

ing and replacing the stopple of the collecting bottle. The lantern in hand enabled him more readily to adjust the light, and he had found that it was often more desirable to throw the penumbra rather than the full light upon the tree, many insects often fleeing from a strong light.

Miss Smith gave an account of the damage done to the oaks in Wisconsin and Illinois by the larvæ of a little Tortrix, *Argyrolepia quercifolia* Fitch.

A very interesting discussion took place on the question of instinct or reason displayed by insects, and many curious instances were cited proving that instinct and reason differ in degree and not in kind.

The meeting then adjourned.

LECANIUM TULIPIFERÆ.

BY A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.

On page 218 of the "Revised Manual," in speaking of other sources than flowers from which bees collect sweets, I remark that I have seen the bees thick about a large bark-louse, which attacks and often destroys one of our best honey-trees. This is an undescribed species of the genus *Lecanium*.

In the summer of 1870, this louse, which, as far as I know, has never yet been described, and for which I propose the above very appropriate name, *tulipiferæ*—the *Lecanium* of the tulip tree—was very common on the tulip trees about the College lawns. So destructive were they that some of the trees were killed outright, others were much injured, and had not the lice for some unknown reason ceased to thrive, we should soon have missed from our grounds one of our most attractive trees.

Since the date above given I have received these insects, through the several editors of our excellent bee papers, from many of the States, especially those bordering the Ohio River. In Tennessee they seem very common, as they are often noticed in abundance on the fine stately tulip trees of that goodly State. In the South this tulip tree is called the pop-