

the tip, the bunch folding outward in retraction. The mandibles bear five large teeth, of which the first, second and fourth are larger than the third and fifth; there are a set of fine brushes just within the labrum and on the maxillæ. The antennæ are slender, straight, not very long, uniformly colored brown like the head. The body hairs all arise from large, chitinous plates. Those of the thorax are short, thick and finely branched; of the abdomen longer, with more delicate branches. The chitinized part of the air-tube is short, conic, not much longer than wide, but there is a basal unchitinized portion that does not show on the slides. The tube is without pecten, but bears two small tufts. On the sides of the eighth segment are a pair of large, ragged-edged plates, replacing the comb. The anal segment is ringed, short, the ventral brush confined to the barred area, the wide bars containing eyelet holes from which the tufts arise. The dorsal tuft is small and arises from the upper edge of a rounded, nearly black plate. The posterior rim of the segment is fringed with long spines. The larva falls in the synoptic table with *Psorophora*, differing from that in the presence of a plate on the side of the eighth segment instead of a comb of spines.

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—Mr. Schwarz exhibited a specimen of the *Dendrobium* longicorn beetle (*Diaxenes dendrobii* Gahan). This genus of Cerambycidæ is known to infest, in the larval state, the stems of various orchid plants which are native to the Philippine Islands and to British Burmah. Plants infested with these beetles have of late years been frequently imported into the orchid houses of Paris and London, and quite a literature has arisen, in the French and English entomological and horticultural journals, on the ravages committed by this beetle upon these costly plants. Mr. Schwarz said that the specimen exhibited was the first one ever recorded from the United States. The plant in question is an East Indian species and was imported by Mr. George Field, a florist of Washington, D. C., by way of London, England. Since there has been only one specimen of the beetle found, there seems to be no danger at present that the species is getting acclimatized in the orchid houses of this country.

—In connection with some remarks made by Mr. Doolittle on the food habits of longicorn beetles, Mr. Schwarz stated that the imagoes of a conspicuous species common in Texas, Arizona



and Mexico (*Dendrobias quadrimaculatus* Dupont), is especially fond of printers' ink and sometimes obliterates the large letters on the posters of theatrical performances, etc., which are pasted on walls and fences.

—Mr. Schwarz then exhibited male and female specimens of a remarkable Meloid beetle (*Leonina neomexicana* Cockerell), which were found at Denver, Colorado, by Mr. S. Arthur Johnson in the cells of bees of the genus *Anthophora*. These specimens, having been kept in alcohol, are the only well-preserved examples known to him; the type specimen in the Dr. Horn collection in Philadelphia is dried and pinned, and does not show any trace of the natural beauty of these insects. At the same time Mr. Schwarz showed specimens of the other parasitic Meloid beetle, *Hornia minutipennis* Riley, found by Mr. Johnson at the same place and under the same conditions as *Leonina*. According to Mr. Schwarz's experience, *Hornia minutipennis* is very widely distributed in the United States. Besides the type specimen from St. Louis, Missouri, there are specimens in the National Museum collection from Washington, D. C., Helena, Montana, and Alameda, California.

—Mr. Heidemann exhibited specimens of *Aulacostethus marmoratus* Say, a species belonging to the hemipterous family Scutelleridæ. They were collected recently at Plummer's Island, Maryland, by Mr. August Busck. This is the first record of this species from the vicinity of Washington, most of the specimens in collections coming from the pine regions of New Jersey. A few weeks after Mr. Busck secured his specimens, Mr. Heidemann visited Plummer's Island himself and captured further examples of the species from juniper by beating. He showed, also, for comparison, specimens of *Aulacostethus simulans* Uhler, the only other known species of the genus, taken by Mr. E. A. Schwarz at Key West, Florida. Neither of the species is common in insect cabinets.

—A discussion ensued in regard to the fauna of Plummer's Island, Maryland. This small island lies in the Potomac river, some ten miles above Washington, D. C., and on it the Washington Biologists' Field Club has erected a small house. Mr. Schwarz stated that the entomological members of the club had, during the





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