

Mr. Riley said the description was so indefinite that little could be made of it. A number of Ptinidæ made galleries somewhat as described ; but without seeing the injury he would not venture an opinion.

Mr. Campbell stated a somewhat similar experience. From some spruce boards, employed in building, a small species of *Monohammus* issued. He suggests that the linen was bored simply to get out, and not because the insects had any liking for the material.

Mr. Mann observed that in his laboratory fittings white pine was used for shelving and drawer cases, and that from this issued a longicorn which he thinks was *Xylotrechus colonus*. He thinks they would have penetrated linen or any other substance to make their way out.

Mr. Smith noted the capture of *Cicindela lepida* at Jamesburg, N. J., July 4th, 20 miles from the nearest sea shore at which this insect had been previously found.

The Elm leaf beetle had been again closely watched during the past season, and again the insect had been found to be single brooded. The injury done first by the hibernating beetles, then by the larva, and again by the new brood of beetles, has given the impression of as many broods.

*Zeuzera* is undoubtedly spreading. It has been found beyond Newark, and the injury by the larva was beginning to be apparent on the elms of that city. The suggestion by Mr. Southwick at the meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists, that elm had been referred to as the only food plant, was true only of America. In Europe it had been known as injurious to quite a number of widely different species.

*Cryptorhynchus lapathi* was spreading and was doing serious injury to willow. Nearly all the clumps of willows near Newark and Arlington had been destroyed, and some fancy and garden trees had been killed.

Mr. Howard said Walker had years ago given North America as a locality for *Zeuzera pyri*, and Morris had made the same statement. He asked whether this did not conflict with the idea that it was a recently imported species, and further, whether Walker might not have had the species described by Herrich-Schaeffer.

Mr. Smith replied that Morris had followed Walker simply, and that Walker's specimen must be examined and its history ascertained before its identity could be assumed. The species described by Herrich-Schaeffer was so entirely different that even Walker could not well mistake it. He had so little faith in Walker's determinations that he would not be surprised to find the American specimens to be *Ecpantheria*.