

phis. Mr. Schwarz said that in this and other allied genera of Scarabæidæ the odor is emitted by the imago as well as by the pupa, whereas the larva is not, or at least much less, odoriferous.

Mr. Lugger said that even in the phyllophagous Scarabæidæ, *e. g.*, the genus *Lachnosterna*, the imagos emitted a faint, though not unpleasant, odor. Mr. Smith added that also in the coprophagous genera, especially *Canthon*, the odor of the imago is quite strong and unpleasant.

Mr. Schwarz exhibited the following species of insects which are new to the fauna of the District of Columbia: 1. *Merope tuber* of the Neuropterous family *Panorpidæ*. One specimen, a male, was found on August 22d under a stone in the woods on a dry hillside near Rock Creek. Upon being disturbed the specimen ran off rapidly, its fore wings vibrating in the manner seen in many Noctuids, the hind wings, at the same time, covering the abdomen excepting the forceps. Mr. Schwarz reviewed the history of this remarkable insect, of which only a few specimens are known to be in collections. Of its earlier stages nothing is known, and of its habits we have only a short note by Dr. Fitch in his Fourteenth Report, stating that the two specimens he captured were attracted by the light in his house. 2. *Chatocælus setosus* of the Coleopterous family *Malachiidæ*, found on August 28th on dead oak twigs near Bladensburgh. The only other known locality for this species is Columbus, Tex., where it occurred on old grape vines in the darkest portions of the bottom woods. The male appears to be extremely rare; the female is among our most larviform Coleoptera, and, for this reason, liable to be overlooked by collectors.

Mr. Smith described a peculiar brush of hair at the base of the abdomen in *Schinia marginata* (family *Noctuidæ*). It is a pencil of fine twisted strands set into a cup-shaped membrane, and usually concealed in a groove between the dorsal and ventral parts of the basal two segments of the abdomen. When first removed from this groove, the same smell of laudanum, so noticeable in *Leucarctia acraea*, is also observable here. Spread out, a considerable brush of hair is presented. The insect has the power of voluntarily spreading out this tuft, and probably, also, of again withdrawing and folding it into place.

Mr. Schwarz exhibited samples of the bark of Red Oak, show-

ing the work of an undescribed Scolytid beetle of the genus *Pityophthorus*. The galleries which are partly in the bark and partly in the outermost layer of the wood are the primary galleries, *i. e.*, those made by the parent beetle, and exhibited a feature hitherto not observed in any other Scolytid. The female beetle bores straight through the bark; then follows a very short gallery vertically downward, and this is crossed immediately below the entrance hole by an extremely long transverse gallery. The novelty consists in the short vertical gallery, which evidently is constructed only for the purpose of enabling the beetle to turn around without getting on the outside of the tree. The larval galleries, if there be any, are not yet known.

The new species belongs to LeConte's group B, and may be called *Pityophthorus querciperda*. It is closely allied to *P. minutissimus*, with which it agrees in size, form, and coloration, but from which it differs in the sculpture and pubescence of the elytra. In *minutissimus* the elytra are finely and rather indistinctly punctulate; the pubescence is fine, very sparse or nearly absent on the basal portion of the elytra, and denser on the declivity, but always hair-like. In *querciperda* the elytra are quite distinctly rugosely punctulate, and, therefore, less shining. The pubescence is stout, moderately dense on the anterior part of the elytra and still denser and scale-like on the declivity. In the two Californian species of the same group the pubescence consists of long and short hair intermixed. *P. querciperda* occurs from New York to Florida.

---

OCTOBER 4, 1886.

Eight persons present. President Howard in the chair.

Mr. A. Bolter, of Chicago, Ill., was elected a member of the Society.

Referring to the nuisance created this season by *Dynastes tityus*, Mr. Howard remarked that the smell had also been quite noticeable this season at Raleigh, N. C., on a street lined with Hackberry trees (*Celtis*). Mr. Smith asked whether the larvæ of *Dynastes* mature in one or several seasons. He knew, from actual observations made by himself and Mr. Schaupp, that *Lucanus dama* has a period of at least two years. Mr. Schwarz said that, so far as he was aware, no observations had hitherto been published on the duration of the larval state in *Dynastes*. Mr.