

Aphelinus mytilaspidis, which breeds in the common oyster-shell and scurfy bark lice, at least 10 or 15 eggs remain under the scale unharmed after the parasite has ceased feeding, as determined by actual count.

Dr. Howard also called attention to the improved status in public opinion now enjoyed by the pepper-tree in Southern California. Heretofore this common tree has been under a ban because of harbouring the black scale. Now it is regarded in a better light, because, while breeding the scale, it also serves as a constant source of supply of the highly-prized *Scutellista*.

Mr. Symons described the serious injury caused by the cigarette beetle in the tobacco warehouses and factories of Maryland. This insect has increased to such an extent as to render a law for compulsory fumigation advisable. *Diatrea saccharalis* appeared in notable numbers in Maryland this year.

Dr. Howard stated that this borer breeds in sugar-cane, sorghum, rank grasses, etc., as well as in corn, and was probably introduced here in sugar-cane.

Mr. Cooley described the rich entomological fauna of Montana, and spoke with enthusiasm of the field there offered to the collector. Among the interesting specimens he had recently taken was a small *Buprestid*, which flew freely, in spite of the fact that its elytra were closely fused together.

Mr. Adams expressed in fitting phrase what all had felt, the delightful spirit of good-fellowship that characterized such meetings of the entomological fraternity. Various experiences on collecting trips in Arizona were described in a pleasing manner, and certain interesting finds of *Trypetidae* described.

Mr. Frost described the successful fumigation of a tomato house infested with *Aleyrodes*. Cyanide at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce to 2,000 cubic feet, 3 hours' night exposure was completely successful in destroying the insects without damage to the plants. In another house 4.5 oz. cyanide to 2,000 cubic feet, all night exposure, resulted in slight, but not serious, injury to the plants.

Mr. Kirkland described the increase of the Gypsy moth in Mass. now that the State has abandoned its warfare against the pest, and stated that the Brown-tail moth has become well established in the oak woodlands of Eastern Mass., which thereby become a constant source of infestation.