form terminalis, which is said to be a variety of reticulatum, could be found among them. He saw none approaching this latter form—all were well-marked specimens of reticulatum.

Dr. LeConte mentioned the curious fact that in some species of *Calopteron* the larval skin was not shed when it pupated, but that the larva skin and pupa skin both remained in situ until the perfect insect escaped.

Dr. Morris then made some interesting remarks on the mouth parts of the wood-

peckers.

Mr. Riley exhibited specimens of blown larvæ very nicely set up; he thinks, however, that in this condition they are scarcely of value for scientific study, and for this purpose prefers the specimens preserved in alcohol.

Mr. Scudder differed from Mr. Riley, and thinks that the advantages are in favour of

the blown specimens, and much prefers to study larvæ in this way.

Dr. Hagen agreed with Mr. Scudder that blown larvæ were advantageous for study. Dr. Morris asked if any of the gentlemen present who were in the habit of raising larvæ, had made any observations in reference to the length of time the development of the perfect insect may be retarded. He stated that three or four years since he had placed a number of cocoons of S. cynthia on a shelf in his house, and that after lying there all that time some of them had this year produced the perfect insect.

Dr. Hagen referred to an instance related by Kirby & Spence where a beetle, Buprestis splendida, was ascertained to have existed in the wood of a pine table more than twenty

ty years (7th edition, p. 121).

Mr. Saunders mentioned the fact that the perfect insect of *Œcanthus niveus* frequently came to sugar at night, when they were readily captured. He thought that where they were very numerous this method of trapping them might be employed with advantage.

Mr. Lintner observed that he had take 16 species of *Catocala* at sugar this season, and that a friend of his who has been sugaring industriously has found the *Catocalas* to be most abundant about midnight.

On the 24th another meeting of the Club was held at 2 p. m., the President in the Chair.

The Committee on Nomenclature, consisting of Dr. LeConte, S. H. Scudder, A. R. Grote, C. V. Riley and W. Saunders, reported a set of rules, on some of which they were unanimous, while on others there was a divided opinion. They had given all the attention to the subject possible within the limited time at their disposal, but had not found time to consider the explanations offered in the majority report presented, and suggested that these be referred back to the Committee, with power to print such explanations as may be agreed on with the rules.

The following are the rules submitted :-

1. The binominal system, as originated by Linnæus, is the only one to be recognised. The use of a third word, however, connected with the second by a hyphen, as is common and desirable in the case of gall insects, e.g. Cynips quercus-palustris, is not to be considered as an infraction of this rule. (Unanimous.)

2. Where a specific name has been generally adopted during a period of twenty years,

such name shall not be changed for one of prior date. (Divided opinion.)

3. The name placed after a genus should be that of the author who established the genus in the sense in which it is actually used, but the name of the author who first proposed the term should be cited in brackets. (Unanimous.)

4. No generic or specific name should be acknowledged which has not been printed

in a published work. (Unanimous.)

5. A generic name, when once established, should never be cancelled in any subsequent subdivision of the group, but retained in a restricted sense for one of the constituent portions of the original genus. (Unanimous.)

6. In constructing family names they should end in ida. (Divided opinion.)

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