Mr. Banks stated that the mites found on mosquitoes were Hydrachnidæ, and in this country mostly belong to the genus *Eylais*. In Madagascar one observer found that the mites transferred themselves with each moult to the successive stage; where the mites attached to the adult it meant their death, as they can not live out of water.

Dr. Dyar remarked that the ability of mosquitoes to deposit fertile eggs before being fed on blood differed with the various species. *Aëdes calopus* is not able to deposit fertile eggs till blood-fed.

—The last paper of the evening, "Some notes concerning Rafinesque's papers on Aphididæ in American Monthly Magazine, Vols. I and III, 1817 and 1818," by H. F. Wilson, was discussed by Messrs. Schwarz, Banks and Gill.

A NEW EUCLEA.

[Lepidoptera, Cochlidiidæ.]

Mr. Schaus obtained in Esparta, Costa Rica, a single male of a small *Euclea*, very close to *Euclea cuspostriga* from the Guianas. It differs, however, in the shape of the subbasal silver mark, which is a slender thread, bent outward in the middle, instead of a short, thick cusp. I suggest the name *Euclea trichathdota* for this form. Type, No. 13075, U. S. National Museum.—HARRISON G. DYAR.

A CORRECTION.

On page 185 of the last volume of these Proceedings, occurs an unfortunate clerical mistake, which I had no opportunity to discover in time. The first letter of the generic name *Isocorypha* was lost in the proof-sheets, and the synonym *Socorypha* thus inadvertently created.—AUGUST BUSCK.