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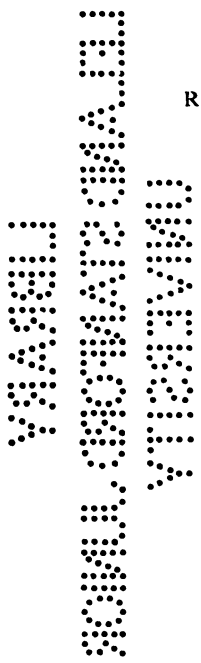

The moths differ in color in the sexes as with *C. constricta*. The male is pale, two brown, narrow lines on the fore wings, the hind wings more or less shaded with brown. Female brown, two dark paler-edged lines on fore wings, the hind wings brown shaded. There is more of a yellowish tint to the wings than in *C. constricta*, the brown irrorating scales offering more contrast to the ground color.

We would call this species, or local race of the Californian species, *Clisiocampa tigris* from the striped markings of the larva.

Eggs, larvæ and imagoes were exhibited. Mr. Caudell thought this species was of some economic importance, as it defoliated the scrub oaks. Dr. Dyar said it was reported to him as common some years, other years less so.

The second paper was then presented by Mr. Schwarz, entitled, "The Coleoptera of semi-Tropical Florida."

The beetles of semi-tropical Florida were twenty years ago estimated at 500 species. Now, however, 1,500 species are known from there, of which 227, representing 182 genera, are characteristic. The semi-tropical fauna is found in isolated spots on the east and west coasts of Florida, on some of the Keys, and through the West Indies, Venezuela, and Yucatan. This fauna embraces two families not found elsewhere, 157 species of wide distribution, 61 species belonging to the Austroriparian region, and 44 not found outside of the peninsula of Florida. Of these last, twenty-three only belong to the semi-tropical fauna. He compared this fauna with that of Baja California.

The paper was discussed by several of the members. Mr. Ashmead referred to the term "precinctive species," used by Dr. David Sharp in the sense of "characteristic." Mr. Schwarz thought "characteristic" a better term.

NOVEMBER 14, 1901.

The 163d regular meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Wm. H. Ashmead, 1807 Belmont avenue N.W. President Dyar occupied the chair. The other members present were Messrs. Schwarz, Pratt, Stiles, Benton, Patten, Barber, Heidemann, John B. Smith, Howard, Kotinsky, Busck, Caudell, Currie,

Doolittle, Sanderson, Ashmead, and Quaintance. Messrs. F. A. Merrick, H. T. Fernald, Franklin Sherman, Jr., C. B. Simpson, and William G. Dietz, were in attendance as visitors.

Mr. Franklin Sherman, Jr., of Raleigh, North Carolina, was nominated for corresponding membership, and Mr. C. B. Simpson, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for active membership. The resignations of Mr. Frank E. Chapin and Mr. Theo. Holm, both on the list as active members, were received and accepted.

Under the head of Short Notes and Exhibition of Specimens, Dr. Howard mentioned the larva of a grain moth, *Pyrausta farinalis* Linné, which had been sent him from a place out west in material said to have been voided by a child. Dr. Stiles then reported upon other matter found in the same material. This, he said, after some study and conjecture, proved to be partially digested cells of the banana, although possessing a superficial resemblance to segments of the tape-worm, *Diplidium caninum*. A half dozen similar cases had previously been referred to the Agricultural Department.

—Mr. Heidemann exhibited some seed pods of the sycamore upon which were eggs of the Lygæid bug, *Belonochilus numenius* Say, together with alcoholic larvæ and eggs of the same. They were all on the under side of the pods, some of them seeming to be parasitized.

—Mr. Merrick showed several specimens of the moth *Pseudanaphora mora* Grote, taken by him at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, on October 12 of this year, and a specimen of an undetermined species of Noctuid, no doubt strayed from the West Indian or Central American fauna, captured by him at the same place on August 5.

—Mr. Schwarz exhibited specimens of a Coccinellid beetle *Exochomus* (*Axion*) *plagiatus* Olivier, found feeding upon a species of *Lecanium* on oak (*Quercus arizonicus*) at Prescott, Arizona, on the 19th and 20th of last June. This beetle was described from Mexico without more definite locality, and its exact home is therefore not known. Since the species occurs in enormous numbers of specimens, Mr. Schwarz thought it could be used for transportation into the olive orchards of Southern California as a natural enemy of the Black Scale (*Lecanium*

oleæ). Dr. Howard said that he considered this an important discovery, and this beetle's utility in combatting the Black Scale should be tested, as no remedy for this pest had yet been found. Prof. Smith remarked that *Exochomus tripustulatus* fed in some numbers upon the San José Scale in New Jersey.

—Dr. Stiles called the Society's attention to the fact that the Florida University last summer conferred upon Mr. Ashmead the master's degree in recognition of the importance and excellence of his scientific work.

—Dr. Dyar showed a co-type of *Chionobas katahdin*, recently described from Mt. Katahdin, Maine, by Mr. H. H. Newcomb (Ent. News, XII, 206, 225, plate 12, 1901), presented to the National Museum by Mr. Newcomb. With it specimens of *C. norna*, its variety *fulla*, *C. taygete* and *C. semidea* for comparison, and a series of specimens collected by Mr. W. J. Peters on the north side of the Koyukak river, Alaska. *C. katahdin*, on the upper surface, does not differ from *C. norna*. Below it is darker than *norna*, the band and strigulation more diffuse, approaching *semidea*, and with distinct submarginal dots as in the specimen of *taygete* shown. These so-called species seem to be forms of one true species, as the series from Alaska indicates. This series shows forms that may be referred to *fulla*, *taygete*, and *semidea*, yet they intergrade in a suspicious manner as if they were but variations of one type. *C. katahdin*, however, doubtless holds true to its own slightly divergent form in its circumscribed locality, and it is a matter of opinion whether it be referred to as an isolated local form or as a species. There seem in any case too many names for the American forms of Chionobas. *C. katahdin* is not the only form, collected from an isolated locality, that has received a name. The following table associates them in what may be a natural order. The last ten "species" are very poorly separated and may have to be ultimately united. The names of the species are following Skinner's recent catalogue which differ somewhat from those on Edwards' magnificent plates: