

Messrs. Lugger and Schwarz, regarding the food-habits of *Buprestidæ*, mainly discussing the question whether the larvæ attack healthy trees or only such as are diseased or dying, and, further, whether they are able to live and finish their transformations in dry wood.

Mr. Smith exhibited a specimen of *Pleocoma Behrensi* which he had received from Utah Territory. This locality is interesting, since the species of this genus have hitherto been recorded only from central California.

Mr. Smith exhibited a careful drawing of the larva of *Aphorista vittata*, made from specimens found in October, near Washington, feeding on a kind of snow-white mould on the under side of a log. He gave a description of the full-grown larva of this Endomychid beetle,\* drawing particular attention to the peculiar lateral appendages and the peculiar structure of the hairs.

Several theories were advanced by the members present to explain the nature and function of the lateral appendages in this and other Coleopterous larvæ, representing several widely different families.

Dr. Riley spoke on the larval habits of *Lixus*. In 1872 he bred *Lixus macer* from the stems of *Chenopodium hybridum*, the larva boring down the axis of the stem, as usual, and the beetle issuing through a circular hole in the side of the stem. Mr. F. M. Webster had bred the same species from *Helianthus*, the larva girdling the stem from within at the upper end of the burrow and plugging up the girdle with fibre. The beetle then issued from the cut end. Another species, *Lixus parvus*, from California, is also anomalous, the larva producing a gall on the stems of *Amelanchier*.

Dr. Riley also called attention to the girdling habits of *Pædisca obfuscata* Riley, MS., which also issues through the amputated end, but in this case the orifice is plugged up with a web spun by the larva.

Mr. Schwarz exhibited specimens of an undescribed Calandrid beetle, which is interesting on account of its food-habit, the larva and imago having been found by Mr. Hubbard in southern Florida

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\* This description is published in full in *Entomol. Amer.*, ii, No. 5, August, 1886, pp. 85-87.