

“Among the numerous minor errors may be cited that the type of the genus *Necocatolaccus* Ashmead is not *N. tylodermeæ* Ashmead of the Mem. Carn. Mus., without description, but *Catolaccus tylodermeæ* Ashmead, which was described years previously and which in this work is still cited under *Catolaccus*. The genera *Encyrtoccephalus*, *Dinoura*, *Brachyscelidiphaga*, and *Dialomorpha* were all described by Dr. Ashmead in the Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. in 1900, together with their type species, and not in his classification of Chalcidoidea. A perusal of the alphabetical list of genera given by Dr. Ashmead at the end of his work would have saved Dr. Schmiedeknecht these as well as other errors in citation.”

—Mr. Schwarz exhibited living and alcoholic specimens of the large coccid *Llaveia axin* Llave (Family Monophlebidae). The specimens were found by him last December at Tampico, Mexico, thickly covering the branches and thicker twigs of several different trees (the names of which could not be obtained) in a very circumscribed locality during the month of December. All bushes and lower vegetation beneath the infested trees were killed by the fungus growing on the saccharine exudation of the coccid. Some of the males were seen flying about the trees, but no coccinellid beetles or any other enemies of the coccid could be seen; nor were the coccids attended by ants. Living specimens kept in a tin box without food are still alive and excrete a much more copious cottony excretion than when the species was observed in nature. The paper label in the vial in which the alcoholic specimens were kept has acquired a beautiful pink color.

—Mr. Caudell said:

“Thunberg in 1815 erected the genus *Conocephalus* with several species under it. One of the originally included species, *hemipterus* n. sp., has quoted under it as a synonym the *Gryllus* (*Tettigonia*) *conocephalus* of Linnæus. The original inclusion of a species *conocephalus* in the genus of the same spelling, even though in synonymy, is considered as coming under the rule of type selection by absolute tautonymy, and thus *conocephalus* Linnæus, of which the later described *hemipterus* Thunberg is a synonym, is the type of *Conocephalus* Thunberg. This fact has been quite universally conceded for some years and cannot well be ignored. Otherwise I would ear-

nestly advocate disregarding it, as its recognition results in a most serious revolution in our orthopterological nomenclature. This disastrous effect is due to the fact that the type species *conocephalus* is not a member of the genus *Conocephalus* as that term has been understood for almost a century. It is, on the contrary, what we have known for many years as *Xiphidium*. Hence our well-known genus *Xiphidium*, correctly spelled *Xiphidiou*, is relegated to the synonymy under *Conocephalus*. Thus we lose from our lists this universally known genus and the even better known genus *Conocephalus* is worse than lost, being retained, but in an entirely different sense. Confusion does not stop here, as further disastrous results follow. Thus the subfamily Xiphidinae now becomes Conocephalinae, while the subfamily hitherto known as Conocephalinae must now be called by the unfamiliar name Copiphorinae, the oldest included genus, after the removal of *Conocephalus*, being *Copiphora* Serville. The species commonly placed in the genus *Conocephalus* are distributed among Karny's genera *Neoconocephalus*, *Eucoconocephalus*, and *Homocoryphus*. Karny divided what he considered *Conocephalus* into three subgenera, naming all of them as above. This was wrong, as one of the groups into which a higher one is divided must retain the old name, but in this case the genus treated as *Conocephalus* was not really that genus, not having included the type species. Thus all three of Karny's names can be used.

"Of the subfamily Copiphorinae (Conocephalinae as hitherto understood) I have a new genus represented by two female specimens from the upper Pequini River, Panama, collected by Mr. Allen H. Jennings in March, 1909. This genus I call *Dectinomima*, in reference to the remarkable superficial resemblance the species bear to certain of our Decticinae. The absence of plantulae beneath the hind tarsi and the lack of spines on the anterior tibiae above preclude its being classed in that subfamily. The foramina of the anterior tibiae are shell-shaped, the pronotum is without carinae and all the femora and tibiae are spined beneath. The elytra are scarcely visible beneath the pronotum. The ovipositor is short, stout, and strongly curved upwards. The species, which I call *jenningsi* in honor of the collector, is black, with the fore and middle legs and top side of the hind femora reddish brown. The tip of the ovipositor is reddish tinged, and the end of the fastigium is light yellowish in color. The basal segment of the antenna is black, but the succeeding two or three are tinged with reddish. The eyes are brownish. The fastigium

is a little broader than the basal segment of the antenna, but does not project beyond it.

"Length: Pronotum, 10 mm.; femora, 23 mm.; ovipositor, 10 mm.

"*Type*: No. 12918, U. S. National Museum.

"This species was collected in bromelias."

—A note by Mr. W. D. Pierce on the nest-building habits of *Pogonomyrmex barbatus molefaciens* Buckley was presented:

"Having in mind a discussion of the construction of nests by *Pogonomyrmex* ants in the West which was taken up by the Society at its meeting February 10, 1906, I wish to add the following interesting notes.

"On July, 23, 1907, at Childress, Texas, I was very much surprised to find a nest of *Pogonomyrmex barbatus molefaciens* Buckley with two openings about 10 inches apart, each of which was the center of a wreath-like mound of the hull of a common grass. This grass has been determined for me by the botanists of the Department of Agriculture as *Andropogon torreyanus* Steud. (*Amphilopis torreyanus* Nash.) Two wreaths were interlocked about 1 foot in diameter each, and 2 to 3 inches thick, composed of nothing but the hulls of this one species of grass. No other nests in the vicinity had this strange character. I have never since then seen any nests of this species quite so strange.

"At the same time and not so very far distant from this peculiar nest was the nest of another colony of the same ant which was shared with an equally large colony of *Stenamamma* (*Ischnomyrmex*) *cockerelli* Andre. The two species seem to live together in perfect harmony. The immediate surroundings of the nest were composed entirely of little pellets of red earth, while in an outer circle with a radius of over a foot was a ring of black cinders about a quarter of an inch in diameter. As I have never noticed a colony of *Pogonomyrmex* associated with any other ant, I assume that this note may be of importance.

"While I have no definite observations on record concerning the activity of *Pogonomyrmex*, I have nevertheless observed that this ant is most active in the hottest part of the day. The most noticeable exception to this activity which I have noticed was during the month of August, 1909, when the temperature was above 100° F. most of the time. It was very noticeable that the *Pogonomyrmex* did not come out of their nests during the hottest part of the day, especially when the