shells, &c., cast out by the ants. The seeds appeared to be stored inside the nest, as in one that I opened the other day I found a large collection. . . . . The species was a black ant; the formicarium was under ground."

Mr. Horne had observed, in the open plains of India, a similar habit in species of ants found there. Their pathways were often thirty feet in length, and formed by cutting away the grass, &c., as noticed by Dr. White, and the ants were constantly seen carrying full grass seeds into their nests: the quantity of seeds was sometimes so great that five or six handsfull could be collected from one nest.

Prof. Westwood exhibited the type specimens of the creatures upon which Latreille founded his Crustaceous genus Prosopistoma, with magnified drawings of the same, and remarked thereon with reference to the statement of Dr. Joly (as mentioned at the previous meeting), that these creatures (which were from Madagascar) and 'le Binocle' of Geoffroy, from the neighbourhood of Paris, were immature conditions of species of Ephemeridæ. The creatures had no perceptible mouth organs, and in this respect did not in any way accord with the earlier states of any species of Ephemeridæ; neither did the structure of the legs, though these members were formed differently from anything known in Crustacea. In external form, especially in the largely developed carapace, there was some analogy with the pupa of Bætisca obesa, *Say*, one of the Ephemeridæ, as described and figured by the late B. D. Walsh, but there was little other similarity in the two forms.

Mr. M'Lachlan said he could not reconcile the structure of these types of Prosopistoma with the idea that they pertained to the Ephemeridæ. He exhibited a series of examples, in alcohol, of Boreus californicus, sent to him by Dr. Packard, the describer of the species.

Mr. Albert Müller read the following remarks:—

"In a letter I lately received from Mr. Peter Cameron, jun., of Glasgow, the writer asks 'Have you noticed that the galls on willows overhanging rivers are only on the leaves above the land, very few, if any, being on the leaves over the water? This is the case in this neighbourhood.' The gall referred to by my correspondent is produced by Nematus Vallisnieri, *Hartig*. I certainly have seldom, if ever, seen the galls on boughs overhanging water, but the question requires further investigation. Baron von Osten-Sacken has recorded the same thing of the American plum weevil (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*), which, according to him, avoids trees overhanging water when depositing its eggs. The question of ovipositing insects thus avoiding trees in positions which may be dangerous to their brood, has some practical bearing, where the conservation of foliage or fruit crops is of importance. I