

*trum rubicundulum* (Say), collected by him on November 7 on the mainland opposite Plummer's Island, Maryland, between the canal and the river. Several specimens were seen, of which these were the only two captured. They were flying over, and in the neighborhood of, some small swampy pools fed by a spring, and one was observed to go through the motions of ovipositing. This seemed a rather late date for dragonflies to be flying in this locality.

Prof. Smith said he had found dragonflies of this species after the 15th of October, and after a frost, in the cranberry bogs of New Jersey. Mr. Sanderson said he had also found this species in Delaware late in October, and Dr. Howard mentioned having collected other species at Boise, Idaho, on the 21st and 25th of the same month.

—Dr. Dyar exhibited a lepidopterous larva, cocoon and moth, concerning which he read the following paper :

#### A LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVA ON A LEAF-HOPPER.

(*Epipyrops barberiana* n. sp.)

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Mr. E. A. Schwarz has handed me a lepidopterous larva, cocoon and moth, of which species he found two examples at Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico. One larva fell into his beating-net from pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), and the other was taken by Mr. H. S. Barber, attached to a leaf-hopper which Mr. Heidemann says is *Issus* species, near *auroreus* Uhler of the Fulgoridæ, occurring on the same tree. Mr. Barber states that the larva was firmly attached on the dorsal surface of the abdomen under the wings, and it required some force to remove it, but he did not observe any attaching membrane. Mr. Schwarz at first took it to be a species of Coccid allied to *Dactylopius* from its general appearance.

Prof. J. O. Westwood has published (Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., 519, 1876) an account of a lepidopterous insect living on *Fulgora candelaria* at Hong Kong, China, from material collected by Mr. J. C. Bowering, and deposited in the British Museum. He named it *Epipyrops anomala*, new genus and species, and placed it in the Arctiidæ. The larva was stated to be covered with a cottony coat, causing it to resemble a Coccus. Later (Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., 433, 1877), Prof. Westwood again referred to this insect, and cited instances of an analogous, if not identical, species (not bred) observed by Lieut-Col. Godwin Austen upon *Aphana* species (Fulgoridæ) in the Dillrang Valley, and by Mr.

Wood-Mason upon *Eurybrachis spinosa* (also Fulgoridæ) from a specimen belonging to the Madras Museum. It was supposed that in all these cases the larvæ fed upon the waxy matter secreted by the Fulgorids. In the last instance, the larva was observed to be attached to its host by a white membranous band on the dorsal surface of the abdomen, but the exact nature of this band was not determined.

The genus *Epipyrops*, originally referred to the Arctiidæ, was placed in the Liparidæ by Kirby (Cat. Lep. Het., i, 490, 1892), and in the Limacodidæ by Sharp on the opinion of Hampson (Cambridge Nat. Hist., vi, 404, 1899). I know of no other published references.

Unfortunately Mr. Schwarz's single specimen is in very poor state, being both crippled and mouldy. The antennæ, however, are well preserved, and bear remarkably long pectinations. I was able to make out the venation by sacrificing the wings on one side. The forewings have vein 1 moderate, apparently simple, 1c present, strong outwardly; veins 2 to 3 evenly spaced, remote; 4 and 5 rather close together, 6 and 7 equally spaced, 8 and 9 more close together, arising from the longest part of the cell, 10 and 11 equally spaced, arising from the cell toward the end, 12 free from the base. Hind wings apparently with three internal veins, though this part of the wing is crumpled; vein 2 from the middle of the cell, 3 well separated, 4 and 5 close together but not so close as on the forewings; 6 and 7 well separated, the cell well rounded, its upper vein weak; vein 8 from the base, free; male frenulum a single sharp, tapering, straight spine. The head and legs are covered by hyphæ of mould, but appear to be as in *Epipyrops*, the palpi very small, the legs without perceptible spurs. Thus this insect agrees generically with *Epipyrops* as far as can be seen. A considerable portion of the wings has been denuded of scales. Those that are left are blackish, with pale tips, forming a grizzled gray, apparently uniformly over the wing; hind wing blackish brown. Expanse of wings about 8 mm. I propose to call the species *Epipyrops barberiana* in honor of Mr. H. S. Barber, who capably assisted Mr. Schwarz in his valuable explorations in Arizona and New Mexico, and who found this insect in its natural position.

The larva, preserved in alcohol, is nearly hemispherical, a little elliptical, flat along the ventral surface, very evenly arched dorsally. The head is rather large, retractile. Thoracic feet normal in number but very short and reduced, though perfectly visible. Abdominal feet represented by rather large, complete, ellipses of crochets on segments 4 to 6, and a more distinct, protruded pair of feet on the last segment. The segments are short, contracted, furnished with a considerable number of minute secondary hairs, the ordinary tubercles indistinguishable. Mr.

Schwarz states that in life the larva was covered by a white waxy secretion which is now dissolved by the alcohol. The secretion of the host has likewise disappeared, both in the alcoholic and the dry specimens, but Mr. Schwarz thinks that it was originally present. The color of the larva is destroyed by the alcohol, but it was an obscure whitish. All these characters agree with *Epipyrops anomala*.

As to the systematic position of this insect, I cannot agree with any published opinion. That of Sir George Hampson, referring it to the Limacodidæ is the most reasonable, but is negatived, among other characters, by the structure of vein 8 of the hind wings and by the abdominal feet of the larva. It is a Tineoid form, apparently not referable to the Tineidæ proper. Meyrick's tables seem to place it in the Zeuzeridæ, Hampson's in the Dalceridæ; but it will probably prove deserving of separate family rank.

[Dr. Howard has since called my attention to a note (Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. xx. 1883) recording this genus from Central America, but the larvæ were apparently not bred. The note is by Mr. Champion and states that larvæ were not infrequently found attached to and feeding on the white cottony secretion so abundant about some of the smaller Fulgoridæ. As many as three larvæ had been seen attached to one imago. The Fulgoridæ were very sluggish in their habits.]

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—Mr. Benton called attention to a particular in which, he had observed, the Cyprian variety of bees differ in their habits from native and Italian varieties. Instead of driving out and killing all drones at the end of the honey harvest, they kill about four-fifths of them and permit the others to go back into the hive, only gradually destroying these, and, in some instances, permitting a few to live over the entire winter, even in colonies normally supplied with queens.

Dr. Dyar then presented the following paper:

#### NOTES ON MOSQUITOES ON LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

These observations were made at Bellport and Amagansett. The village of Bellport is on the south shore of Long Island, about the middle of the length of the island on Great South Bay. The land is flat and sandy, cut by sluggish streams forming lakes and pools. The bay is strongly brackish but without salt marshes in this vicinity. Mosquitoes were abundant in the season of 1901.