, very dark, with large, very dark, kept from overnight. 17 May 5 species. Sept 30. Blackish, blackish.

May 26 found in the bottle. 17-18 small, which must have come out since 11. Pitrewood.
Carya
Nikula
May 30. Came out 1 M. s. Chalcischis in S. dexter.

To (curtail) right end (3 hood) ypsilis 23 J. perforated left (1 hood) 26 perforated.

All 24 with a white annular of less real eye on it. Scutellum with a forked branch of 24 hairs. White hairs of Dors. Mar. Nearly in two vertices (1 end or caud) with union of anterior branch of 3 hairs. Very distinct. Red individual.

The fall in ypsilis would in an additional criterion of distinction of species. Bottle large, flake, and small. Flakes, or leaves only, according to some writers.

May 1. C. S. commencing, distinguishable from C. lachesis, head from eyes, 9 to 9. He's real body; ant. branch 3.5 longitudinal strigillas 2.2 spec. or May (2nd part) just come out. Dry shrunken of the existing base. A linear white annular.


May 10. Ad. of Chalcischis. Head shorter. Cylindrical 1.1 inch long, 25 inches narrower. White. Head dull and, with minute gray, & a pair posteriorly ranged on border of mostly cylindrical horn, about 0.03 inches.

May 12. Little black 4.16 long. 2.13, 10.11 a pair of black. Ventrally developed and crossed by a little branch of 8-12 black nuchals, or 1-5 dots. Venter dark, bluish - like. 14-5, 42, 9 dots, smaller.

Horn on 3.10.41. Olive. 4 Black nearly 3.12, quondam 1.48

Horn 3.48. Black nearly 3.18, quondam 1.48

Pomace spotted. Vented with olive of different shade from line of character, except for 2-3. Not the upper part of the ventral thread.

Tail in continuing with tube of column, above the character, behind which with the 10-12 lines in the field extending to calyptus at top.

Deep blackish.

Spec. blackish.
May 29. F. tertia. n. sp. 7. Ams in Sphinctericum appendages.
May 31. F. tertia. n. sp. 7. Ams in Cephalanthera appendages.
May 31. Found very numerous pea galls like Tuberaria, on leaves of wild plum; also terminal bicupress galls, like Sphinctericum. Eighth slaughterhouse.
The oak on slate had 20 or 30 pea galls. That in Care's field was full of them — 50 or 60 all told. Galls now done, some 7 to 8 in. in diameter.
No sign yet of any new black bean.

The black oak on Slate, North of Jones' House, had 4 galls only; those south of all the way along had a few galls (grapevine) each. We are most to the south, had a new lead of galls, white, woolly, fleshy, minute, & polyhalamine. 1 - 1½ inch in diameter, growing round the base of the cutting. — Projections.

May 26. Two (dead) C. (16, 18) found in S. gamma real are probably sunflowers. 1st. sunflower. Thereupon? 2nd. red roads of 3 roads. = globular and y. .
May 25. Found microsperma in corn. = my form with orange flower, a species. [interlines say? unknown variety.]
May 30. Ams in Cephalanthera common appendages.

May 27. Captive insect in grape, in center with a. very stiffly entirely black, thorax entirely black, head. Varan & entirely black. Preserved.

Many of these new galls found 5 to 8 in. As the bores lead to empty burs, cellsekenrinnome into.

[Graph projecting at all from surface. = 9, commation. 150]
Scarcely to item, like semester galls
of size 25 sphagnifica galls opened today.
only 2 contained only 1 cylinder. These
had been cut into by vinegar, vinegar
from vinegar. I wore New manuscript
routed. Have 2 came off out on half end
of round "sphagniforme came".
Two chaled. Some found in May galls
were "Calliome" or "decimation" What
be Calliome? Barry lane found in stroke-
I, a gall, which produce 20 decimation.

Calliome 0s. (like my C. F. Brown's
has whole att. Subsequent 1/P. 97 I. 69)

June 5. in tree a great cases fell found
about 40 head-stemate, intermixed Primrose
weekly on same bush with sphagnica.
only 607 sphagnica in all, besides 2 or 3
destroyed by vo. larvae. Read next from
under side of leaf like sphagnica fr. Bima
were not detached in the touch. As I
can certain that I found very numerousered
under the Red Oak at site of Maculata Corners.
This species also (like g. primaria) must be
common to Red & Black oak (2). Often scaffold
thought of (M.S.) an undeveloped sphagnica.
Is it not hueg, Centreda? No. Filaments of
Hob gall with "silky slope" x. g. primaria. This
head-stemate has filaments very short & cottony.
June 6. One g. primaria (spotted) still in tree.
On Black Oak close to J. Evans last gumble (app.
like) strong 36 sphagnica galls. These galls on
flats all still in loose soil of Red 20 or few.

head-stemate gall on Red 2 in different
age from that on Black oak. When most
green it released (like Primus & malacata)
North Town does & that on Black oak
recently opaque & Conway. No doubt.

The hair-like fibers of the leaves are cream
June 7 & 8. From galles & head-stemate (op. 0.5)
came into these days 855 1/2 without a single g. (The
air a home printed & cured under abloom (C.)
based at least a dozen more 5 to left in bottle.
June 9. With 855 1/2 only 4 g.6.

They were all G. primariae to which
I 52 were 8. 1.4.

(1) [J. H. Garvee] galls off L. Stenson (a gall of)
Of them 3 badly eaten by J. o. larvae (from) on
Northern green, white tiped larva) of one mill
(Chromis). He other one good. From one other
taller too, winter galls has recently if made.
Sternum from Cane's galls sphagnica came out in
a house
June 10. Today, started on route q. The o. caudata, the occupant (not neck) with its appendages, the superior over the occupant, the inferior over before it.ome 11. On a branch, black oak. 50th of 30. 20.5 large black oat leaves, almost as broad as long. Very rare. Found. July 26. Small galls, described as "galls" by Buff. Second fork goes to Bluff Valley field, left of road, opposite stream marked with black. Also, blackened with black. Black of Hazel in East side meadow.

June 12. Three blight leaves on oak. Depth 1.75. The two normal black leaves, in 11 on second of 12. Special study of black leaf, black edge on 4, 7, 11, with a grayish-white base, intermixed. The black leaf, no. 11, 1-3, 8-12 yellowish with many white, intermixed. The lateral leaf, all brown, in each row of black leaf, all the same, brown. The hair of all leafy, white. All the hairs, thorough. (including, hooked & docked tufts) degenerate like a bird's fluff, under the leaf. Skin overall, black, freckled with white. Laterally, white.


June 23. Found a long larva, evidently from the large head of pointed tail, chlorocercus, in the central cell of g. globules. Not hairy.

June 26. Encountered closely 20 black-barked pines yesterday, dug into 3 or 4. No callus. Noticeable on one a round, red, chrysalis, larvae. Two or three had been already (p. 151 x) bored by leaf. Large black tree had gone. Indeed, could see it. Stone. Old black knot 2 weeks ago, out of 6 galls gather, had found a leaf, hair in one. Which I presumed. Three little galls, more from a old black. Rented down to the bottom in one, no. fields (not by gus), with reddish, thin, from inside of two.

The upper surface of the leaf end of June (26th) with many many runs coming from heads not (12 hard) empty, but parsnaps.

The leaves have 4-5 times as long as wide & about 0.2 long, whither clothed with feathery appressed when closed, 10 long, upright & blackish velvety. Bristles small, mostly indistinct, covered with fine hairs. Four or 5 still had almost grown open at tip, with short velvety white hairs. Very abundant on wild plum. Similar gall on choke cherry.

June 27. Dug up larval (1 taken on June 24th). From that of Hicks' (2 couple) only in there being a central downy pencile of chlorite hair 4-8 instead of anusual more branched, it is here seen, or 4-9 a single lateral black chlorite hair surrounded by the lateral white hairs. Sick also of July 6th. Came out as Parnassia March 22nd.

July 1. Moved 3 g. larvas 5-1 with 7-8. Choke 2 larvas 51 empty 51 one healthy Cympadale larva.

July 2. All above Cympadale will eat also. Some 50 each larv. (each gutted) former 14 years, so long as large workers and about the width of other one or more. Often 2, 3 body parts 2-3 bodies, a few days vary from brown to white. No very new stuff seen now.
July 2. Begun lawn on these spot there.

July 4. Pouched 3 Plautia stali females gathered April 8th on ground (3rd instar) x
or 2 year old. Two contained perfectly shrivelled larva for a plump (3rd instar) one.

A small dark moth. Cydia. or Chalcid?

July 5. Opined have (head) of black and white. Neither legs nor proboscis. Yet with tendency
on a modest scale. [Danaulampros xenarchus?]

July 12. Examined black-knot. It seemed to recognize
a minute orange-colored larva in one of the Ceeds.
the cells like those of C. s. latanae. Two kinds of leaves
leave, one with a green shield on x segment, the other
undulate. Final galls (4th inst.) intermixed with old galls.

July 17. In one of the last. Gathered Plautia stali, found
a shrivelled larva with whitish legs. Head yellowish.

The epidermis at a white like the rest of the body.
While cut off into another B. K. 3. a dash.
July 20. Larva of *Tantana setata* lives on apple trees. (Henry Skinner, M.S.)

July 21. Found in a 4th knot much eaten by leaf-eaters. The leaf-cutter linden is larva of a leaf-cutter, pupa much like a brown larva. Whether it is leaf-cutter or not I am in doubt. [Note: A small leaf found in my blotting paper on which I had kept the 4th leaf, a very curious sample, not a fell-maker. Cannot be referred to *Calosoma* or *Coelotrupes.*]

New Scene? Presumed it. [Note: 1845-1846]

Oct. 22. Examined a fresh lot of the 3rd gathered yesterday. The gall about 3 in. in 2 & 3 sides contained a larva, no larva, very little green, very 3. Stocked another leaf on lime. Larva 2 to 3 in. long. Found a 2nd piece of 8th leaves, with leaf 2 to 3 in. long, 1-2 in. long at wide. Head polished, black. Body pale yellowish brown, with a few short bristly hairs, a polished brown 3-shell on 1st. Laid 15-16 eggs, a thread 3. Oblong, not ovate. The second black knots yet brood. The minute holes need to be coiled. All cut into small quills, green-yellow. I may be distinguished externally from old ones by brown & more sparse hairs. The ophraeid would just begin to appear on some of them.

In June the jar with soil contained mottled galls, 4th from *Fynctica braunii.* The leaf (corked?) larva probably belongs here. Hence the Black knot *Fynctica* cannot be a 2nd leaf of the *Fynctica* which we as to leave. The fruit nearly the ground early in July. [Note: p. 20]

The *Nettles* con. nemata of larger size (Fitch p. 24) are probably a *Nettles* species. Say: *Nettles* (Fitch Hartman) that it destroys the *Eucalyptus* in this Country. No intermediate case between {length of verbal size}

Sable 25 in. long, 4-5 times long as wide. Just as opened contained a larva, some 30 in. long, 5 in. long as wide, head pointed, black, 8-10 joints. Found with it like a yellow larva. The leaf in 3rd knot. Which with an obliterated dorsal fuscous 14-15 joints, rather of body, yellow. A larva of [red?]. I cannot find the pod-like to *Ceratoptera* fuscous Villa. Of 20 galls opened, two contained a larva eye of brown, one a larva only 0.25 in. 17' neither shell, a few opened or grammed into an egg, 10 or two grammed portion [latterly].

Months 4-7

The 3 branches have probably all been confused under the name of T. nobilis. The former has wings yellowed the latter the color of bright wings. The 3 branches are of different species, affinity in T. nobilis only. Different species varies so much in the markings of wings, that probably 3 = nobilis D = Horn D = Hickory D. So far to confine the self-satisfied writer of certain unusual lepidoptera who describe species from solitary specimens I have the most obscure. Controversy for level of species characters; but science in species in which cells shall be rigid, though it is only in the field. With notes that no species can arrive at a correct knowledge of specific description. The close naturalist is at the mercy of any collector who is mischievous or careless or deformed. Enough to send him the two ends of the leaves in variable species, relying or supposing the color intermediate grades. The F. Harris made 8 species out of 6 (fetica, etc.) (F. Jones has made 3 species out of Thyidianus variegatus). The close naturalist again can know nothing of larvae forms or the plant the feed on. Yes, by an accurate study in the field, much the larvae may differ. One slightly on colorationally or otherwise, but he pronounces the two to be identical. Of the 3 states in which an insect is, he knows only the third. He judges color, and its nature, or if he were to cut off the wings V. K. I. Henry a man & judge 4 decide certain questions of specific determination from a consideration of flowers, etc. 27. 18. Hours of larva of P. obsecra P. hentia and others. How do I know? Of course it is particular. So: Har.

JULY 30. Gathered some more Black-kast, juniper berries, but still rather too fleshy, like a very juicy apple, surface covered with short cylindrical, densely-set, blunt prickles, which in places, had apparently fallen off, letting the Cyphium more fully contending its caped, round form. Cut into 2 or 3 parts. Found one which contained a larva, 0.7 mm long, partly damaged, about 3 mm as long as wide. Cercus? Now in Cell with pulp. Also, one minute larva, about 0.2 mm long, complete (Shorn as long as wide) & travelled rapidly. Dip-teers? Considerable appearance of insectal cells, but still solid. External surface now deep black, not brown-black as before.

JULY 31. Found numerous Cyphium magnumata feeding on Helichrysum perforatum. Leaves much eaten.

On same date #: a bundle of five large galls, each about 0.6 cm long, 0.3 in diameter, the base 0.3 smooth, the body 0.3 tuberculate, growing on stem. Inside flesh, juice, united with a low central cell 0.25 long 0.36 in diameter. Larva deep orange, the back of thoracic palpi segment weighing more than head alone; head alone 0.21 cmy.


I. A non-sexual reproduction, multiplication of the larval stage (Pause) with sexual generation of the developed animal. Germ metamorphosed into the male or granule substance of the large-nosed, female ani.

III. Separate sexual organs. — Aphides.

III. Multiplication only in the perfect sexual animal; e.g. in both the female and male, without sexual influence. — Aphides. E, in the case only, without sexual influence. — Bees, etc. 

IV. In one case only, under the influence of fructification. 

V. If the genus is a generation of two in general sexual organs, though without multiplication; alternate genera is a self-transformation, also unfruitful of tissue into new or buds, without any special organ for transformation. Not, however, to another "musicea," etc.

It is perhaps not premature to state here that the writer has found a number of large, oval galls on some minute larvae observed lately. To judge from the difference in size of the larvae, there were not a few of the same species.

the bark still as green as before most of the leaves. Though a few are dried & turned purple of a rather brownish, rather on the naked, these seeming to trail the Sphagia modesta plants, tightly clustered on both sides distance from it.

May 8th. Schaeumomide (Rock Pelican, Echthinus) & the similar species without natural annals, & need not both have nearly the peculiar smell of Peltomass.

May 10th. Tofuna, pteritis, say on the back of a larva. I track this of Pelages antorus, which I had sucked half dry, as soon believes that these are general of point cuticles as that green have a real existence in nature.

Mr. Gow informs me that at his home in Weston some eight years ago, Porchilos Arabic (he knew the delphin) was very abundant & destroyed many a moth, but now the birds are scarce & flowers, many of them long trees much older than eight years. Hence, the moths much migrate.

May 15th. Need Disopus, Disopus from spyal, found a few days ago on a grass stalk.
Day 17. Opened 12 or 13. Older leaf galls found 3 or 4, all with Portion tissue like decaying. Presence of 10 or 11, with natural feeding Chalcid. larvae. No healthy larvae or pupae. Larvae deep milky yellow. Thelacna globular larva but elliptical. The galls containing the above were often as wide as the empty one. Hence hole must be bored by tarsal. In natural growth the Portion, whether fed upon yesterday, was bored by 7 holes. The Co. natural indulgence chalcid probably from one hole. [PP came out 12th V. P. = 0] [PP]

...bullae... in ways of so many. Diaphragm and proof of prolific origin. Always (of any) V. largest in... 

A. new treatment. Might be arranged on a yellow... different many mother rearing... some or few rearing... at further V. Y.

Day 21. Three large of a Cinctrella taken oit of the onst of a leaf. 1.40 each toy V. 715 each min... risque color. Covered by gray older call black tailed... in short time. Two yellow hemeralopis in 74 harm... under ground one, 3 other Hottentott. Co... progress of sort as a slow color fall by... contraction of segments. Scared possibly two... 

Nov. 22. Gall cciluslerite... a Scarey-sheep, dark, pointed green gall on the under side of the leaves... 

Remedy to connect with Portia globella, attacked by only the central portion of the leaves...
Aug. 17. Opened 12 of 12. Hills, leaf galls, found 30 each. 7 with posture, larvae. The leaf shape, position, also, & with external feeding, Chalcids. large, no healthy larvae or puffs. Larvae here articulate, pump, like Asian globular larvae, but vines or laterally. The galls continue the above worm, often 3 with the empty ring. Hence hole made be caused by bugs, not natural growth. The Asian globular found yesterday was bore by 7 hole, the Cac. nipta elongated cell projecting from one hole. [Unsure]

[Unsure]

[Unsure]

Aug 21. Three Tangle of a Celerina taking all of the neck of a rabbit about 1.40 inch long & 0.75 inch in diameter, papillate color, covered by gray silk set black tailed in short flaps. Two twisted them all in 34 hour under wood case, the other flat C. C. G. progressive as fast as a slow calepillar, by contract of segments, runneth himself two hours afterward.

[Unsure]

[Unsure]

[Unsure]

[Unsure]
May 22. Found how S. Cynacis was in Chequerswood. Gathered one for examination. Left the other. Noted Strygelia semilunata lacking the honey of a flower.

Noted the Chelidonium of yellow apparently chewing up a muscidae, about 11 cm.

May 23. 2 potagd gall. Noticed two or 3 holes out of many in the field. Cut into box one of a black flypa, apparently Cynacis. Other (unclear) contained only larvae.

Gathered very many of Cynacis galls. One was bored. Others apparently so. 458 galls.

3.1 top of leaf. 27 below in double gall contained 2 larva. 1 single gall contained 2 bunched larvae (saranorhine, black, spiky mandibles). 1 such in shallow. Another much bred. A very minute (unclear) larva. Another with pss. outside had such a larva outside.

Of 28 galls opened, the was 6-8 celled, 14 celled, 5 3-celled, 8 2-celled, 9 1-celled. Of the whole number of cells about 11 each. What were apparently sympodial larva. Three of them with a black thick fly pa bod (css. of other?) attacked to them by a flypa. 8-10 or so as roughish. 11 contained what was apparently Cynacis. One larva judging from black-tipped Trump mandible. 5 contained chaled pata one a chaled. Ecp. of the black-potted. 2 of the others more or less, 1 a plump. 2 were very long.
On the same tree with above (read to B.W. case) around 13.2 gall (inclined distinguishable from S. Pomona) comes in having the same sort and budding supply as the above. One of the 4 galls as well of precursor, were bored probably by anthracnose caterpillar. Captured.


L. 1.1/4 (leaf off black oak). Coated, length .40-.88, diameter .30-.60, generally powdered at tip O like an orange leaf. It attacked at base by a small minute brown insect present in branches, from the small base of most large leaf. 9.5 orange bark, 90 Color Plum. Count 54 orange feelers. Dorsal v. base except at base. It is 95 with simplified purple papilla date. Monarch.

Today most of them with 2 or 3 minute pinched holes. One is near powder at tip. It almost entirely dull purple, date clad plane.


May 27. The swelling along principal stem of plant had become common in spring. It may be the summer contain new with local Saranac. Whitefish, 04. large. 24 air head buds. 4. branch stone (c. pine) (blackish).

April 28. 86. 6.2 warm: 121.3; 4. above 44 beneath on leaf.
nor were half yellow or deep with rude cheeks. Still more so 3 or 4 scarlet but on edge of leaf. (often same leaf with quercus) 

* D. florense = D. ericoides 

(November 1st 1842)

... the 20 small 9 x 3 inch or 3-3/4 inch long by 2 by wide, broad-tined cornucas, but not bent, but 2 of the foliage the leaf of black leaf-corns, found 11 similar to me on one of the galls. No leaves Injurious or I found.

The galls are being the largest. I am not sure if the gall on the leaf or not. The leaf has only one gall, and one gall only occurs 2 x 3 in a gall: exsanguineo, and day out 15-20 of the small 9 x 3 inch leaves, when open, more than 40 of the same or less yellowed. - 2 colored leaves of the two white ones in the galls, of large like 9 - like 6 - 5. - Inquire.

*[G. Natales: orbit-long] on white oak, or same, large, flat-tined gall on the lower side of leaf, 2-15 together, the lower surface attacked by a central new bud peduncle to leaf, the outer surface a little hollowed, with a central nipple in feel, with various from 6 to the current scale. The galls of a total. Color generally dull (3 leaves).

In one leaf which was a decaying choice, Cercis, pale green, externally harsh given bright with people. Could find no larva.

As 30 years ago, Branching and branching, well.

* D. ericoides, C. Marylandica St. (determined by F. Perry). Resembles into the fulcrum, petals globular, and bulbous, may be helicanthi globular. Helicanthi globular; D. ericoides, F. Perry. 

The skin of leaves of D. ericoides is excrectile, the hand's only divided. Excrectile

Ray 30 Cedar Fungus (old) embossed, except in which I found with plenty of galls a spore (having) much like that of Helicanthi. 

Very rough, but shrubbery. No lateral eye; leaf spot - head not 0, Cellar, not 0.

In compounding ant, there are two small oval, horizontal, if (heavy or pubescent) at tip of leaf, in 2 attics (helicanthi) globular.

The 3 or 3.5 Spiny, clearer in case No. 6.

2. had gone under apparently. The other

Reddish 2. (see p 176)

The 3 (shells) round adhesion to leaves of white oak beyond Dunlap's field contained some hundreds of minute oval white eggs.
14 th as long as broad. December 4 th: gr. of mel.
May 21 st, First fruitbearing Mimosa from
Black Steel. Most another early in season.

June 4 th. Found 3 or 4 large, crisp, leathery leaves
on Mimosa. They feed on only these trees,
not red clover. Coincide with Mimosa. - nothing peculiar
in that tree universally common to other bushes.

Sep 3 rd. Styrax bicolor, larva still in case. 3 or 4
warble, sick head, tubercles of fruit, sponginess
uraeus supposed curule. In July, promising to
lay eggs, choice of manateas not from central cell; at
chilled, 1 st larva will produce 1 st or 2 nd leafy
mattitude, 2 or 4 others, with head of body blackish, typical
but the brown to yellow, faunus-tipped mattitudes,
which sprouted. Several branches of gall gathered
yesterday had galls alternating pale yellowish
green & light grey. Some show brown tinge of
some pale yellowish green, some dark
with very check.

Feb 28 th. Large white larva. 1/4 inch long, 7 or 5/8
as long as wide, embedded each in a cell in the
larval group of G. globular. Had large, small
mattitudes, fuscous, sheen mottled, in
some sulphurous check?
In Case No 6 a green snail 2 1/2 in. long, 1/2 in. broad; two — in place of anal pedipalp, a white narrow dorsal strap, 1/2 an inch wide, lateral lines like a Venice — head, 1/2 in. high — sight. Found a 9. Ejecutii Pulvis Mollusk in a stream, rib-vein like the 3 contiguous, which in the 2 pedalia 1/2 inch long from each.

Concluded my experiment carefully and convincingly discovered a Numbsuckia much like a Thistle antennae of Cuttle and T. Octopus.

29th Oct. Which in one of the stems had the other non-conformist.

Constant character in Stk # 29 B. L. C.

1. Shape of antennae, whether true or substitute, but a bit more robust than 8. (refractive).

2. Color of wings, the orange or hydron.

3. Direction of antennae (but not so in 1st variable).

4. Coloration of legs (but variable in 2d grade).

5. 2d sub-mer camalets, 1 live 6 3/4 (3 April) 52.
Barley found in north of "Cutting aunt" of Texas

(Myrmica fennica)

along with other Ambrieson Buckley

stable near

C. yr. A. 97. S. E. 1888

p. 233
In Case No. 1 a green ctenidium? larvae, ½ with two or in place of cephalopods, a whole narrow dorsal, 3-shaped, whereas lateral lines like a V-shaped.

Sept. 8 Found a 9. Enlarge it as much as a strawberry between five normal ones or the same thickness, like the 3 contiguous. White streaks like q-fulica 4 a white head from each.

Contacted my experiments carefully & convinced.

Sept. 17 many Cymatomerium paper, now in 3-po. except from 2nd and spots, not yet became. In May took April off 3 po. po. 2 commands were.

Sept. 18 Found a dead 1½ inch Cyrtocamis on floor outside Case: Must be an infected broccoli. Stems on 2 very plainly.

Sept. 24 Miss Connochara from Black Knott.
Oct. 2. Found 2 S. gamma, 2 + 20 - sided larvae. Only green visitor, near top of bush. Also a red and green eye-spots - mouth, mouth. Not a central choice? larvae. 1 tiny larva, with body, and another with a few hairs on face part of body. Insides of self a green, flaky matter. A few galls already found

Oct. 3. Found in one "pale, shrubbery" from" Cephalaspis" a stumpy, larva, first or second instar.


4 Prusatraceous galls with each contain 4.
Oct 15. Saved (16) Specimen from Cape's field empty. Back of chalcite, accumulate (living) burnish bed of (chance eaten away).

 Necrophorus corner (47) accumulate (living) empty (all eaten away)

 Slaughter house (5) of these "tallname" job,

 empty

 bunch of Chalcite.

 no (eaten when)

 all my (poor camphor water has) escaped: nothing to bury but 3 pieces.

 Oct 16. Placed these on an isolated flake, bed (on the trail) close to Jesse's North place a few weeks, since in NE corner.

 Oct 16. Placed them on isolated flake bed at the SW corner of a bunch of soft, foreshell, North from the Sycamore, 9/10 of old growth.

 Vol. 3. Day out from falls, 12 am, acc. allow. in the N. NE NE edge of the clump of trees, in the NE corner of Jesse's field, placed on the flake of specimen. Day very warm, still. 2% of the core of the-farther ship, specimen. In the-plate the formerly mentioned

 for Redville & berry, supposed to be "mittel" gal). South of the S end of the Beaver Creek, placed on the flake to specimen, then the ends reconspicuous patch 3.

 Oct 31. The decimation? spotted many clean to have just come out from g. Portland. Up to yesterday mine or the Chip. day... 9am out and now one bread, steel. Salls with the time. in Cape's field accumulated with accumulate. Contain the living lichen, evidently cyanopus.

 10 of 21 remaining chalky. Salls 1 acc. had come out, all thickie. Was out of the end 3 week acc. + 1 tallname (living)

 placed the 7 on (two naming pleasant but might now posts) and I (moderate) after. A: one of a group of 4 in transplant. falling out on lower 1/10 NW of Pum. excavating in the corner 2 or from the fell on graph under "ii, toughest,}
Nov 16. My Tomatoes...well in terracotta pots under
a bank of dead's block.

Nov 18. Opened about 30 feet champagne jugs
Found one lying Accumulator (by God) near
the many Wastes of Chalcote's house...one bush Vining (Calcarina).-

Nov 19. The living rose, on the S. trellis of
the house was one not of Canthina.

Nov 19. Red from blotch specimens of Scirpus
nodosus from J. C. Sargent at Longs Peak.

Nov 17. Gathered over 100 Chaconia galls, all but
about 20 good. Of these 20 all but 2 were
aborted; in 1 of the 2 found Aloe Volaenii,
half an Accumedia galls in same cell at fallg
many Chalcot's roses, probably the real Calcaria.

The house from the same lawn...Solitary.

The 24 weeks in the NE corner of Slatefield
house as tall of these galls an ordinary apple
tree of apples.

Glove, enterolobis of Arg. Dept. at Washington was
called on to do host of things besides entomology.
This is the hiring aingle orader to 12,000 acre of land, 11 then reporting him to entome
hold in good roof, &c. fund the necessary
& be always on hand needs to wait on the
good woman of the house.

On inherited Melanastiga. Inheritance of marriage
from Mary T. Wall, -

"The inhabited regions...inherited.

Of Polydora is found all over Tropical America. I
have had it from Honduras & Brazil, Edwards. Ms.

The Calcaria Grotte is a supposed Atlantis, Edwards. Ms.
"The of collector that came out with me to the island
reported seeing a big dragon-fly prince
Upon Glaciers & carry men away, as a bear
does its young, I have heard from another collector
of a similar case that he saw..." (Edw. Ms.)

The much greater tendency of the southern
of those belonging to the cotton regions to go
nowhere on the Mississippi Valley than along
The Atlantic side is explained not only by the
nearness of the Musical names, but by the
abundance of the rich, which oblige to them nearer
as is furnished by the Appalachian range.

We have Annia, Apodotern, Macropium,
Icyspeculos (Gyotis) 
various other forms of fishes throughout the Mississippi Valley, as the
Holl in the Great Lakes, while in the Atlantic
state they do not half the jenus in a town.

Catch as Chrysola; Brand Sull Town. 1842.
Astronomers have discovered that the moon is drawing gradually nearer to the earth, by about an inch every year. They have also discovered that the day is about one hundredth of a second longer now than it was two thousand years ago.

About 1:30 p.m. list observed about 14th
Mark 341, 22 with field glass of about a
0.2 cm. sphere of irregular form, apparently a
in the moon's face. The 14th
March 190 fmany old, round, at resolution
about 100.
—Astronomers have discovered that the moon is drawing gradually nearer to the earth, by about an inch every year. They have also discovered that the day is about one hundredth of a second longer now than it was two thousand years ago.
that country, particularly between New Orleans and Vicksburg, or between New Orleans and Jackson.

Wm. F. Downs made a trip down the Mississippi, and across the country, to Atlanta in December, as revenue agent of the Treasury. He found the people generally bitter in their apposition to the Government.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Jno. Torbett, after being mustered out of the army, purchased a plantation in Scott county, Mississippi, and travelled through the State generally. He thinks the planters and the
Apr. 8, 1866. New Cedar springs, new founds, fall 40.  

The surface soil is loamy, often with a central (adventitious) zone of hard impervious matter. 

Adventitious formations: 

- 15
- 9
- 12
- 3

Adventitious formations (all)

Blind 2

Block: 2.4

Block: 2.4

1.4

E. 4.4

28 6.4

Adventitious formations (all)

- 34
- 190
- 174
- 53

Ches. Whiffen

March 17, 1866

The 28 L. Roche galls gathered about April 12. 

From 34, 12 and all dec'd 15 before May 1. 

Roche galls of various kinds, 15 4 galls alive in Table.

174 to 200, many dead on the surface.

20 and 200, galls with field (not incised)

all of field 10 2

114 to 200 (many with young stems)

22 about 175 - 200 9.75 taken to field, only 8 appeard 30 2

With 5 0 and young mowing, about 48 add. on 20 2

24 3.5

25 1.75

6 1.5

28 6.4

Adventitious formations galls from these fields. 

This lay on table through months. 

Many important.

- 26

Adventitious formations galls from these fields. 

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Adventitious formations galls from these fields. 

This lay on table through months. 

Many important.
Rabbits Eat Flesh?—A Farmer’s Boy, who writes from Cornago, N.Y., says rabbits will eat lean grass, and sometimes they will eat fat, which is generally fatal to them. Hence greasing trees prevents rabbits from gnawing them. The best preventive, however, in a country where white birch abounds, is to roll strips of birch-bark around the apple-trees in Autumn. It should be removed in Spring and laid away for future use. This bark is a complete shield against mice or rabbits, as no animal will eat it.

May 8. My ears. A wild cat came out from under the lawn in alcohol.

May 10. Had captive thomsonia from white larva found in garden mulch, (presumed one in alcohol) (above jointed, inner truncate, σ) Waltons. Head much as in Tamaric.

May 11. Eux limonae (from draw) now in prep state. I larva all a few weeks ago.

May 15. New cedar flora have new filamentous tendril-like inconsequents, 7 or 8 times as long as wide. Y somewhat Tamaric. Some had green fallen off, longer deformed round cells.

[thrown-away]
May 20. Broke off 30 Mandarins recently from subsequent leaves which had destroyed a young plum for Mr. Shaw. All 2nd chrysalis black toward 2nd of June, 3 or 4 red toward.

May 19. Took 25 Donaca confusa, all either mobile or in spot blue, which took another 185.

May 20. A Cade fungus, terminal 1/2 of stem milk with a white border up to and then segments 5 square, dark pumous still.

When some first come out from prep. at 10 days, 2 watered. Punctured, mostly arranged, those afterwards killed off.

May 21. Gathered off Jones fence tree's 5 spurs, gall at fully eaten, all things in water, 3 not eaten, but off things on paper. All very young.

Saw on "Palmaceae field tree," 1 spurs, gall tip of 2. E. brought.

Junction Concave Cove.

June 10. May strong gale of "Tree in Cade's" gardens in last year. The ground some from.


June 21. Came out a record of Chrysaora from deer from.

June 22. Came out a Second Chrysaora from deer from. 

June 28. Fence tree gall, strongly occurring. Mandanies probably having all 5 red toward. May have white 3 weeks ago.

June 25. Occasional writer, some clustering and 6 all red.

June 26. A large mass of them come from this one, 2, perhaps. Laid all together on cloth, 400 to each one, in cloth, coated with white.

June 27. Found a cage 2. Chrysaora (bought 2 2) after boy found me unusual place. Young.

July 6. Found among my 2. Chrysaora galls (Here Oak), a leaf which had evidently been 2. Caduceus p. 177. Water grown on Brown oak. Of 2. Chrysaora found bored with a deep hole which must have produced a Syngenta bred today (found dead) & 5 with small holes, which must have been bored when galls were gathered by Riemide?

July 8. Found 2 cases attacked to oak last century. Large mass of them (Chrysaora fecund). Large full chrysalis, 3 leaf only. 2 leaves 

July 25. 2. Bee or heavy spindles, 3 leaf distinctly. Have caught 55 such late to each. Preserved in alcohol before dead. Preserved upon according to Harris, has legs. Give your own theory 2 find, 2 rule inv. Found rather a few after each. 

July 9. Found a case attacked to oak last century.

July 10. Cases of them (Chrysaora fecund) large full chrysalis. Bees or heavy spindles, 3 leaf distinctly. Have caught 55 such late to each. Preserved in alcohol before dead.

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July 17, gall instinct. Field observed on into grape. We came of Jones field. Contain two, six mother tongue. About equal quantity of eggs. Fip fly larva that hatched. Gall now about 10 or more. Half green, uncrowded, people with a few hairs. Mother tongue alive, as cockle, with diameter 1-2. Half 1-2. Very short. Body yellow, some 3.3 or 3 mm. At first black. Same gall and large, or smaller grove, not all the same. No woolly matter among eggs. Young larvae gall cotton. Alba-bis. A fruit of pale green gall on own surface of leaf of Cotton. One gall, opening above by a cell, I chewed on one of chief side, virus! - 7 on a long, length 35-50, raw 10-15 thick. Hull thin and inside. Inside filled. Scarce still spread. Inside dust, with distinct black, breast bone, know or leg. No wooly matter. Always on own side of leaf. Very abundant, a while worth spot or covering place in leaf above. Albino gall on Camp. Pink yellow. Galled, yes. Interesed, glad. Yellow above, pale green below, the open central nape which? Older a hundred or one leaves.

July 17, a gall like holotricha. O.S. on upper side of half of Camp. Allen; Harvey, now with close breathing, Camping. Galled with black color all. At last gall 1% in leaf of Red Sha. Inside not the same with violet, changing from 0. No larvae.

May 4 from above gall very like that of April and early May. Wood leaves either above or below. Smaller woolly. No larvae.

Bird (Sel. June. May 1867 pp. 337-347) proved, that "European birds, especially the gulls, breed Greenland by way of Iceland, &c, &c; and by mensural movement from Greenland.” North and south, reach Europe (especially England &c, Heligoland) by direct course 3000, due about lat. 68° for 69° from the resort.

Iceland 41° in the latitude of the resort, turned from east to west.

Tree of Atlas, 13 branches. No exposed in Botanical Sketches by J. Krass. By Prof. Law? I have a few lines from Atlas pine, pines parallel to the north. I. Some in large face of leaves of White Sha. Some found many Atlas trees, 1% large, or large, facing. 1/18. Some 14. Soft maple. Gushed from fungus, so come. In the afternoon found 10-20 hydromyx species. Or in one, what looked a much larger one with length immense, but lost it.

Camp. pink in Cor. Vent. Shennon. Met three together 4. 1/2' 1/2' 1/2' 1/2' of many others.
if...
On June 12, 1868, gallantly

wanted. Contain 1 to

10" larvae. In company's

present. 16 long tail 20.

as in 7.


July 20. 20-footed larva (Nematocera) on March
1 net on July 5. Pale green, green:
double (cocoon) row of black oval
each side. Head black. Legs black. Ovals toward?
Not a that black oval above
every polycha. July 21 lateral green
terminal. Poly only. That leg not very obvious.

July 21. Eggs young bee (old wing) cell in carpocapsa.
In one found 5 or 6 Poly (parens)? In another a mass
tiny yellowish larvae. Brothers for 2 yellow-headed? Know
1 cell.

July 22. Eggs cell in orbicella. Found in one 1 orange hyphes.
Larva + dotte papil. Another 4 color, 1 dot of egg.
July 22. Eggs cell in orbicella or c. globosa growing in mass.
C. globosa back. E. larva. E. larva. C. larva. (Ellis, S. W.)

July 24. 5 pale yellowish silk cocoon. Threw cocoons together
breathed by the edge of the leaf. From cheese
to a new. 9 or 10 leaves above cheese
spends. 17 days. Wonderly wanton. One only
of them a three.
July 20 - on Rhus typhina - young from one of 1-3 on a leaf, pyramidal, small, green and downy. Stems about 1 foot high. 

"Golden" Rhus - young from one of 1 yard. Stems green and downy. 

Leaf of the leaf, small, hairy, white, about 1 inch long. 

Some black dots. 

Looking for a suitable location for a white oak. 

This tree has a greenish color. 

White oak - young from one of 1 foot high. 

Some black dots. 

Looking for a suitable location for a white oak.
gall on Tang. April 26. Woody, with a long internal hollow containing 3 larvae. 75 long, 25 wide. Larve yellowish, 3½ times as long as wide, P6 thick.
Above 4 below - both surfaces cornely, smooth, but 4 with 4 or 5 very radiating, from a central depression. Much as new third stage below (like 5. peduncle) end of the gall table. Flaying only a tough brown surface. The upper surface entire or broad, light 1 in red. 21st, 22d color. Found 1. cecid. larva, 13 mm. 4 to 5 cm par. 1 of 2. - other chaled. in green gall, 1 on each. user. -

Rhus Tomala: 20 - on Rhus Toxicodendron - grown from the mottled of leaflet, very from one of side veins: 1-3 on a leaf, pyriform, small read basal, green V down on. Sharp about 2/3 each leaf.

Zanthoxylum elegans. (Ore no in year) A smooth green finger on different of the leaf, stalk, smooth close to the leaf, riddle on the long, Baurby, white, 35-85 long, 30-30 in diameter. Larva Cecid. --- green. 

Juglans capensis (Black walnut) a solid black. Coral striped, under black, plum. 35-40 in diameter. Leaf stalk, Internally the leaf green externally, except near the folding host a stem like, browned from wood polish surface, like cloth grey, no nerves, but individual mercapt cell? 

Tilia locularis - child forr, longer like celery locular. No lance in st. 1 specimen. 

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July 25. Gall-Cone, genus Podotachina, ? or Castanea, 8 lb. 9 oz. smooth, greenish-white. Nearly hemispherical, 15 oz. in diameter. The conch of hemispheric, attached by a point to the surface of leaf, the other side excavated with a conical nipple in the middle. It is often much above the hemispheric edge of which are crinkled. The cone is acutely prismatic, and the upper end is the operculum. Inside a smooth cell, but no firm cell wall. Spine 1 or 2 or 3 or a few among numerous hairs, white or grey.

Gall-Cone, locality: Coconino. Found one small gall smooth, greenish-white. In a wall, proceed 2 or 3 leaves. In the fall very many elongated, smooth, Held here like the in Coconino, cochineal, of 20 galls, 11.1 contained leaves. Found a Vireo gall. Common in 9.8, at base on Wasp. Leaves, pale yellow, both of each large. Brown. 3 lateral, 4 vessel. While spots & nodules are purple, white, purple. 4 or 5 moderate. No. 25 Pilus 1.35. Regularly on its branches. There are with wings. 1.5 lb. 9 oz. Found 1 small canyons, on large isolated galls 7.7 cm. 2, no other, some in branches, only gall enlarged at tip of young host. Get decastrate.

Salis, bunsen, in beard. Left bases, 10 left: white-green. 16 footed, head black. 51 several on another, some in branches, only gall enlarged at tip of young host. Get decastrate.

Tanya on tree 3.8 of roads to scene yard 1.2 S of large Cottonwood then —

Mr. J. Merritt, Commercial College, Tanya.

Known of a breed of tadpole, calf in N. S. (young ones)
Gall causal woman. On C. alba, always on upper face of leaf. 1-2 on a leaflet. A globular, opaque, yellowish-brown gall with a slight, round, terminal nipple. The whole clothed with dense, very white hairs. A few already brown, outside produced reddish, but rather hard. Stem: 0.7-1.0 inch. Attached only by a small sinus of globe. Crown robust, yellowish, hairy, 0.5-1.0 long, 0.25-0.3 high, golden, yellowed. Cecal gall cage ligules. On C. alba, on lower face of leaf, a pale green rough, smooth, conical gall. 1.5-2.0 long. The base flaring, a spreading, flat on face of leaf, 0-5 circular teeth. Tip plant slender, a little way downward about 3 divisions. Inside flesh yellow, except a minute cell of hair. Cecal? Diffuse, from superficial. The color on the flaring base. Gall black or black. Internally, much like Acorn gall, but internally full of hyaline, linear fibers growing from internal skin. Half to 3/4 of a cell, only 1 contained a layer as in Acorn. 1-3 on each leaf. All the above galls, though Acorn, have strongly curved, 2-3 times as long as wide, a slight depression slightly delved on under side of leaf opposite to each. Outside roughly granulated. Tip of stem, blackish, a few small. Blackish, perfectly smooth, but not well. Very abundant and not thick. Two or 3, out of 20, opened contained some larva an an active period.
IfanL

5

A

4

The leaf is white, not pubescent, sometimes closer together, and not always in one plane, but often in a vein of some kind, near or on midrib. It would take a very pale green month slight prominence, wide and smooth but granulated. Cecid? Rennin 1-4 on a leaf.

(Original sketch notes: Gall, pene, folius, in C. alba. A depressed-grown, cloudy, granulated, greenish-white gall on lower face, 0.23 in diameter, attached to the leaf like a mushroom by a very short but robust peduncle. Peduncle a minute nipple at tip. Inside, small but finely granulated; a large hemispherical prominence opposite the peduncle. Underneath a soft, no larva in 3 cal. open.

From IBM's collection, on N. palus. 1 sp. like Pecoptera.

Whiffie. Mostly preyed on by Sterflife, but some preyed on by Blondie. Möss. Exercises. A few old C. canis. Eggs, young. Set, brack, brown, in kent. canoe of water. Seedless, 0.75 in diameter, fuzzy white above. Three very long, curved in a head. Near, yellow, mandibled, coma black, robust, equal-tipped, with one seta.

202. Perennia longa. On Fr. americana. A month late. A prominence on lower face of leaflet, about 0.2

An preparation, 0.2-0.3 from leaflet. The leaf white, woolly-pubescent, sometimes closer together, and not always in one plane, but often in a vein of some kind, near or on midrib. It would take a very pale green month slight prominence, wide and smooth but granulated. Cecid? Rennin 1-4 on a leaf.

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4

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S. ball ropili globulus

a fleshy hollow, very pale green fall. Upon o or on
one side of small leaf, 1–5 in number; very
hollow, opening with a slit below. Edges of
membran., 10–20 each round or oval,
with pyre around. Cercus yellow, do-
colored. Formation thick walled, the leaf about
2–5 cm. diameter, the center a little depressed about
1 1/2 with 10–30 minute white. Scale, labellum, sword
a thickened in the form of a wing with a narrow
round brown, labellum, flat at tip with a
contact of brown, white, base. Inside flaps
but no tame seen. The leaf is round or oval

Got 1 white cell 1 1/2 in a leaf.

1st. Cut of last year. 2, encraced well. Many
cell, encrased (albescence) in one gall from 2 crypt
leaves, both flaps 4 1 certainly alive. Re-
called gall, 1 large, 1 1/2 each thora 2 1/r+15 cells,
2 1/2 cells, 1 thora 2, 2, 15 cells
2 1/2 cells.

3 1/2 cells, 2 thora 2 = 0. The 2 color, thora +0.

Gall? Populi seems. in 1880, mostly hemispherical
prominent on upper side of leaf. 5. 10 mm. dense
opening in a very wide, 0 month. with
gradualist lobes. Color greenish ready for yellow

V. simplex. Cercus curvus pull out 202 2 acres.
Shake, and show about 5 or 6. No dormant 10. bed
so distinct. Out of another came 3. Other
flowers. No flowers in 1. 192 7. 125 00
or ground, both 30. 7 fort. 120 00. 100 00
with 300 7. 30 200. 00. 00 10 00
with 00 00 00. 00 00 00.
...which was precisely like males (regular) except from other gall, e.g., caracusa.

Also local in ...sized. Now only 15-20. Aces 3.5 long. Brown; pull halfway. 1 clump behind, myrtle-like. Ex 10 times as long as wide. Very young, pale green. Aided by the JR. Tall rhubarb, if, Pale green, half black = 0, 11 (mean) = 0.75; 1 (black) pink; leaf. Many

galls now (ca. about 2) are myrtle V-shaped. Pull. 0.25 to 0.25-0.35, a small sub-tubular drooping, myrtle-like excrescence that is

drilled at a mouth-like slit, at bottom of galls. Very green, leaf looks like leaf. Pull. Pale green, half black, with a small hollow, containing 1 or 2 oval galls. 1.3+1.2

Red. Found many more tomatoes on

thick stem. One, 2-1 size, field, pull. Beyond part of good looking, very hard, pink; short, bright yellow, aur. 4-5.9; 2 = 3 = 1/2

Tissue 1-3; introjected.

Also seen: orange - 0 of 10 opened, 9 contained bees, 0.3 to 0.40. 

Gall among is - ep. (seed) a pale green cavities in outline or slightly off hanging, of side view of a leaf. Only one side. A cell. Some have white hairs below, inside hollow

11-2.4% of 1st b. not dc.
7

jb

n^H*p'/t**cs.

£^2^4^

?n^^i

j^ew*^.

340x629/,:

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208 ovule trichole filaments, not very dense. Lateral 115 ovules as usual, except on one. 2 dark (mostly)

lawn, look.

They:

Maxine venosa. Ovules 17, 8 = 0, 4 contained

a single long-jawed hyaline achene; 2 hyaline aecia

will black disk; 2 brownish aecia with black

external disk; 4 a legless? oval hyaline body.

Ivonea

(= N. americana? North of N. gilbertsoni on

Pacific, after washing through 3 feet of sand, 1 - 55 on a leaf.

On 30 long, 4 green, 7 brown, three gone as in

(C. gilbertsoni. 1 5 contained many hairs. While on long

by lea. Whisk hyaline. 20 found a single small tri-

thridial gall on "Monarda" in July.

Aug. 9. Maxine venosa (or N. americana. Some galls

30 long) of 70 spread, 5 containing leaves, chestnut inside. Skin inside t-ball of hairs and

more or less in these.

Ivonea locularia (or N. ferox). Subterminal on leaf slight

oval, with a short, very distinct perichaetium. Hydric

gills greyish, have short white hairs, massive no

large male, but irregular minute, deep dark brown

(resemblance. Of 15 spread 9 had sterile 4 leafed

1 ovule, 3 ovule aecia (white hyaline) 47 short.

Craterium limbatum (or C. globulus) 7 long, 18.17 wide, arms

yellowish (top white), 10 long.

A. Havila epilobium (call destruens) 20 long, a hard leave (= segment?) attached externally to seed, has

beaked at a seed. Lawn 1.4 moons. In me a aphid in me a Daphnia

egg, a few hairs outside on some gall. In less with parasitic

seed, lawn at opposite sets of gall (stems).
Cansex potteri var. M. C. fulgida [4] flat-topped
Plate-shaped, flat on one side, face of leaf, but
The leaf a little rounded. Attached to a point
opposite side more or less excised, but
Without the circular edge of the plate been
at all acute, with a pointed lower nipple
in the centre. Opposite side of leaf is
hemispherical! Valve green or white blood
intermediate, half of valve of leaf, which
11.15 on leaf. Inside hollow, the other slope
shallow, almost flat. Rarely side I. flabby
The larynx is not visible. Not stachy & C. fumella &
Exposed edges of the top gall, 2-3-birds in sticky.
Larynx flat, I. flabby
Cansex potteri var. maxima. No stachy, hyaline,
Ob long, robust [i.e. broad] shaped. A hole on
Yall, always on lower face of leaf. (p. C. glabra)
With a short short peduncle, hemispherical or
Irregular leaf, face deeply excised with a
Central hollow nipple, the larynx 4-5
I. flabby & inflamed. So as to part to the nipple.
Some leaves & flowers, all with hairy.

Canse x fulgida. Some now 2 in diameter. No larynx in
Two cut off. Shell very soft, cottony cup, hairy.
Canse x lata. Two larynxes, IV. hairy hairs.
Carya laciniata. Fall occur rarely in northwest. Fall yellow, very hairy. Fall leaf a little rounded. Attacked by a fungal opposite side more or less excavated, but without the circular edge of the plate being at all acute with a minute brown nipple in the center. Opposite side of leaf is hemispherical. Hale green on rarely blood-brown. Protruberance, half-surface of fall, which is 11-15 mm long. Inside hollow, the upper flower shell almost touching, rarely solid & fleshy. No larva yet visible. Not sticky. C. patella & C. scopulorum Valley.

Carya patella. Larva now white & hyaline. B. b. Galls hard but fleshy. Galls later, cup far more shaded.

Carya scopulorum. Larva white & hyaline, ob long, robust. B. b. + dagger shaped. A pale green gall, always on lower face of leaf. (On C. glabra) with a short stout peduncle, hemispherical, the 0 toward leaf. Other face deeply excavated with a central stalked nodule. The 0 rim of acute & infeudal. So as to point to the nipple with some pl. mag. Diam. B. b. 16 or less. Stems sticky.

Carya ilicifolia. Some new. B. b. in diameter. No larva in two cut open. Shell very soft, involucral cup very large.

Carya inerba. Two samexcom. Not very hairy.
212. Carya o.s. "Dawn Red" [C. alba?]

- Poplar tree on P. grandifoliatata. S. side of
  Broadfoot field, E. of Lake House. Of 5
  specimens contained a "precocious" image, yellowish with
  red sheen by 30th day. Oct. 8.

- Carya goat. "Giant leaf" type. H. to 2 ft. at
  time of flowering. Found a small yellow, lemon-shaped, pale
  green, pitted, egg-shaped, hydrated shell, in one of the
  yellow, white, yellowish, or yellowish-green eggs.

- Carya o.s. shell now 1/4 to 1/3 "Dawn" of fall, dawn
  white, Red. [C. alba?]

- Carya boldi. No larvae; many gall heads,
  including a few which have the case in
  a circular cell. Containing 2-4 cocoons similar to
  those of "white" but smaller. Many black, or dark-colored,
  yellowish, or brownish eggs, or long. On
  the leaflet, color of case changed to tan red, but
  not on leaf-stalk. 3 or 4 galls often in the leaves
  of 1 bush, a few alder, convoluted. Mostly non-
  rounded. Branch. Long, but a few still closed,
  texture fleshy but pretty solid.

- Carya immaculate, n.sp. Coccineum? [C. acida?]
  - Lighter, thicker, closer to blade of the leaflet, the
    natural color above, below, several shades pale, with the
    veinslet as dark as natural, the prejudice below.

- Carya humana. n.sp. Coccineum? [C. acida?]
  - Light, wattle. Thickening of the blade of the leaflet, the
    natural color above, below, several shades pale, with the
    veinslet as dark as natural, the prejudice below.

- Carya ovata. n.sp. Coccineum? [C. acida?]
  - Light, wattle. Thickening of the blade of the leaflet, the
    natural color above, below, several shades pale, with the
    veinslet as dark as natural, the prejudice below.

- Carya ovata. n.sp. Coccineum? [C. acida?]
  - Light, wattle. Thickening of the blade of the leaflet, the
    natural color above, below, several shades pale, with the
    veinslet as dark as natural, the prejudice below.
Many noting (larva) in many of these Hickory Falls.

The hands of Death and Disease are spread out, to seize the life of the soul and the body. The forlorn soul, driven by the winds of adversity, seeks refuge in the arms of the Lord. The Lord is the light in the darkness, the anchor in the stormy sea. The Lord is the shepherd, guiding the faithful into the fold of safety. Amen.

Farewell, beloved. May the Lord be with you always. Amen.
Kansas Settlers' Society,
Rock Island Branch (Consolidated Society)

At a Meeting held June 16, 1856 these were present:
John G. Power, Joseph W. Brackett, J.W. Bowers,
John Walsh, and the other Member of the Consolidated Board having been
duly notified of the time and place of said Meeting;
Major Brackett & Walsh, holding over as Chairman & Secretary, no ten under the provisional organization, it was:

Moved by Major J. Walsh, seconded by John G. Power,
that George Mather be President of the (consolidated) Rock Island Branch of the Kansas Settlers' Society
of Chicago. Carried unanimously.

Moved by John G. Power, seconded by Major Brackett,
that John Walsh be Secretary of the said Board Society. Carried unanimously.

Resolved, that Geo. Mather & Major J. Walsh be a
Committee to draft Rules & Regulations for the
government of this Society, and report to this
Board at their next Meeting.

Received, that the Secretary furnish Subscription
Books to each Member of the Board, properly headed,
that each Member of the Board be a Committee to
which subscriptions.

Announced to Thursday June 17th to meet at the
office of J.J. Scandlant at 8:30 A.M. the above
Office being declared to be the Regular Place of
Meeting until further action in the case.

Wm. Scandlant, Secretary.

Pres. J.J. Scandlant.
For Chicago, Illinois.

First school friend of the family, school, society,

W. Whiting.

Address: Dr. Alexander, 1214 N. 12th St., Phila.,

M. C. Wood, 5 B. 20, Broadway

Mr. Couper, Box 46, Quebec, P. O.

Alfred R. Wallace, 9 St. Marks Terrace, East, 8th, London, W.

H. L. Waite, Box 1054, Chicago.

Mr. Maclean, Smith, M. D., Maclean, Ont., Goggs Co., N. Y.

T. L. Grinnell, 142, Quebec.

Mr. R. Hasen, 1920, West, Albany, N. Y.

Vorder Reusingarten 24

Kamisberg

P. S. F. F.

C. A. Riley, Box 4289, Chicago.

Dr. E. A. Helmuth, 112, Park Place, Chicago.

J. R. Grote, Curator of the 9, Park, New York, N. Y.

Dr. W. B. 9, 8, 7th, London.

Dr. W. Redfern, 3, 2, 1, London.

D. W. Olds, 1, Park Place, Town, N. Y.

T. A. L. 1, 8, 5, London.
Saw P. Boardman (Woodbury, Lincoln, Sams.)
Prof. Grant Emerson, President, Kentucky College, Danville, Ky.,
No. 802, 5th St., Louisville.

Sufficiency to Prairie Farm....

F. E. Haines, Kansas, etc.

J. D. Bagby, Woodburn, Iowa, etc.

J. E. Eaton, 20 Russell St., Reading, England (Philadelphia).}

June 1866.

Prof. F. K. Brand.

Rev. Mr. J. K. Brand.

Mr. J. K. Brand, St. Louis, Mo.

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TERMS OF IMPORTATION TO ORDER.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>From England, per Shilling</th>
<th>New Books</th>
<th>Second Hand Books</th>
<th>Periodicals</th>
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<tr>
<td>From France, per Franc</td>
<td>33½ cts.</td>
<td>37½—40 cts.</td>
<td>40 &quot;</td>
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<td>From Germany, per Thaler=30 Ngr.</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
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<td>63 cts.</td>
<td>70 cts.</td>
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Payable in Gold, or in Currency with premium as ruling on the day of payment of bill.
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<td>From France, per Franc</td>
<td>33½ cts.</td>
<td>37½–40 cts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>From Germany, per Thaler=30 Nfr.</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>“ Florin=60 Kr.</td>
<td>63 cts.</td>
<td>70 cts.</td>
<td>63 cts.</td>
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Payable in Gold, or in Currency with Premium as ruling on the day of payment of bill.
Dr. Helmut, Chicago

Dr. Thomas, Washington


Dr. Barrett, Newton, Mass.

Woodworth, N.Y., Curator Acad. Se. Chi.

Sam. B. Turner, Quincy, III.

R. W. Webster, Springfield, Ill.

Rev. W. H. Ryder, Pastor, Fourth Church, Chicago

Rev. J. P. Weston, Pres. University of Chicago

Rev. W. H. Ryder, Pastor, First Church, Chicago

Rev. C. B. B. Bliss, President

Judge C. B. Blooming, Ind.

B. Westermann & Co., P.O. Box 2306, N.Y.

Dr. C. H. A. Smith, New York

W. S. Packard, Jan. 3, 1883, New York

H. L. Snider, Waco, Texas

M. J. Redmayne, 1311 South St., Phil., Pa.

Dr. P. N. Norris, M.D., Pitkethly, Pikesville, Md.

Dr. Parry, D. J.

S. E. Abbott, M.D., Coroner, Boston, S. W., Boston, Mass.

D. S. Smith, M.D., Palermo, N.Y.

Rev. C. S. Clark, Washington, D.C.

Henry, A. J., 278 Paine Ave., Washington, D.C.
Bartlett, monilia p. 22
Citrus aphids, parthenocarya FG Waring p. 22

Deaf roller of apple - Constantia poaeacea p. 23
Death by Rehn (tree) for cankerworm p. 30
"Poeceus under bridle horizontal" p. 30
"Curtis in "From insects" p. 31

Cameras, Pacifica (map cankerworm) flow. p. 47

Cocoon - Can be cut out day before last
2-3 from apple. Buttered in July (p. 84)

Dactyl to monilia in June p. 30

Cranberry, insect (arth and butterfly) p. 40

Eurysthenus latreillei (mite) p. 48, p. 113

E. canaliculata. V. Chilocorus bimaculatus under bark
March 15, (p. 42)

June 6: white of un B. rufescens, gall p. 43

June 10: much brain, there escaped above p. 51, p. 72

Fred. Contended in June, flow. C. g. canker, flow. p. 58

Oak: chine, lead, lace p. 58

Pine, band, broom, in leaf: lead -

Crab, bee, lead, gall p. 61

窝 and leaf: lead, leaf -

W. and leaf: lead, leaf -

Redus albopictus, lace a (narrow scaled) p. 58

Series etum, in leaf: lace, lead -

"b" paper, monilia, lead a (narrow scaled) p. 58
July 14, 1863

* Helvella parasitica (Castan 628)  p. 69
  Ruff-necked coca (S. 64) = Dicentra p. 70
  Clay = Fumaria sepia = Glauca p. 70
  Flax (on the)  p. 71
  100 x 100 (notation) 149 x 150
  Goat's ears (on cornus)  p. 72
  * Bird's nest (in ear)  p. 72

* Chela 2 - 2 legs = one of wild game  p. 93
  * Aechmenia parvula  p. (316)
  * Green of all horizon  food - orange  p. 106
  * Half 4 - yellow abundant on Farm July 16  p. 106

* July 14 red carp  Peamuff
* July 16 swarms of chime fly  p. 107
  * Conus repedatus  P. 109

* July 30 Hickory bush  Scutarium witness  p. 109
  * * Macleay larva  spot (Clemens 662, E. Clinton) p. 114
  * Paria b - notala, key had 5  help Sally Aug 12  p. 115
  * tub larva 2 missing  descri  p. 117
  * arena Galtia galla - greenish  p. 117
  * Forest leaf larva  desi. (local) p. 123
  * * Macleay larva  p. 129
  * -  -
  * arena Galtia larva  p. 134

* July 16
  * * Helvella parasitica
  * * Scleroderma 116
  * * Macrothecia
  * * Pseudocybe
with an oval spot each side. Third segment band gradually narrowed in the middle, fourth and fifth segments, bands slightly interrupted, center immaculate.

Length nine-twentieths of an inch.

In the collection of Mr. William W. Wood.

This species would seem to be allied to the Serena, judging by the description that Fabricius gives of that insect, particularly as he describes the costal margin of the wings to be fuscoar. This insect, however, is stated to be only a little smaller than the named of the same author, a size which at once puts that species out of the question.


Rhiphia Fabr. Labr.
To quote from the expressive language of my late friend Benj. D. Walsh, in one of his papers on galls:

"If this one little gall and the insect that produces it were struck out of existence how the whole world of insects would be convulsed as by an earthquake! How many species would be compelled to resort for food to other sources, thereby grievously disarranging the blue balance of created life! How many others would probably perish from off the face of the earth, or be greatly reduced in numbers! Yet to the eye of the common observer the gall is nothing but an accumulative mass of leaves, of the origin and history of which we know nothing and care nothing!"

"The Merriwic of the Eastern Valley claimed to have discovered the language of birds, where to the vulgar their notes were mere indistinguishable sounds without passion and without meaning.
The entomologist does not indeed pretend to understand the language of insects, nor do they all breathe (this, pace) through spiracles or tracheae and some of them, that have mouth,
1) Bud. & S. gemma
2) Harp. S. ornatum
3) Harp. S. nodus
4) Harp. S. homum
5) Harp. S. desmododer
Willow Cecidomyia 42

1. Cecidomyia cornutata, in Gasteracridi. Pl. 11, p. 60.
2. Message of Cecidomyia, p. 61. [Note: partial illegibility.]
3. Cecidomyia gall, mistaken for Cystidae. Not ""same as identified""
4. C. monandra 42, p. 61, 100, 114.
He believes in the Eastern Table claimed to have discovered the language of birds, while to the vulgar these talkins somewhat marvellous sounds are without meaning. The entomologist does not indeed pretend to understand the language of insects, for as they all have three limbs, legs, their mouths are excellently dexterous, but from their actions, & especially at a distance, what object they are pursuing, whether short or long, or food for themselves, or food for their future progeny or the construction of habitations either for themselves or for their future progeny which they are doomed never to behold. Under every stone, under every cloud, under the most hidden substance, there is a little world in miniature opened to his eye. And there scarcely grows a weed, but what contains in Nature's own hieroglyphs a whole chapter of Natural History written by the finger of the great Author of our being.
of D. interrupta. Black plethidium with yellow spots; tergum with yellow spots and bands.
Inhabits Pennsylvania.

Antennæ dull black brown first joint polished, piceous at tip; mandibles piceous black at tip; thorax with a spot each side before three in a line between the origin of the superior wing, yellow; prosternal with a yellow transverse line.

Wings hyaline costal margin fuliginous, meta thorax at the tip each to side with a double longitudinal yellow spot; pleura with a vertical yellow, oblong spot beneath the origin of the superior wing; Harrisi pale piceous, tibiæ anterior pair blackish, piceous posterior pair, pale piceous; Higgs black; tergum a little in descent; first segment with a band abruptly and widely narrowed above, second segment
Cure for Drunkenness.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I have copied this "Cure for Drunkenness" from another print, and send it to you with the request that you will publish it in THE TRIBUNE, for the benefit of all victims to this prevalent vice.

New-York, July 22, 1865.

There is a famous prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The prescription came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an ancient physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for seven months. At the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquor, although he had many times been led captive by a most debasing appetite.

The prescription, which he afterward published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows:

Sulphate of iron, five (5) grains; magnesia, ten (10) grains; peppermint water, eleven (11) drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one (1) drachm; twice a day.

This preparation acts as a tonic and a stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration which follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.
after a few weeks, months, and in some cases years, it is subject to paroxysms of darting or lancinating pain. The pain increases from time to time, and frequently extends to the lower point of the shoulder-blade; sometimes about this stage of the disease, the arm is entirely useless—the nipple frequently becomes retracted, exuding a thin, bloody discharge.

After a time, the tumor adheres to the skin and the parts beneath it, so as to become fixed and immovable; then it ulcerates and forms an open cancer. The movable lump or tumor, the lancinating pain, the retracted nipple, are never failing symptoms of Cancer in the Breast.

Every person laboring under the above symptoms may at once know their real condition.

THE DANGER OF NEGLECTING CANCER.

I was consulted by a lady in June. I found in the right breast, under the skin, a small tumor or lump, not as large as a common pea, perfectly movable—no redness or tenderness.

I advised the treatment. She declined. In September she called again. Then the disease had assumed a constitutional nature—so much so that it was impossible to relieve her, and death followed in less than three months. At the time she first visited me, it could have been cured in a few days. Every person who has any of the symptoms of cancer should attend to the case at once, and in no case pinch or press the tumor with the hand. Use no stimulating applications. Cold water or ice in a bladder, applied to the part, will retard its growth; and this is the only means that will do so short of my treatment for radical cure.

CANCER of the FACE and NECK IS ESPECIALLY
Note. As an example of the very variable nature of the specific characters in Cicindela, I may quote the following. Sowerby describes C. solidaginis, & without, however, stating the number of specimens used by him, or comparing his description (Quart. Jour. Micr. Sc. vol. 38, pp. 194-5) with 257 & which I tried myself from the same gall, I find the following differences. 1st. The abdomen has distinctly black & red transverse bands, 2nd. only in 238, in the other 50 it is blackish immaculate. 2nd. The 5 antennae (1 specimen) found have only 18 flagellar joints, instead of 20 or 21. 3rd. The ovipositor, instead of being of very moderate length, \\

"of little pointed," varies from 3-1/2 to as long as the rest of the abdomen, in the latter case is much attenuated at tip. 4th. Instead of the legs 2 being "black without white reflection" they are blackish dull purplish immaculate, except in two 90 where they are blackish brown. 5th. Instead of the leg 5 being "black with a white reflection on the tibia & tarsus," they are 80 indeed in one 5, but in the others they are yellowish immaculate, except the tarsi. — we may observe here, that the structure of the
of the species differ remarkably from those of all Willow gall-grubs known to me, in the pedicle. Being as long as the spherical part of each joint, instead of only \( \frac{1}{2} \) as long; and in the last 3 or 4 joints tapering almost to nothing, agreeably to the demand of Saw that "the uppermost joints are much smaller than the preceding." The hollows, which are said by Saw to be "very long," are scarcely as long as two of the complete joints from which they spring, and differ from those of all Willow gall-grubs known to me in being much more scanty, there being only 2 or 3 or 4 hairs to a vertical, instead of a considerable number. The epidermis is grey, the extreme lips, which Arrow describes as "rather long," are reddish and curved instead of being cylindrical as well are almost immaculate. The Willow gall-grubs.
The belief in the Derivative Origin of Species held that new species can gradually be produced in the course of millions of years by the law of inheritance, or the well-known breeder's principle that like breeds like. As a general rule, any remarkable variation in a given species is eliminated by intercrossing with normal individuals, but in particular cases, such as those where the variation affords any peculiar advantage to the individual, it is propagated from generation to generation. This is associated by the same great Law of Inheritance, in other words, Inheritance as a general rule, keeps species from varying, but in particular cases it causes them to deviate from it. Hull, say Huxley, "this statement itself implies a contradiction, for it assumes that the same influences prevent & produce changes in the condition of the Animal Kingdom." (Vol. 2, p. 281) So that if anyone say that the wind sometimes melts ice 

sometimes prevents it from melting, "the statement implies a contradiction, for it assumes that the same influences prevent & produce changes." And if another man say that the action of insectivorous insects upon plant-feeding insects tends, as a general rule, to keep them within due limits, but in exceptional cases causes them to become inordinately numerous, this statement also "implies a contradiction", because it assumes that the same causes 
sometimes produce different effects.

Because it has been satisfactorily, in a certain coal-making Radiolaria have not varied in the last 70,000 years, if by no means follows that all other species in the Animal Kingdom have been equally invariable in all time. As well might we argue that because certain butterflies are notoriously constant in their coloration, therefore all other species of butterflies are equally constant. Whereas we know that in certain species it is difficult to find two individuals exactly alike.
Let us illustrate my views on the value of specific character by an example. The Negro differs from the white man in having woolly, frizzled hair, a thick, protruding lower jaw, thick lips, a flat nose, and a projecting heel. But individual white men occur with each of these peculiar characteristics; they are not therefore, perfectly constant characters. But we know nothing of the perfect facility with which the negro intercrosses with the white man, or the perfect hybridism of the offspring of such intercrosses. We might safely conclude that the negro is not a distinct species, but a mere branch of the human stock.
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