

Prof. Riley said that most were taken in the Beaver dens or houses, which always contained a mass of material which might attract the insects in question, and they were sifted either from the material of the nest or the earth underneath it. He said that the dens and nests were commonly connected with the banks of the stream under water, and with the air at some other generally hidden point, thus affording opportunity for the entrance of the insects, or that these might also be introduced with the material used in the construction of the den. With reference to the pupa of *Platypsyllus* he said that he was forced to the opinion that this stage is passed underground, in which belief Mr. Schwarz coincided.

Prof. Riley said, also, that the Mallophagan and the mites were found on the beavers themselves.

Prof. Riley also called attention to the Minutes of the Proceedings of the London Entomological Society for October 1, 1890, as published in the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* for November, 1890, and elsewhere. It is there stated that Mr. C. J. Gahan exhibited a "curious little larva-like creature" found in the mountain streams of Ceylon, and that there was a discussion as to what the larva was. From the brief characteristics given by Mr. Gahan it struck Prof. Riley that the larva referred to is that of some species of the Dipterous family *Blepharoceridæ*. He stated that good figures of a South American species, genus *Paltostoma*, have been published by Fritz Mueller, and that he (Prof. Riley) is familiar with the larvæ and pupæ of two North American species and has for many years had drawings of the same, which are not yet published.

He also called attention to an article in *Entomological News* for October last, in which, under the head of "What can it be?" Mrs. Julia P. Ballard, of Easton, Pa., describes a larva which has puzzled her because, while having some of the characteristics of *Citheronia regalis*, with which she is quite familiar, it nevertheless materially differs from that species. Her description leaves no doubt that the larva which so puzzled her was that of the only other congener, namely, *Citheronia sepulchralis*. This larva is not uncommon in the vicinity of Washington and along the lower Potomac, where it feeds