

The declivous asperated pronotum concealing the head from above indicates affinities with *Tomicides*, but the mouth parts, tibiæ, tarsi, widely separated anterior coxæ, and exposed pygidium furnish characters which separate it from this and all other groups as at present recognized.

I am under obligations to Mr. E. A. Schwarz for the privilege of describing this interesting genus and species. He also suggested the generic name.

In discussing the paper Mr. Schwarz said that this species was of economic importance, as it bored under the bark of branches of the Banyan trees (*Ficus*), thus killing them.

The first paper read was that of Dr. Dyar, entitled:

A NEW FORM OF CLISIOCAMPA FROM COLORADO.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Clisiocampa fragilis, the common species of this genus in Colorado, feeds upon a variety of plants, including wild cherry, rose and aspen, occasionally, but not normally, on the oak. A larva was met with sparingly in the Platte Canyon near Denver, Colorado, feeding exclusively on the oak and differing in habits and coloration from the common form. Later it was seen in abundance at Sedalia, Colorado. The species is nearly allied to the Californian *C. constricta* Stretch.

The eggs were found on the lower twigs of the dwarf oaks in small rings without any covering; these were eggs of the previous season. The larvæ fed at first in colonies, spinning no tent, only just enough web to hold them to the branches as with *C. distria* of the Atlantic States. Later they wandered separately in search of the young leaves which were all they would eat. The larva has a black head, blue powdered in the sutures. The body is as usual, short haired, the lateral tufts as in *constricta* but more reddish, less contrasting. Orange markings well developed, consisting of a dorsal band constricted at the anterior third of the segment, marked with black and obscurely blue centered; a subdorsal and a lateral line, practically continuous, running into pale orange transverse mottling in the incisures; traces of substigmatal orange. Blue markings reduced; two lateral patches, the posterior one a transverse line cut by the subdorsal band; subventral region washed in pale blue. The black ground color on the sides, especially of joints 3, 4 and 12, appears as conspicuous transverse lines. Hairs reddish, scarcely tufted dorsally, orange or white on the sides.

The moths differ in color in the sexes as with *C. constricta*. The male is pale, two brown, narrow lines on the fore wings, the hind wings more or less shaded with brown. Female brown, two dark paler-edged lines on fore wings, the hind wings brown shaded. There is more of a yellowish tint to the wings than in *C. constricta*, the brown irrorating scales offering more contrast to the ground color.

We would call this species, or local race of the Californian species, *Clisiocampa tigris* from the striped markings of the larva.

Eggs, larvæ and imagoes were exhibited. Mr. Caudell thought this species was of some economic importance, as it defoliated the scrub oaks. Dr. Dyar said it was reported to him as common some years, other years less so.

The second paper was then presented by Mr. Schwarz, entitled, "The Coleoptera of semi-Tropical Florida."

The beetles of semi-tropical Florida were twenty years ago estimated at 500 species. Now, however, 1,500 species are known from there, of which 227, representing 182 genera, are characteristic. The semi-tropical fauna is found in isolated spots on the east and west coasts of Florida, on some of the Keys, and through the West Indies, Venezuela, and Yucatan. This fauna embraces two families not found elsewhere, 157 species of wide distribution, 61 species belonging to the Austroriparian region, and 44 not found outside of the peninsula of Florida. Of these last, twenty-three only belong to the semi-tropical fauna. He compared this fauna with that of Baja California.

The paper was discussed by several of the members. Mr. Ashmead referred to the term "precinctive species," used by Dr. David Sharp in the sense of "characteristic." Mr. Schwarz thought "characteristic" a better term.

NOVEMBER 14, 1901.

The 163d regular meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Wm. H. Ashmead, 1807 Belmont avenue N.W. President Dyar occupied the chair. The other members present were Messrs. Schwarz, Pratt, Stiles, Benton, Patten, Barber, Heidemann, John B. Smith, Howard, Kotinsky, Busck, Caudell, Currie,