

*12-punctata*, has of late been taken by Mr. Lugger around Baltimore. It is rather curious that the neighborhood of Baltimore and Alexandria, with comparatively a very limited commerce, should still have yielded a proportionately very large number of imported species. Two species of *Blaps* have been introduced and first found near those cities, one *mortisaga*, and another not yet determined. Of *B. mortisaga* a friend said that a bushel could be taken from a single cellar in Alexandria. Another very curious matter is the very sudden spread of insects. When working over the Rhyncophora some years since with Dr. LeConte, every collector was applied to for material, and from Mr. Fuller was obtained a little species, marked Montana, which was named *Aramigcs Fulleri*, and was then the only known specimen. Suddenly, a year or two afterward, specimens were received for determination from all parts of the country, and everywhere complaint was made of injury caused by the species, especially in hot houses. How happened it that for ages the beetle was unknown, an inhabitant of some remote locality, and suddenly it should spread all over the States?

Prof. Lintner said he had known the species since 1876; that year it was abundant in green houses.

Mr. Dimmock had known the species for some years as very destructive to roses in hot houses.

Dr. Horn said he first obtained the beetle in 1874, or perhaps a little earlier.

Mr. Hulst, referring to Prof. Lintner's remarks on *O. leucostigma*, had noticed its comparative scarcity on Long Island. The elm beetle was common. Another pest not mentioned was a small insect apparently of the frog spittle nature on maple. Sometimes the trees were white with it, and many appeared dying off. A species of *Chrysops* was also common, and seems to have been destroying the pest.

Prof. Lintner had noticed the same insect; it is a Coccid, *Pulvinaria innumerabilis*.

Prof. Osborn said it is very abundant on maple. It can be subdued by cutting the infested branches before July. The young go first to the leaves. The female lives until spring, the male dies in the fall. No less than seven different species of insects prey upon this form.

Mr. Saunders said the insect had appeared in Canada and Michigan in large numbers, the trees being sometimes completely covered. On some trees the larvæ of *Chilocorus bivulnerus* were found feeding on them.