

Mr. Howard further suggested that the elm-leaf beetle would be a good subject upon which to try the importation of parasites. Three species were known to infest it in Europe.

Mr. Riley expressed some surprise at Mr. Smith's experience with the elm-leaf beetle in New Jersey. At Washington he felt quite certain there were two broods, and New Jersey did not usually differ much in such matters from Washington. The date of hibernation—early August—was so very early as to be remarkable, and proved certainly that temperature had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Smith agreed that usually Washington and New Jersey did not differ in number of broods; but he had carefully watched these insects two years in succession, from day to day, and felt absolutely certain as to his facts. The beetles first ate round holes in the leaves, eating the entire tissue. The larvæ then ate on the under or upper side, usually the former; but did not eat through the leaf. This often killed off the foliage, leaving it dry and brown. A new growth would then usually start, and this in turn was injured by the midsummer beetles eating round holes in it. These beetles were never observed copulating; but after eating a week or two they retired. In the belfry of the college building hundreds had been found early last September, entirely torpid.

Mr. Riley said Mr. Smith's observations agreed perfectly with what he had noted; but he was not ready to admit that it was all caused, in Washington, by one brood. He felt quite certain that he had observed a second brood, which to some extent overlaps the first.

Mr. Lintner said, a strange feature was the habit of feeding quite extensively in fall, and then again in spring. He thought fall feeding should bring full maturity, as during hibernation they were almost torpid, scarcely even breathing. He had been watching the spread of the insect along the Hudson, and it has now reached to within twenty miles of Albany. He expects to hear of it there almost daily.

Miss Murtfeldt gave a brief account of a case where the screw-worm, the larva of *Lucilia macellaria* or something very like it, had attacked a lady near St. Louis. Over 200 of the larvæ were taken from the head and throat by means of forceps, and the patient must have suffered tortures. The larvæ differ a little from the figures she had seen, and she asked to have her determination verified.

Mr. Weed examined the specimens and thought there was no doubt of their being the screw-worm.

Dr. Marx made the announcement that he was now studying the ticks, but found considerable difficulty in getting material. He asked all members of the Club who had specimens, or could obtain them, to send to him for study. He would be glad to name and return material.

On motion of Mr. Mann the meeting adjourned.