

undescribed species. The author gave an account of the injury which had been done to clover plants by a beetle, *Phytonomus punctatus*, in Yates Co., New York. The cocoons of the beetles were found on the ground in the fields, but the beetles were difficult to find on account of their shyness, as they fall to the ground when approached. Mr. Riley also reported that much injury had been done to corn in South Carolina and Georgia by a borer which was probably the larva of a Pyralid moth.

After the reading of papers an informal discussion on Entomological subjects took place.

Mr. A. J. Cook remarked that *Heliothis armigera* had attacked corn in Michigan for the first time in 1880. That was a very wet year, whereas this year had been very dry, and this season the Army Worm, *Leucania unipuncta*, had been observed injuring it for the first time.

Mr. W. Saunders said that the imagos of the Army Worm, *Leucania unipuncta*, had been unusually abundant in Ontario during the summer, and had been seen at sugar in great numbers, and referred to the fact that the destructive brood of this insect was not the first brood. Mr. Cook had found the moths similarly abundant in Michigan.

Mr. Cyrus Thomas stated that he had positive proof that the eggs of *Leucania unipuncta* had been deposited in fields of oats. He also said that wet weather was very favorable for the development of this insect.

Mr. J. A. Lintner spoke of the great abundance of the Clover-seed Midge, *Cecidomyia leguminicola*, which was rapidly spreading over a large area. Mr. B. P. Mann considered that the rearing of insects in the house tended to prolong the life of the larvæ, and to shorten that of the pupæ. Mr. C. V. Riley agreed with him, but Mr. Thomas held the opposite view.

Mr. S. H. Peabody, speaking of the duration of life of some moths, remarked that in *Endropia* and in *Ctenucha virginica* the period of existence of the imago was short.

Mr. Riley said that *Anisota rubicunda* feeds on both the hard and soft maple trees, and that the coloring of the imago in the western limits of the region where the moth is found is very pale in color. Mr. J. A. Lintner stated that he had captured this insect at Schoharie, N. Y., having a yellow color with only a slight tinge of rose.

Mr. W. H. Edwards remarked that he had found *Thecla henrici* only in April. It feeds on the wild plum tree. The larva eats into the unripe plums, burying its head and shoulders in the fruit, and eats no other kind of food. The larva becomes full grown by the time that the plum has