

Island, synonymous with *alni*. However, this is not the case. Larvæ from Victoria, Shawnigan Lake and Wellington, B. C., have black dorsal tufts on a yellow field when young, and these tufts persist in the mature larva, but in a brownish yellow field, thus showing a form of larva distinct from any previously known in North America. Walker's name *angulifera* may be used for it. The form occurs also on the mainland, at Vancouver, B. C., according to information furnished by Mr. R. V. Harvey.

Mr. H. S. Barber has collected quite a series of *H. maculata* at Eureka, California. Without the larva I am unable to say whether they should be referred to *alni* or *angulifera*. But aside from this matter there is represented among them a very curious variety, which I describe as follows :

Halesidota maculata, variety eureka, n. var.

Entirely suffused with brown, all the marks obliterate. Thorax brown, showing a faint lighter shade on vertex of head, patagia and disk. Fore wing brown along costa, inner margin, discal dot and a broad shade beyond it, the rest of the wing lighter yellow brown; hind wing whitish yellow. Except for the brown tone, it strongly suggests *H. bicolor* Walker (*pura* Neumoegen).

Three ♂♂, Eureka, Cal. (H. S. Barber).

Type.—No. 6983, U. S. National Museum.

Specimens of moths and larvæ were exhibited.

—Dr. Dyar showed, also, microscopic slides of the larval and pupal skins of the mosquitoes *Megarhinus rutilus* Coquillett and *M. portoricensis* Røder, and commented upon the structure and systematic position of the larvæ. The slides were prepared by Mr. F. C. Pratt, who had bred the species at Woodstock, Virginia, the past summer. All the males reared belonged to *rutilus* while the females were *portoricensis*. Dr. Dyar said that he had examined Mr. Pratt's slides with some care and could not detect the slightest difference between the skins of *M. portoricensis* and *M. rutilus*. He presented the following description of the larvæ :

THE LARVÆ OF THE MOSQUITOES MEGARHINUS RUTILUS COQUILLET AND M. PORTORICENSIS RØDER.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

The head is rounded, *Culex*-shaped; the mouth-brush consists of a pencil of stout curved spines, each with a little claw at

the tip, the bunch folding outward in retraction. The mandibles bear five large teeth, of which the first, second and fourth are larger than the third and fifth; there are a set of fine brushes just within the labrum and on the maxillæ. The antennæ are slender, straight, not very long, uniformly colored brown like the head. The body hairs all arise from large, chitinous plates. Those of the thorax are short, thick and finely branched; of the abdomen longer, with more delicate branches. The chitinized part of the air-tube is short, conic, not much longer than wide, but there is a basal unchitinized portion that does not show on the slides. The tube is without pecten, but bears two small tufts. On the sides of the eighth segment are a pair of large, ragged-edged plates, replacing the comb. The anal segment is ringed, short, the ventral brush confined to the barred area, the wide bars containing eyelet holes from which the tufts arise. The dorsal tuft is small and arises from the upper edge of a rounded, nearly black plate. The posterior rim of the segment is fringed with long spines. The larva falls in the synoptic table with *Psorophora*, differing from that in the presence of a plate on the side of the eighth segment instead of a comb of spines.

—Mr. Schwarz exhibited a specimen of the *Dendrobium* longicorn beetle (*Diaxenes dendrobii* Gahan). This genus of Cerambycidæ is known to infest, in the larval state, the stems of various orchid plants which are native to the Philippine Islands and to British Burmah. Plants infested with these beetles, have of late years been frequently imported into the orchid houses of Paris and London, and quite a literature has arisen, in the French and English entomological and horticultural journals, on the ravages committed by this beetle upon these costly plants. Mr. Schwarz said that the specimen exhibited was the first one ever recorded from the United States. The plant in question is an East Indian species and was imported by Mr. George Field, a florist of Washington, D. C., by way of London, England. Since there has been only one specimen of the beetle found, there seems to be no danger at present that the species is getting acclimatized in the orchid houses of this country.

—In connection with some remarks made by Mr. Doolittle on the food habits of longicorn beetles, Mr. Schwarz stated that the imagoes of a conspicuous species common in Texas, Arizona