

in his paper entitled "Some Ichneumon Parasites of New England Butterflies," and has since been considered as a parasite of the White Mountain butterfly (*Chionobas semidea*). Recently, however, the type specimen has come temporarily into my possession through Mr. Scudder, and I find that the only authority for such consideration is the old label which reads: "Found alive in an old chrysalis case of *semidea*." An additional label credits the collecting to Mr. Sanborn. Study of the specimen shows that the species belongs to the *chalcostomus* group of the genus *Encyrtus*, approaching very closely to *E. lunatus* Dal. It has no connection with *E. swederi* Dal. with which Dr. Packard compares it, and which belongs to *Comys*. All of the *chalcostomus* group, including *lunatus*, are parasites of Coccidæ, the only exceptions being *barbarus* and *Rogenhoferi*, the habits of which are not known. Moreover all are parasites of the genus *Lecanium*. No true *Encyrtus* is known in Europe to have been bred from a Lepidopteron, and no species of the subfamily Encyrtinæ from any diurnal. *Encyrtus bucculatricis* How. is the only American exception to the former rule.

From these facts it seems to me extremely improbable that *E. montinus* is a parasite of *C. semidea*, but rather that the occurrence of the type specimen in the old empty chrysalis case was entirely an accident, and that it had issued in all probability from some neighboring *Lecanium*. The type specimen is a female and not a male as stated by Dr. Packard.

Mr. Smith spoke on the structural features of the Sphingidæ. He compared the general type of genital structure with that of other families, finding here a universal existence of a peculiar supra-anal process, which takes on more or less of a claw-like form, very different from the ordinary simple curved hook of most families, or even the double hooks of some Bombycids. He showed a tendency to abnormality in certain species and a curious lack of agreement in other details of genital structure in species of the same genus.

The peculiar structure of *Dilophonota* was explained. Here there are *two* superior plates, both furcate, but the curvature of the forks are not coincident. Several other features of genital structure were pointed out, and drawings of these structures in nearly all the American species were exhibited.

The armature of the tarsi in some of the genera was discussed and explained, as well as the peculiarities of the venation of the family. The classification of the *Macroglossinæ* was briefly touched on, as was the relationship of the family with some Bombycid families. Mr. Smith thinks that there are two distinct leads into or from the Bombycids, the *Smerinthinæ* being more closely related to the