

by him at the September, 1886, meeting of the Society. He had visited Rock Creek on May 1, 1887, and found the larvæ in all stages of growth, just as he had found them the previous August. He thought that the species remained at least two years in the larval state.

Mr. Smith gave a brief review of the classification of the *Smerinthinæ* from the date of the creation of the genus *Smerinthus* by Latreille; showing how and on what characters it had been divided and subdivided, and explaining the characters used by the various authors. He criticised the most recent production of Mr. Grote on the subject, showing that Mr. Grote really worked in the dark and without any very distinct idea of what limitations to set to his genera. Except *myops*, every American species of the subfamily has been made a distinct generic type. He also gave a brief description of the genital structure of the group which here, as elsewhere, gave valuable information as to the location of species. His arrangement, of which he gave a brief definition, would be as follows:

- Triptogon modesta.*
Smerinthus ophthalmicus.
 “ *cerisyi.*
 “ *geminatus.*
Paonias excæcatus.
 “ *myops.*
 “ *astylus.*
Cressonia juglandis.

Mr. Lugger presented a sketch of an entomologist, met by him many years ago in Detroit, Mich., in which he described the unique collection made by that gentleman, and the method adopted by him to combine business and pleasure.*

Dr. Marx spoke about the North American species of scorpions, of which about fourteen are known. He said the study of these animals was made very difficult on account of the poor descriptions by former authors and the numerous synonyms, which were very perplexing. The species known as *Buthus carolinianus*, for instance, is neither a *Buthus* nor is it *carolinianus*.

* This communication has been published by Mr. Lugger under the title, "An Entomological Curiosity," in *Entomol. Amer.*, iii, pp. 83-84.