attack upon the shade trees of New York by *P. cecropia* was recorded, and the suggestion made that this and other species might be turned to account, if any means could be devised for manufacturing and utilizing their silk. As a stimulus to this industry, Mr. Graef generously offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best essay and model of apparatus for carrying this suggestion into effect.

Thursday, August 21st.—The Club met at 8 a. m. Dr. C. M. Weed read an interesting paper upon the clover-stem borer, *Languria mozardi*. Fifteen species of plants were reported upon which the larva had been found feeding. This paper was discussed by Profs. Cook, Alwood, Osborn and others.

Prof. Alwood spoke of tobacco insects, of which he was making a special study. He had observed a stem borer which was very injurious.

Dr. Weed had learned of a tobacco root-louse in Southern Ohio.

Prof. Garman spoke of the mouth parts of several species of some families of Thysanoptera, and stated that some recent studies had shown him that the figures published did not agree with his material. He then read the following paper:—

AN ASYMMETRY OF THE HEAD AND MOUTH PARTS OF THYSANOPTERA.

In a brief paper in the Bulletin of the Essex Institute I have recently called attention to peculiarities in the structure of the head and mouth parts which set this group quite apart from other orders of Hexapoda. [This has no reference to affinities upon which, I believe, we are not prepared to pronounce until this and several other groups have been more completely studied.] In that paper it was claimed that the endocranium of the species examined was not symmetrical, being deficient on the right side; that the labrum was one-sided; that there was a developed mandible on the left side, with, at most, a rudiment on the right; and that the mandibles of authors were probably lobes of the maxillæ.

At the time the paper was written I had not examined sufficient material to enable me to say whether the features pointed out were limited to certain species or were common to all members of the group. Since then many additional forms have been examined, all, however, belonging to the families Stenopteridæ and Coleoptratidæ, and in no case has there been found a departure in essentials from the structure of the head and