

extend Mr. Fairchild a vote of thanks for exhibiting these pictures for the first time to its members.

The following paper was read by title: "Pseudomasaris Bred in California" by T. D. A. Cockerell.

PSEUDOMASARIS BRED IN CALIFORNIA.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

A number of years ago at Pecos, New Mexico, my wife and I found *Pseudomasaris respoides* (Cresson) in quantity, visiting flowers of *Pentstemon*. Numerous efforts to follow the wasps to their nesting places were wholly unsuccessful, much to our disappointment. I was therefore greatly interested to receive, a few days ago, a *Pseudomasaris* from Professor D. E. Merrill, with the information that it had been bred by Dr. George Robertson at Redlands, California, from a nest having the shape of an inverted cone, and composed principally of sand, fastened to the stem of some plant. In being fastened to the stem of a plant, the nest resembles that of *Celonites*, but apparently differs in the openings being directed upwards instead of downwards, as well as in the shape. The insect is very close to the Rocky Mountain *P. respoides*, but apparently subspecifically distinct.

Pseudomasaris respoides robertsoni, new subspecies.

Female: Like *P. respoides*, but with the sculpture of the mesothorax not so coarse; scutellum with the small punctures closer and finer, the large ones few and very weak; median black lobes of abdominal bands rather more extensive; last ventral segment of abdomen with a median black stripe, broadening basally, on its basal half.

Habitat: Redlands, California, June, 1912 (G. Robertson).

Type: Cat. No. 15529 U. S. N. M.

MEETING OF APRIL 3, 1913.

The 267th regular meeting of the Society was entertained by Mr. E. A. Schwarz in the Sængerbund Hall, 314 C street N.W., on the evening of April 3, 1913, and there were present Messrs. Baker, Banks, Barber, Burke, Busek, Caudell, Cory, Craighead, Cushman, Dyar, Fisher, Gahan, Hall, Heidemann, Heinrich, Hood, Hopkins, Howard, Hunter, Jennings, Knab, Meyers, Pierce, Rohwer, Sasscer, Schwarz, Shannon, Snyder, Turner, Walton, and

Wood, members and Messrs. Vernon Bailey, Adam Böving, H. G. Dyar, W. T. M. Forbes, and H. B. Kirk, visitors. President Buseck occupied the chair.

Mr. Rohwer reported that the vote taken in accordance with the constitution for the election of Honorary Members resulted in the unanimous election of Dr. David Sharp of England, and Dr. J. H. Fabre of France. Mr. Rohwer also reported that the Executive Committee had acted favorably on the names of J. M. Miller, Joseff Bruner, and W. D. Edmonson for corresponding membership and on a vote of the Society they were duly elected.

The first paper of the evening "The Insect Host of Forest Malaria" by Dr. Adolph Lutz was read by Dr. L. O. Howard.

THE INSECT HOST OF FOREST MALARIA.

BY DR. ADOLPH LUTZ, *Rio de Janeiro.*

I see by the PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON that Mr. F. Knab read a paper, "The Dependence of Disease Transmission by Blood-Sucking Insects Upon Habits." When Dr. L. O. Howard cited a paper of mine Mr. Knab declared that he had just discussed this paper from his present view point with Dr. Dyar and they had come to the conclusion that I had misinterpreted the facts. A similar statement is repeated in a paper in the Journal of Economic Entomology. To explain this singular conclusion Mr. Knab thinks it highly probable "that the men observed by Lutz already harbored malaria in a latent form when they came into the region and that the exertion and exposure incident to the work caused the irruption of the disease."

If such an etiology of a typical epidemic was possible, which no competent person would admit, the people living here and interested in the case would not have waited for two laymen to think of it and I would not have troubled to find a satisfactory explanation for a puzzling fact. Mr. Knab however continues:

"It is a well known fact that in the tropics most persons apparently in good health have latent malaria." Leaving alone the fact that the place of observation and the places where the patients came from have not a tropical climate, the statement itself is utterly erroneous and about equal to the statement that in hot countries everybody is suffering from liver disease. After excluding typhoid fever and other pyrexias with different etiology, it has become evident that malaria is very much localized and by no means generally prevalent, even in tropical countries. In fact it