

one of the volumes of the quarto reports of the Hayden Survey—the beautiful typography and illustration of which causes us to regret the prospective speedy termination of the series. As the Tertiary Shales of the Rocky Mountain region give every promise of being richer in insect remains than any other country in the world, the material for this volume will be more ample than any other student in fossil entomology has been able to command.

For the evident omission of reference to much valuable work done during the period reviewed, I ask indulgence. The time that I had allotted to the preparation of my sketch was found, too late, to be quite insufficient for the extended bibliographical examinations required for even an approach to completeness. I offer it only as a partial sketch, and as such please accept it.

On motion, the thanks of the Club were tendered to the President for his able and interesting address, with the request that a copy be sent to the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST for publication.

The Club next proceeded to consider the amendment to the Constitution proposed at the St. Louis meeting, and after much discussion, the amendment was adopted in the following form:—

1st—No resolution affecting important scientific questions shall be adopted at any meeting of the Club unless there shall be present at least seven members who shall have been enrolled at least one year previous to said meeting.

2nd—When any motion has been carried by the Club, such motion shall not be rescinded at any subsequent meeting unless there shall be present at least seven persons who shall have been enrolled as members one year or more previous to said meeting.

3rd—Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business.

The Secretary was instructed to draw up a list of members of the Club, to be embodied in the record of its proceedings, including all those who had been present at previous meetings.

The second meeting was held at 4:30 p.m., the President in the chair.

Mr. Grote exhibited specimens of *Pseudohasis eglanterina* sent him by Mr. James Behrens, of San Francisco, who had collected them on the top of Mount Shasta. These differed from the ordinary specimens in being almost entirely black on the upper side. Mr. Grote expressed the opinion that this variation was mainly due to the climatic influences to which they were subjected in this elevated situation.

Dr. J. G. Morris referred to the fact that certain Water Beetles carry with them when they dive a globule of air underneath their bodies, and asked for information as to what purpose it served. Mr. E. P. Austin said that this bubble was retained underneath by the stiff hairs along the abdomen, and as it was known that the air gradually disappeared if the insect remained long under water, it was supposed that the air was gradually inhaled by the insect, which was thus enabled to lengthen its stay under the water.

Mr. B. P. Mann presented a list of the Entomologists of North America, and requested the members to confer with him as to additions and corrections. Some beautiful examples of coloured drawings of *Noctuae* by Mr. Pohlman, of Buffalo, were laid upon the table for the inspection of those present, and were much admired.

Mr. Scudder called the attention of the members to a lepidopterous insect which was doing much damage to the pines on the Island of Nantucket. Previous to the war of 1812 the island was well wooded, but during that struggle the occupants were reduced to such straits for fuel that they had burned every tree. For many years the island had remained in a barren state, but some time ago plantations of Pines were begun, and a broad belt of young trees of *Pinus rigida* from 10 to 20 feet high, with scrub Oaks, now cover a large part of the island. The success of this experiment is seriously threatened by the presence of the insect referred to, which is a Tortrix belonging to the genus *Retinia*, and closely allied to *duplana*, *sylostrana* and *frustrana* of Europe. The larva affects the tip of each terminal bud and bores its way through this into the twig to the depth of two or three inches, killing the terminal leaves and thus preventing the trees from mak-

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