DORATURA STYLATA BOHM IN MASSACHUSETTS

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The discovery of Doratura stylata Bohm. in Massachusetts adds an interesting leafhopper to our constantly growing list of insect immigrants. During 1923 three specimens of this species have been taken as follows:

A brachypterous male, Plymouth, Mass., August 1.

Specimens collected in Plymouth were taken by sweeping in a cranberry bog grown up to grass, the specimen from Marshfield by sweeping coarse grass in a fresh water marsh.

This species is adequately described and figured by Melichar 1896 (Cicadinen von Mittel-Europa, p. 210). It is apparently not uncommon both in continental Europe and in England. Buckton 1891 (Monograph of the British Cicadæ or Tettigidæ Vol. 2, p. 20) notes that the macropterous forms are extremely rare.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

The meetings of the Club were resumed on September 11, 1923. Prof. Z. P. Metcalf of the North Carolina Agricultural Station who had spent the summer in Boston read a paper on "The Station Entomologist" from the various standpoints of the public, the profession and the entomologist himself.

A letter was read from Mr. Austin Clark, a former member who had been in the neighborhood of Boston part of the summer and had collected butterflies especially Feniseca tarquinius which was unusually abundant.
Mr. C. W. Johnson had investigated the 17-year Cicada on Cape Cod and found it abundant along the shore between Falmouth and Hyannis and northward to Bourne and Sandwich. It was also reported near Plymouth and down the Cape between Wellfleet and Truro. Its first appearance was about June 1 and mating and egg-laying continued from June 25 to the last of July. Mr. Metcalf showed young Cicadas which hatched from oak twigs brought from Cape Cod.

Mr. Johnson showed the mud nests of the wasp, Ancistrocerus birenimaculatus and a letter from Mr. Zeissig who had raised the wasps and numerous parasites which were exhibited.

Mr. Plath told about his summer's work on bumblebees of which he had 62 colonies under observation including two species not before found. Some of the nests were destroyed by a skunk which was caught and kept for some time in confinement and its habits in relation to the bees studied.

At the meeting of October 9 several members gave accounts of their summer work. Dr. Bequaert of the Department of Tropical Medicine of the Harvard Medical School spent part of the summer at Columbus, Ohio to study the collection of Tabanidae of Prof. Hine. Field excursions were made in the neighborhood and a new Tabanus was found, allied to T. longus. A rare fossorial wasp, Rhinopsis melanognatha and a cyrtid fly Acrocera subfasciata were found on the bark of trees.

Mr. C. W. Johnson exhibited the tropical Thysania venobia taken by J. D. Smith at Holbrook, Mass., September 9, the second one found in New England.

Mr. Johnson showed a fly from Mt. Desert which is probably the European Spania nigra which has a very variable venation.

Mr. J. H. Emerton gave an account of the summer collecting of spiders on the farm of Nathan Banks on Winthrop Pond in Holliston, Mass. Over 160 species were taken between April and October.

Mr. Plath showed some old nests of bumblebees which contained large numbers of larvae of parasites. A nest had lately been found in the Arnold Arboretum four feet under ground.
with an entrance tunnel ten feet long. Thirty female bees were found hibernating in the earth near the mouth of the tunnel.

At the November meeting Prof. C. T. Brues read a paper on the triungulin larva of a meloid beetle from the Galapagos Islands. The peculiar mandibles were described which are modified for holding to the hairs of bees on which the larvae are carried to the nest where they become parasites of the bee larvae. The paper concluded with a review of the triungulins of Meloidae and Stylops.

Prof. W. M. Wheeler followed with a paper on the planidium larvae of various Hymenoptera and Diptera. Some brilliantly colored Chalcids were found in ant's nests where they grew up as parasites in the ant larvae, having been brought into the nest in the planidium stage attached to adult ants. The complicated life histories of several species were described.

Mr. C. W. Johnson spoke of the European *Muscina pascuorum* which was so surprisingly abundant in the autumn of 1922. This year only a few were found in the fall and spring in Attleboro, Brookline, Walpole and Worcester. Specimens had been found in the fall and spring under loose bark indicating that the insects hibernate as adults in such places.

Dr. Jos. Bequaert reported an article in the Annals of the Natal Museum, So. Africa, October 1923 on the eating of small fishes by a spider of the genus Thalassius allied to our Salonedes. The paper is illustrated with photographs, one of which shows a spider in the act of catching a fish near the surface of the water.

Dr. Bequaert described a nest of wasps from Panama in which the paper cells were closed, not as usual by convex caps but by flat covers a little inside the mouth of the cell.

At the December meeting Prof. C. T. Brues gave an account of his last summer's automobile excursion from Boston to Yellowstone Park accompanied by Mrs. Brues and their son and daughter. A tent was carried and they camped at night throughout the trip. Their route was through Massachusetts, New York and Ohio to Chicago, thence to St. Paul, Minn., and the Bad Lands of North Dakota. At the Yellowstone Park they met Prof. A. L. Melander from the Washington State College and
together visited the geysers, springs and lakes through the park giving special attention to the plants and insects of the hot springs in some of which dipterous larvae were found at temperatures from 90° to 130°. Photographs were shown of the springs colored from nature by Mrs. Brues.