

classifying the parasites in a distinct genus *Triungulinus* between *Pediculus* and *Racinus*; and almost one hundred years from the time of Reaumur Westwood still upholds the faulty interpretation. Through Serville's, and especially Newport's, investigations the more than hundred-year old discussion was settled in favor of the first discoverer and describer of the natural history of the blisterbeetles, Goedart.

Since Dufour proposed the name *Triungulinus* for what he considered as a genus of Aptera the first instars of Meloid larvae have often been called triungulins. This name, however, is not suitable, partly because only a small minority of Meloid larvae have the characteristic armature of three claws at the end of the tibia, partly because this armature really is to be interpreted as a single median claw-shaped or spathulate tarsus with two strong setae laterally at base, and partly because the triunguline armature is not restricted to larvae of the family Meloidae but lately has been found also in a larva of the family Lampyridae, collected by Dr. Mann in Bolivia in 1921 and now preserved in the National Museum. Newport and Fabre never use the term "triunguline," but always the term primary larva for the first instar of Meloid larvae, and the greatest living authority on that family, Dr. A. Cros, has adopted this same term, and in a special very interesting article (1917) set forth how inadvisable the continued usage of the term "triungulin" is.

Dr. M. C. HALL, Bureau of Animal Industry: *Lesions due to the bite of the wheel-bug, Arilus cristatus (Hemiptera; Reduviidae)*. In the fall of 1922, the writer's youngest daughter (M. L. H.) aged 10, captured a wheel-bug, *Arilus cristatus* (determined by W. L. McAtee), at Chevy Chase, D. C., and was bitten twice by it on the inner aspect of the little finger of the right hand at a point near the nail. The bite was painful, about as much so as a bee sting, according to the child, and the finger felt hot to the touch. In the course of a few days growths resembling papillomata developed at the site of the punctures, the largest projecting as a small horn-like structure. Both of the growths persisted for months, the largest slowly disappearing between six and nine months after the infliction of the bite. The injured finger remained warmer than the other fingers during this period and, according to the patient, still feels warmer than the others a year later. The development of pronounced cutaneous growths after a bite appears not to have been reported as following the bite of members of the Heteroptera. Previous reports show that there may be transient or prolonged local inflammatory reactions at and near the site of the injury and more or less severe general reactions lasting a short time or persisting for almost a year.

Over 30 species of Heteroptera have been reported as attacking man, and probably many more than 30 attack man occasionally. At least 9 genera are reported as attacking man in North America; these genera include *Cimex*, *Opsicoetes* (*Reduvius*), *Apiomerus*, *Triphleps*, *Arilus* (the present note), *Conorhinus*, *Rasahus*, *Melanolestes*, and *Reduviolus*.

Dr. SCHWARZ said that he thought the wheel-bug bite was more painful than the sting of the honey-bee because the pain lasted for several days.

Dr. BALL said that he had received a bite on his finger from a water-bug, the effects of this bite lasting for 6 weeks.

CHAS. T. GREENE, *Recording secretary.*