

corded as feeding on the roots of strawberries, but what they could find in the house puzzled him.

The Elm-leaf Beetle, *Galerucella xanthomelaena*, has been very destructive in Long Island and in West Chester, many of the noble elms being so entirely stripped that their death is expected. Nothing entirely new has presented itself during the year.

From Mexico had been received specimens of a seed, probably of a *Euphorbia*, known as the jumping seeds. The seeds apparently are formed in a pod, three in one inclosure. When placed on a hard surface they begin a series of the most erratic movements, tumbling from side to side, and sometimes making leaps of an inch or more. Inclosed in the seeds is a white, somewhat flattened larva, and the seed itself, a mere shell, is lined with reddish silk. Westwood has raised the larva to maturity and found an insect very closely allied to *Carpocapsa pomonella*, which he called *C. saltitans*. At about the same time Mr. Lucas, in France, also received the insect, and not knowing of Westwood's work, re-named the species. The entire life history of the species is not yet known; it is supposed that the insect deposits its egg on the young seed, and the larva when very small makes its way into it. No trace of an opening was now visible. Westwood and Lucas report the insect as obtained in February, but only a few days ago a specimen was caught flying in the room. The curious thing is the close resemblance to our *C. pomonella*, which has no such habits. Referring to Mr. Smith's remarks on tuftings of the feet of Noctuidæ, *C. saltitans* is peculiar in having the tarsi hidden by long tufts of scales.

Mr. Dimmock says that *O. leucostigma* has not been abundant near Boston, and that the spring frosts affected the eastern rather than the western portions of the State.

Mr. Smith replied that on Cape Cod he had found the larvæ so abundant that they stripped the trees everywhere, and there had been frost enough to kill a large quantity of vegetation.

Dr. Horn said it is a remarkable fact that all of the Coleoptera mentioned by Prof. Lintner are imported species, and for the most part they have kept pretty close to the sea shore. It is interesting that they have commenced their journey toward the interior; it was to be expected, however, that eventually they would travel along the lines of their food plant, as did the potato beetle from west to east. At Washington he had noticed the elm trees stripped of their leaves. Another species, *Crioceris*