

Mr. Smith related his experience with one of our common Blister-beetles (*Macrobasis unicolor*) which accidentally got crushed on his neck, when he had an excellent opportunity to note the remarkable vesicatory property of our native Meloidæ.

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JULY 8, 1886.

Six persons present. President Howard in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary read a note from Dr. G. H. Horn stating that *Harpalus caliginosus* stridulates very well. The noise is produced by the edges of the last two abdominal segments being rubbed against an alutaceous space on the inner edge of each elytron.

Mr. Schwarz exhibited a specimen of this *Harpalus*, showing the structure referred to by Dr. Horn. He added that Dr. Horn's observation is quite novel, since in Carabidæ only the genus *Cychrus* was known to be stridulating, but that, in his experience, the genus *Nomaretus* is also able to produce a noise.

Mr. Smith said that he had never been able to perceive any noise produced in *Harpalus caliginosus*, although he had handled many specimens.

Mr. Schwarz read the following passage from a letter from Mr. H. G. Hubbard, dated Crescent City, Fla., June 20, 1886:

\* \* \* "I also send a *Bradycinetus ferrugineus* which came flying to the light a day or two ago. This *Bradycinetus* died as I held it in my hand. It had been very active, and made powerful efforts to escape. Suddenly it 'fainted' and died at once. Can this have been the result of excitement? I often find specimens of *Strategus* lying dead in the path in the morning without sign of injury, and very frequently perfectly fresh and limber. I have suspected that death resulted from excitement or exertion."

Mr. Schwarz exhibited a male of *Hydrophilus ovatus* in which the last two joints of the maxillary palpi are notably flattened. He had seen only one male of this species, and could not tell, therefore, whether this character was an abnormal one, or whether it occurred in all males of the species.

Mr. Smith made some remarks on the systematic position of the genus *Quadrina* Grote. The species *Q. diazoma* is based on a unique specimen which, by the kindness of Prof. F. H. Snow,