Communications, exchanges and editors' copies should be addressed to Editors of Psyche, Cambridge, Mass. Communications for publication in Psyche must be properly authenticated, and no anonymous articles will be published.
Editors and contributors are only responsible for the statements made in their own communications.
Works on subjects not related to entomology will not be reviewed in Psyche.

For rates of subscription and of advertising, see advertising columns.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.
Cambridge Entomological Club.
12 Nov. 1880.—71st meeting. The following persons were elected to membership:

Dr. E: L. Mark exhibited some drawings which he had made, illustrative of the external anatomy of the head and thorax of a larva allied to Lithocolletis, which he had found mining in the leaves of Acor. The special point of interest to which Dr. Mark called attention in connection with these drawings was the indication of the existence of organs performing the function of prop-legs, on the back of the thoracic rings. Dr. Mark was not aware that such organs had been noticed in lepidopterous larvae. He referred to the discovery of abdominal legs in the embryos of Hydrophilus, Mantissa and Camphoda, by different observers. . . .

Notice was taken of the death of Jacob Boll, of Dallas, Texas. . . .

Mr. W: Trelease said he had taken individuals of the genus Apathus on flowers of Tigridia, engaged in supplying themselves with food. Mr. S: Henshaw said he also had taken a few of these bees on flowers. . . .

Mr. Roland Hayward exhibited a specimen of Calosoma wilcoxit, taken at Nantucket, Mass. Mr. S: Henshaw said that he had recorded about half a dozen captures of this species in eastern Massachusetts. . . . Mr. W: Barnes said he had captured several specimens of Anthocaris olympia and of Terias nicippe in Central Illinois. This region is the meeting place of the southern and northern faunae. The limits of the faunae come within fifty kilometres of each other, and are not indicated by any geographical feature. Mr. Barnes said he had found Papilio cresphontes feeding on the hop tree (Ptelea trifoliata). . . .

Mr. W: Trelease said he had found Harpalus caliginosus feeding on the ripening seeds of the rag-weed (Ambrosia artemisioaefolia). Mr. Roland Hayward said he had found H. pennsylvanicus, H. compar and H. faunus on the same plant. Mr. E: P. Austin said he had found several species of carabidae feeding on plants, some of them eating the leaves. . . .

Mr. W: Trelease said that the young leaves of poplar trees (Populus) had nectar glands on the petioles, to which he had found ants and parasitic hymenoptera attracted for the sake of feeding on the nectar. In a grove of Japanese persimmon trees (Diospyros) in the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the leaves had been distorted by a homopterous insect which produced honey-dew upon them, and he had seen numerous honey-bees visiting these leaves to obtain the honey-dew. He had also seen humming bees (Bombus) feeding on carrion. He had found Vespa maculata cutting holes 3 mm. in diameter in the flowers of Ribes cynosbatii; he had also found ants cutting holes in a similar manner in these flowers, and perforating the corolla of Salvia splendens near the mouth of the calyx. Prof. J: H: Comstock had found a fungus ("Sclerotia spongiosa") growing on the honey-dew produced by woolly plant-lice [Eriosoma]. Fungus had also been found on the honey-dew produced by coccidae on the orange tree (Citrus).