

The paper was discussed by Dr. Gill, who suggested *Oligodesmus* as a more appropriate generic name. Also discussed by Messrs. Howard, Dyar, Ashmead, and Currie.

—Mr. Dyar presented a paper entitled—

IDENTIFICATION OF THE EUCLID LARVÆ FIGURED IN
GLOVER'S "ILLUSTRATIONS OF NORTH
AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGY."

By HARRISON G. DYAR, Ph. D.

This work was not examined in time to include references to it in the "Life Histories of the New York Slug Caterpillars," which I have been publishing in the *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*. I therefore give a list of the Euclid larvæ figured in it, with notes on those forms which have not been bred. Many of the larvæ were unknown to Glover by name.

Euclea delphinii Bdv. The larva is figured pl. 11, fig. 5. The figure pl. 10, fig. 21, seems to represent the same thing, perhaps immature and parasitized.

Euclea indeterminata Bdv. Larva, pl. 11, fig. 8, and pl. 109, fig. 8.

Sibine stimulea Clem. Larva, pl. 10, figs. 18 and 19.

Adoneta spinuloides H.-S. Larva, pl. 95, fig. 18.

Parasa chloris H.-S. Larva, pl. 11, fig. 3.

Sisyrosea textula H.-S. Larva, pl. 11, fig. 2.

Phobetron pithecium S. & A. Larva, pl. 14, fig. 4.

Eulimacodes scapha Harr. Larva, pl. 11, figs. 6, 7, and 10; pl. 95, fig. 20.

Apoda biguttata Pack. Larva, pl. 14, fig. 1; pl. 11, fig. 11.

Heterogenea flexuosa Grt. Larva, pl. 95, fig. 19.

Tortricidia fasciola H.-S. Larva, pl. 11, fig. 14.

UNIDENTIFIED LARVÆ.

No. 1, pl. 11, fig. 9. I have taken this larva and think it is *Sisyrosea nasoni* Grt. An account of it will appear in the *New York Journal*, probably during 1898. [See *Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc.*, March, 1899, Vol. VII, p. 61.]

No. 2, pl. 11, fig. 1, and pl. 20, fig. 40. The first figure shows an elliptical flattened larva, pale bluish-green, with a subdorsal white line. Lateral horns, eleven in number, pointed, constricted at base, smaller towards the extremities except the pair on joint 13, which are suddenly larger. No subdorsal horns except little stubs on the first two segments, but Glover remarks, in the text, "has peculiar glass-like spines on the back, which unfortunately were broken off." The second figure is pale green without marks,

nine lateral horns, tapering and constricted at base, shortest at the ends without a longer terminal pair. Nine subdorsal horns, represented as spherical. Glover remarks: "Larva has a peculiar transparent, glass-like appearance when living." Both were taken in Maryland, on oak, in September.

What must be the same larva has been described in the notes of the Department of Agriculture, under the number 3242, Lima-codes on Oak, Oct. 3, 1883. The description runs as follows: "General color of the body pearly white, with a bluish, rather broad dorsal stripe. Subdorsal space [lateral space] slightly purplish, not so intense as the dorsal stripe. Ventral surface, head, and thoracic joint [joint 2] grass-green; mandibles, labrum and inner base of antennæ brown; ocelli black. Antennæ rather long, yellowish-brown. Spiracles circular, dingy yellow. In the middle of each joint on the dorsal blue stripe is a double broadly V-shaped mark, the point of the V anterior. On the sutures in this same blue stripe are two dusky points, and a single stronger one along the upper margin of the medio-dorsal shade [what is meant by this?] Very strong supra-stigmatal depressions or pits cause a bulging of the sides, and from each prominence arises a sea-green, translucent tubercle, broad and rounded [*i. e.* contracted?] at base, and gradually tapering to point and fringed with long, delicate, glass-like hairs. Discally [*i. e.* subdorsally] there are two very singular compound glassy tubercles with swollen bifid bases, inner bulbous branch and outer long, curved, gradually tapering one, all rather thickly clothed with beautiful glassy, soft hairs, more or less curved at tip. These tubercles are easily detached, and seem to have their root partly in the dusky spot along the upper side of the dorsal region and partly in the V-shaped mark along the medio-dorsal. Those from the prothoracic joint [*i. e.* joint 3 or 4?] and from the anal and penultimate joints [12 and 13] are straighter than those from the sides, and are directed either anteriorly or posteriorly. The tubercles produce a most beautiful vitaline effect. The creature, as it moves, seems to be one mass of delicate floss of finely spun glass, almost as broad as long. The surface of the body, under a high power, is seen to be minutely granulated."

Two dead and dilapidated larvæ were preserved in alcohol. The better of these possesses the subdorsal horns only on joints 3, 12, and 13; the lateral ones are nearly all present, at least on one side, seeming to be on segments 3, 4, 6-12. The arrangement is either as in *Phobetrion* or *Calybia*, the specimens are too poor to tell which; but the lateral horns are long and functional, though shorter than the subdorsals. They are but little subordinated, thus showing this larva to be a more generalized type than either of the known genera of the "tropic hairy Eucleids." As to the probable imago of this interesting larva, a guess would be haz-

ardous. No second Phobetron-like moth is known north of Florida. One would be inclined to suggest *Monolenca semifascia* if the general characters of this species did not rather imply an affinity with *Euclea*.

No. 3, pl. 19, fig. 16 A thick, arched larva with broad dorsal and lateral spaces, narrowing to the ends; ridges poorly marked and no horns, but all minutely pilose (?). Segments well marked, incised in the lateral view. Green with a transverse yellow line on the posterior edge of each segment.

Length 18 mm. Taken on the orange in Florida.

I have no suggestion as to what species this may be. Possibly it is not a *Eucleid*.

Dr. Stiles read abstracts of a paper entitled "Some Practical Points in Dipping Sheep for Scab." The points brought out in this paper will appear in a forthcoming bulletin of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

APRIL 7, 1898.

134

Vice-President Gill in the chair. Also present, Messrs. Ashmead, Benton, Busck, Cook, Dyar, Fernow, Heideman, Kenyon, Marlatt, Pratt, and Webber.

The Corresponding Secretary announced that Vol. IV, No. 2, of the Proceedings had been received from the printer March 21 and 22, and had been distributed.

—Under "Short Notes and Exhibition of Specimens," Mr. Pratt showed larvæ and imago of a saw-fly destructive to violets, received from Rhinebeck, N. Y., *Emphytus canadensis*. Mr. Pratt thought he had observed parthenogenesis in this species. Discussed by Messrs. Ashmead and Dyar. Dr. Dyar showed a species of *Pleuroneura* bred from a free feeding larva on hickory. This is the first larva of the subfamily *Xyelinae* to be definitely made known, and the first species of the genus known from America. Discussed by Mr. Ashmead.

—The first paper was by Prof. O. F. Cook, on