

I have long known of the eversible nature of these protuberances, and observed them first in 1873 on the larvæ of *Parorgyia clintonii* Grote. In my descriptive notes of this species, made June 4, 1873, I referred to these glands on the middle of the back of joints 9 and 10 of the larva, commenting on their curious character and on their recalling in function the osmaterium of *Papilio* larvæ; also to the fact that they are coral-red and without apparent odor. Later observations led me to believe that this note was inaccurate as to the odor, and that all larvæ of both *Orgyia* and *Parorgyia* possess these tubercles, and that they are really scent-organs, like the osmaterium in *Papilio*. I have noticed quite a strong odor from those of *Orgyia*, and, in fact, a fine spray of liquid is sometimes thrown from them.

I exhibit blown larvæ of the European *O. pudibunda* and of *Orgyia antiqua*. This last species also occurs in this country, our specimens being somewhat smaller, on the average, than those of Europe. This larva shows two crimson-red eversible tubercles.

I also exhibit, in addition to the common *Orgyia leucostigma*, blown specimens of *O. gulosa* Hy. Edw. and *O. vetusta* Bd., both of which I recently observed living in California, and both of which have the same crimson-red organs, and have been reared to the imago by Mr Koebele.

I also exhibit blown larvæ of a *Parorgyia*, which, from the bred specimens, I believe to be *P. leucophæa* Smith & Abbott. I have bred one male of this from the larva feeding on Persimmon. In an endeavor to determine my bred material in this genus, I have concluded that there are fewer species than have been made by Lepidopterists. The imagos vary considerably in details of coloration and markings, and it is quite probable that *obliquata* will prove to be synonymous with *leucophæa*. The larva, as figured by Smith and Abbott, is probably misleading, in having the dorsal tufts too conspicuously shown on joints 8, 9, and 10, for in my specimens they have been, as in other species of this genus, large and conspicuous on joints 4, 5, 6, and 7, inclusive, but far less so on the other joints.

I also exhibit various blown larvæ of *Parorgyia clintonii* Gr. These vary in the color of the tufts according to state of growth, and there is also individual variation. My original specimens were found feeding on Honey Locust, but I have also found it on various other plants, as wild plum, elm, etc. Both these *Parorgyia* larvæ show the same eversible glands, though they are less conspicuous than in *Orgyia*, on account of the greater density of the hairs surrounding them. As to the synonymy of this species, my experience with the adolescent states leaves little doubt that *clintonii* is a synonym of *achatina* Sm. & Abb., and I question whether, with more complete knowledge, *parallela* and *basiflava* and even *cinnamomea* will not prove synonymous with the same species.

FURTHER REMARKS ON PHENGODES.—In connection with the remarks made at a previous meeting, I also exhibit a female of *Phengodes laticollis* received from Prof. Geo. F. Atkinson, of the University of North Carolina. This is an undoubted female, having attracted the male and laid

eggs, some of which also accompany the specimens. It agrees in every respect with my original figure published in LeBaron's fourth report on the insects of Illinois, and is distinguishable from the larva by its smaller jaws, and smaller, finer ungues.

INTERESTING LEPIDOPTERA.—I also call attention to a very pretty species of *Syntomeida* with metallic green wings and steel blue abdomen, tipped with ferruginous red, and with large white spots on the body, collected by Mr. Schwarz at Cocoanut Grove, Biscayne Bay, Fla. It will doubtless prove to be a new species.

Also specimens of another interesting, silvery white moth, the position of which is not very clear, and which Mr. Schwarz also collected. The interest attaching to them is that long strings or pencils of hair are seen to issue from the tip of the body made by the death movement of the ovipositor separating and welding the hairs from a conspicuous anal tuft which the female possesses.

Mr. Schwarz commenced an account of a recent trip through the coral region of southeastern Florida, and narrated his experience during a short stay, in the month of April, on the island of Key West. The following is an abstract of his remarks :

The island of Key West, extending in a west-easterly direction, has a length of from six to seven miles, with a width of from one to two miles. The western third of the island is occupied by the city of Key West, and the trees in the gardens and on the streets are all artificially imported from the West Indies or South America. A rather wide beach, partly rocky and partly sandy, extends all along the south side; the north side is without beach and covered with a dense growth of mangrove trees, or rather bushes, which extend also in a wide belt along the south side back of the beach. The middle of the island is occupied by an extremely thick growth of shrub-like trees, not higher than about 15 feet, but without much undergrowth. This shrubbery represents what is known as the semi-tropical forest of southern Florida, and its low growth on Key West and the other smaller Keys is no doubt attributable to the small elevation of the land above the level of the sea. There is a complete absence of fresh water springs, creeks, and swamps, and consequently, the Dytiscidæ and all other families living in or near fresh water are not represented on the island. The ground is either rocky or covered with coralline sand, and since the porous rock absorbs at once every drop of the frequent showers, the surface of the ground is constantly dry. The few herbaceous plants growing in the woods or on the open places are all of a maritime character.

The whole aspect of the island is, entomologically speaking, by no means inviting, and my first attempts in collecting resulted in disappointment. It took some time before I found out that, owing to the extreme dryness, collecting under stones, and sifting the old leaves and other *débris* in the woods, produce hardly anything, and the sparse vegetation of herbaceous plants also harbors a very scant fauna of no special interest. On