

ballot or *viva voce*. Honorary members shall be elected by ballot only.

Mr. J. D. Sherman, Jr., of Peekskill, N. Y., sent the following communication :

COLEOPTEROLOGICAL NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1886.—*Cychnus stenostomus* was found several times under fungi where, I suppose, it had stationed itself in order to feed upon the insects inhabiting the fungus.

*Amara impuncticollis* is found on *Lepidium virginicum* during the warmer parts of the day in May; whether or not it feeds on the plant I am not certain.

*Lebia pulchella* was found under stones on May 18 and October 8.

*Ceryon prætextatum* and *Silpha americana* were found in fungi.

The following *Coccinellidæ* are found on *Asclepias cornuti*: *Hippodamia glacialis*, *convergens*, *parenthesis*, *Coccinella novemnotata*, *Adalia bipunctata*, *Brachyacantha ursina*.

*Dermestes caninus* in a vacated bird's nest.

*Cryptorhopalum triste*, common on *Taraxacum dens-leonis*, in May.

*Cryptarcha strigata*, in fungi where *Pocadius helvolus* is common, also on bruised pears, in September.

*Tenebrioides corticalis* and *Adelocera discoidea* common under the bark of dead Pitch pines (*Pinus rigida*), where, on February 10, I secured a single specimen of *Dicerca punctulata*.

*Acmeodera culta* common on *Taraxacum* in May.

*Oxyomus porcatus* common in dried horse manure in April.

Both sexes of *Geotrupes splendidus* I found in a smooth-surfaced, nearly round cavity situated at the bottom of a winding hole some three or four inches deep, which communicated with the interior of the stem of a fungus; with them I found a pupa, which no doubt belongs to this species.

The species of *Trox* fly in the hot sunshine in April (*T. monachus* and *unistriatus*), are attracted by light at night (*T. terrestris* and *unistriatus*), and are found in filth (*T. terrestris*, or allied species).

*Macroductylus subspinosus* was unusually uncommon on the rose, doing but little damage; nevertheless it was as abundant as ever on the Ox-eye daisy.

*Molorchus bimaculatus*, common on *Viburnum prunifolium* during the latter part of May.

*Colaspis brunnea* abundant on *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*.

Mr. Smith called attention to a peculiarity observed by him in the antennæ of *Cressonia juglandis*. They have in the male two branches to each side of each joint, precisely as in the Saturniidae. This feature is unique in the Sphingidae of North America; nor did he know of its occurrence in exotic genera. He emphasized the relation of the Smerinthids to the Bombycids, even

though the venation of the wings and the larvæ are essentially sphingiform.\*

Mr. Smith also stated that he had found that among the insects usually named *Euerysthia phasma*, two species were embraced which differed decidedly, not only in markings, but in structure.†

Mr. Smith also offered some remarks on the North American species of *Callimorpha*. In arranging the material of the U. S. National Museum he had come to the conclusion, from a study of the series of *Callimorpha* in the collection, that most of those forms now marked as varieties were really good species. He said that, at some future time, he would present a careful study of the forms.‡

Mr. Schwarz presented the following list of Scolytids found by him on *Pinus inops*, in the vicinity of Washington: *Gnathotrichus materiarius*, *asperulus*, *Pityophthorus sparsus*, *pullus*, *hirticeps*, *puberulus*, *Hypothenemus dissimilis*, *Xyleborus bivittatus* (probably imported from farther north), *Xyleborus pubescens*, *cælatus*, *Dryocætes affaber*, *Tomicus calligraphus*, *cacographus*, *pini*, *Carphoborus bifurcus*, *Dendroctonus terebrans*, *Hylastes porculus*, *tenuis*, *Hylurgops pinifex*. The mode of work of many of these still remains unknown. Among the less common species is *Pityophthorus pullus*, the galleries of which were exhibited and explained. The female beetle (or both sexes?) constructs under the bark of the trunk a rather large, round or oval central chamber, from which from three to five long and slightly undulating galleries lead off in various directions, but usually more or less upwards or downwards. The larval galleries do not present any particular features, but are rather shorter than in allied species. All these galleries are more within the bark than in the outermost layer of wood.

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\* See Mr. Smith's article, "Notes on the genus *Cressonia*," *Societas Entomologica*, vol ii, 1887, p. 3.

† The new species has been described by Mr. Smith as *E. trimaculata* in *Entom. Amer.*, iii, p. 17, and in *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 1887, p. 336.

‡ The results of his study have been published by Mr. Smith in *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 1887, pp. 338-353.