

ing any growth. The moth is double brooded, and has not been observed in that locality beyond the precincts of the island. Mr. Scudder also presented a plate with enlarged drawings of the insect and its work.

Mr. Comstock had met with the same insect on *P. inops*, and had found that the tips of the branches of the Pines were usually covered with a web. He had also found another species of *Retinia* infesting the twigs of *P. rigida*. This latter bores into the small twigs of the tree, from which exude masses of resin. The larva lives within the branch upon the wood, and before pupating forces its way through the mass to the outside.

Mr. Bassett had observed some fifteen years ago, about Waterbury, Conn., that the common White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) was greatly injured at the tips of the branches by *Pissodes Strobi*, but for the last ten years this pest had almost disappeared. Mr. Riley referred to another Tortrix affecting the Junipers on Long Island, *Dapsilia rutilana*, a European species recently imported.

Prof. Fernald stated that he had received from Oregon and Washington Territory, specimens of *Retinia duplana* and *sylostrana* identical with the European forms, and further referred to the fact that in America the species of Tortricidae are more abundant in the West than in the East.

Mr. Grote called the attention of the members to the ravages of *Nephopteryx Zimmermani*, which he believed had inflicted more injury on young pines than any other insect; it is found throughout the northern and north-western parts of New York State. Mr. Grote laid particular stress on the fact that the European pines imported and sold by nurserymen are much infested, and desired to call public attention to this matter. With regard to the use of Paris Green as an insecticide, he thought that it was doubtful whether the injury caused by it was not greater than would occur from the Potato Beetle were it allowed to go unmolested; and instanced the loss of a stallion valued at \$2,500, poisoned by Paris Green, and also referred to the frequent injuries to animals and man reported in the newspapers. This opinion was opposed by other members present, who stated that but for the use of Paris Green or some such poison it would be impossible in some sections of the country to grow potatoes at all.

Prof. Fernald referred to a Tortrix found in Maine, *Tortrix nigridia*, which had very much injured the pines there; he had collected a large number of the larvæ and chrysalids of this insect, and from them, besides the moths, had obtained many ichneumon parasites and also several hair snakes. Prof. Fernald embraced this opportunity of calling the attention of the members to the condition in which he had found the types of the Northern American Tortricidae. Many of them were being destroyed by the verdigris formed by the corrosion of the pins on which they were mounted, and in some instances this verdigris has accumulated to such an extent as to burst the bodies of the insects. To avoid this difficulty he has used japanned pins, and found that when thus coated they remained free from corrosion.

Mr. Grote remarked that *Scoliopteryx libatrix* was very widely distributed in this country as well as in Europe, being found here from Hudson's Bay to the Southern States. He also referred to Mr. Grey's discovery that *Limenitis arthemis*, *disippus*, *ursula* and *proserpina* are connected by intermediate individuals, and that this indicated that they had not long been separated from a common stock, and expressed the opinion that *artemis* was probably nearest the original form.

Mr. Lintner held that it was premature to conclude that the different species of *Limenitis* are identical until it could be proven positively by rearing the one supposed species from the eggs of the other.

Mr. Scudder exhibited a piece of a woody root which was represented as coming from the interglacial beds of clay near Toronto, Ontario. This root proves by microscopic examination to belong to a species of Juniper and is bored by an insect, probably a *Scolytus*, but one which differs materially in its habits from any known species now existing. Mr. Scudder also referred to the abundance of insect remains which he had found in the peat deposits on the Island of Nantucket; from one mass of about a cubic foot he had obtained 300 fragments of Coleoptera, among which were several which he had been unable to refer to any species now known to exist; a number of these specimens were shown to the members.