

To complete this short review of the insects found on *Uniola*, it still remains to be mentioned that the stems deserted by the *Mordellistena* frequently become the abode of numerous specimens of a Ptinid beetle of the genus *Hemiptychus*, the larvæ of which feed upon the *débris* left by the *Mordellistena* larva.

Mr. Schwarz made a communication regarding the correlation in the increase of the number of mosquitoes on the one side and certain species of dragon-flies on the other side, as observed by him in the months of May and June, at Biscayne Bay, in south-eastern Florida.

The following is an abstract from his remarks :

Mosquitoes abound in that section of the country at all seasons, but whenever the regular trade wind ceases to blow they enormously increase in numbers and become a most serious pest, which greatly interferes with all out-door occupations, especially in the hammock lands. During such mosquito spells there is an equally sudden and great increase in numbers of certain dragon-flies, and this is the more interesting because there is a great scarcity of fresh water in the country south of Miami River. It may be presumed, however, that most of the dragon-flies come from the Everglades to the shore of Biscayne Bay, a distance of about 7 or 8 miles. Three species of dragon-flies, *Celithemis eporina*, *Libellula auripennis*, and *Anax ingens*, were thus incredibly abundant at times, while two or three others did not participate in this increase.

Mr. Schwarz also mentioned a peculiar habit in *Danaïis berenice* observed by him at Biscayne Bay, Fla. Whenever the cut weeds and shrubbery were burned on the cleared patches, these butterflies congregated in great numbers on the heated rocks close to the line of the fire.

Mr. Smith exhibited a specimen of *Cicindela Belfragei*, which shows a curious abnormality in the shape of an acute tubercle on the left side of the prothorax.

Mr. Smith also called attention to some modifications of tarsal structure among the *Arctiida*. He finds that some genera, as *Leucarctia* and *Ecpantheria*, have the claws cleft to the base—others, like *Phragmatobia* and *Pyrrharctia*, have them dentate at the tip, while in *Spilosoma* and *Antarctia* there is a distinct long tooth at the middle of the claw. The claws are not always alike on all feet. Sometimes the claws of fore tarsi only are toothed, and sometimes all are so—in any case the anterior claws are the ones modified. What value this character should have is yet uncertain.