

the crevices of the rocks beside the
V. cucullata was very beautiful. *V.*
ted at the edge of the woods as well as
ricana was added to the flora of the

Dr. Fletcher found an interesting
Haytomiana and *Osmunda cinnamomea*
both of these ferns were very abun-
soms (*Fragaria Virginiana*) presented
place; the petals were modified so as
s, and could be seen in all stages of
anthers. Although spring only be-
s season's growth has been very rapid.
the alluvial soil of the river bottom were
so dense as to resemble a picture of
divaricata was found; but the splendid
r which formerly occurred on the south
almost destroyed by the forest fires—
of *Rudbeckia laciniata* were found in
tell of interest was *Helix Sayi*.

EXCURSION was held on May 28th to Gil
rough the kindness of Messrs. Gilmour
grove overlooking the grand rapids on
own open to the club, and about 200
took the opportunity of again investi-
ne day was simply perfect for such an
g specimens rewarded the collectors.
D. A. Campbell captured many insects
vecla nippon, *Amblyscirtes samoset* and
mentioned. The botanical treasures
is among the collections. *Cyrtopodium*
umbers; other orchids exhibited at the
pectabilis with the whole flower purple,
la prionosepala carpeted the woods in-
for competition by Miss Cowan for the
bserved, was won by Miss Constance
ere collected, and Miss K. Lee exhibi-
Ivensis, and *Asplenium Trichomanes*
inen of *Botrychium matricariaefolium*,
nce before been found in the district,
go.

At 5 o'clock the President, Mr. W. T. Macoun, called the
meeting to order and the usual addresses were given. Mr.
Macoun spoke shortly of the objects of the club and urged the
claims of the club for more general support by all interested in
Natural History and Nature Study. He spoke also of some of the
trees growing in the locality. Dr. Fletcher spoke of some of the
plants collected and gave information about specimens handed in.

Mr. D. A. Campbell spoke of and exhibited some of the in-
sects collected during the afternoon and dealt with the habits of
tiger beetles, dragon flies and other insects, also with the methods
of collecting, killing and preserving insects.

Dr. S. B. Sinclair spoke of the pleasures to be gained from
such meetings as the club gave opportunities for, and at his re-
quest the party had the pleasure of hearing the ladies and gentle-
men of the Normal School present sing "Sweet and Low," which
was done with great taste and was much enjoyed by all.

Mr. Congdon, of Malone, N.Y., on invitation of the President,
expressed his pleasure at being a participant in the excursion and
of the value of Nature Study to which he had given some attention
in his professional work as a teacher. T. E. C.

CONCHOLOGICAL NOTES.

MARGARITANA DELTOIDEA.

Some years ago, while looking over a box of "dead" shells
collected in the Rideau Canal above Hartwell's Locks, I was sur-
prised to find among them a single specimen of *Margaritana*
deltoidea. Although the species might from its known range be
expected to be found in the vicinity of Ottawa, I concluded, as I
had not observed it previously, that the specimen must have been
placed with the canal shells by the busy but unscientific little
hands that occasionally find occupation in my cabinets. I was
confirmed in this conclusion by the fact that a search, made under
favorable conditions in the locality in which the box was collected,
was fruitless so far as this particular species was concerned.

Last summer, however, while trout fishing on the South
Branch of the Quyon River, near Thorne Centre in the county of
Pontiac, I found a living example—and but one—of this interesting
little pearl bearer. It may occur in other places near Ottawa, and
is, I am now inclined to think, to be found in the Rideau Canal.

In any case it should be added to our list as occurring in the Quyon. In outward appearance it resembles a small specimen of the common brown clam, *Unio complanatus*.—F. R. L.

INTRODUCED MOLLUSCA

It is well known that the eggs of many species of mollusks, as well as the mollusks themselves, are highly resistant to heat and cold, and that some endure desiccation extending over long periods of time. The eggs are frequently deposited among the roots and stems of grasses and plants. Several species have been widely distributed in the straw used for packing articles shipped from Europe to this country. I have no doubt that *Helix cantiana*, which abounds at Quebec in restricted localities near the Citadel and the Observatory, originated in the packing material thrown over the walls of the fortress and on the declivity above the Cove Fields. Two notable importations were brought to my notice some time ago. One was the large European slug, *Limax maximus*, L., which was found by Mr. Scrim in one of his conservatories at Ottawa. The animal had an extent of over four inches, and would in large numbers be very destructive. Fortunately it occurs but rarely and is easily seen. But the other, *Zonites alliarius*, is a much more serious pest. It is minute in size and occurs in considerable numbers. Mr. Scrim finds it chiefly in the greenhouse devoted to the cultivation of palms, ferns and selaginellas. The lace-like traceries wrought on the under surface of a leaf betray the presence of the tiny operator and result in his destruction. When crushed by the horny-handed toilers in the greenhouse, the animal gives forth with its dying breath a strong and surprisingly permanent odor of garlic. Hence the specific name—*alliarius*, L.—F. R. L.

I have received from Mr. G. A. Knight, of Mount Tolmie Nurseries, Victoria, B.C., specimens of this European Mollusk which he has found in some numbers in his greenhouses.—J. F.

NATURE STUDY—

HOW TO COLLECT AND PRE

By W. T. MACOUN, Horticulturist, Central Ex

While Nature Study does not necessitate the collection of natural history specimens for a herbarium, a collection of insects or of other natural objects is undoubtedly of great value in bringing the student into closer acquaintance with natural objects, and in promoting a well directed study of them. If a collection is made, it is of the greatest importance that it be done in the right way. It frequently happens that young people, in their enthusiasm, begin collections; but if these are improperly made, or, through carelessness, are soon destroyed by insects, the enthusiasm is dampened. It is then difficult to begin again.

It was felt by the Council of the Nature Study Club that very useful work would be done by a demonstration of the best methods of collecting and preserving natural history specimens so that any one who wishes to make a collection might do so in the right way. A special meeting of the Club was held on the 15th of July, and demonstrations were given by experts in the field. Mr. A. G. Kingston described his method of collecting and identifying birds with a field glass. Mr. J. Macoun discussed the collecting and preserving of insects. Demonstrations were given of the method of collecting and preserving of the following: of butterflies, by Mr. Macoun; of insects, by Mr. A. Gibson; of caterpillars, by Mr. C. H. Young; and of specimens, Mr. Geo. Burland.

In addition to the addresses and demonstrations referred to, Prof. J. Macoun told how to collect and preserve botanical specimens, and, in order to obtain the information thus given by