SYNONYMY OF BUTTERFLY PARASITES.—A critical study of the American Apanteles parasitic upon butterflies convinces me that there are but four species instead of the sixteen described by Prof. Riley in Mr. Scudder's Butterflies of the eastern U. S. These are *A. megathyri* (ovipositor long, stigma white), *A. carpatus* (ovipositor long, stigma dark), *A. cassianus* (ovipositor concealed, two deep diverging grooves forming a triangle on disk of second segment), and *A. glomeratus* (ovipositor concealed, no triangle on disk of second segment).

*A. Edwardsii*, *emarginatus* (ensiger Say) are synonyms of *A. carpatus* Say; the others are synonyms of *A. glomeratus*; *A. theoae* is a well marked variety of *A. glomeratus* Linn.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.—It is stated in Science that the friends of the late Henry Edwards have subscribed $10,000 and the American Museum of Natural History $5,000 for the purchase of his entomological collection, consisting of more than 350,000 specimens, and this scientific treasure goes to the American Museum. This enterprise has been carried through by Mr. A. M. Palmer, and other theatrical friends of Mr. Edwards.

More than half of the "Supplementary appendix" Mr. Whymper has recently published to his travels amongst the Great Andes is given up to Coleoptera, and almost the whole of it to insects with numerous excellent woodcuts engraved by Whymper himself. The introduction by the late H. W. Bates gives a coup d'oeil of the whole collection mostly made over 9000 and even over 11000 feet above the sea, and shows that there is no trace of "any distinct element of a north temperate or south temperate coleopterous fauna on the Ecuadorian Andes..." A few genera belonging to temperate latitudes, though not found in the tropical lowlands, do indeed occur, but they are forms of almost world-wide distribution in similar climates, and there is no representative of the numerous characteristic and common genera of the north or south. Even the northern genera more or less abundantly found on the Mexican highlands are absent." So, too, among the butterflies, "the genera Erebia, Chionoebas, Parnassius, Argynnis, Epinephelus, and many others, so highly characteristic of the faunas of the north temperate zone or Chill, or both, and of high vertical ranges, are quite absent." It seems to Bates a fair deduction that "no distinct traces of a migration during the lifetime of existing species from north to south, or vice versa, along the Andes, have as yet been discovered or are now likely to be discovered."

The March number of the Entomologists' monthly magazine contains an interesting account by W. W. Smith of the formation of new colonies and nests by two species of New Zealand ants of the genus Tetramorium. According to him they originate by the union of several individuals of both sexes on sites beneath stones among the roots of plants already instinctively selected and inhabited by Aphides and Coccids, which serve as an economic basis while founding their nests.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

8 Jan., 1892. The 167th regular meeting and 16th annual meeting (since incorporation) was held at 156 Brattle Street. Mr. J. H. Emerton was elected chairman.

The annual report of the retiring Secretary, Mr. R. Hayward, was read and accepted. Mr. S. Henshaw, the retiring Treasurer, presented his annual report which was accepted subject to the approval of the auditors. The retiring librarian, Mr. S. H. Scudder, presented a verbal report of the condition of the Club library which was accepted.

The election of officers for 1892 being next in order the Club proceeded to ballot, and the following officers were declared elected:
President, Rev. W. J. Holland, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Secretary, Roland Hayward; Treasurer, Samuel Henshaw; Librarian, Samuel H. Scudder; Members at large of Executive Committee, J. H. Emerton and S. H. Scudder.

The Secretary announced that the address of the retiring President had not been received.

Voted to authorize the Treasurer to sell the non-entomological works in the Club's library and devote the proceeds to the payment of debts incurred in the publication of vol. 5 of Psyche.

Mr. S. H. Scudder gave a brief account of his studies of the tertiary Rhynchophora of North America of which he had just completed a monograph for the U. S. geological survey.

Mr. J. H. Emerton showed drawings of various Thomisidae and remarked briefly on work which he had recently been doing in this family.

Mr. A. P. Morse recorded the capture of *Melanoplus junius* Dodge at Jackson, N. H., Jay, Vt., Montgomery, Vt., and North Conway, N. H., from July 3-30. He also stated that he had taken a specimen of *Hesperotettix viridis* at Wellesley, Mass.

12 February 1892.—The 168th meeting of the club was held at 156 Brattle St., Mr. S. Henshaw in the chair. Mr. A. P. Morse was chosen secretary pro tempore.

A letter from Dr. W. J. Holland was read accepting the office of president of the club for the ensuing year. It was voted to make Mr. B. Pickman Mann a life-member in consideration of his striking off fifty dollars of the indebtedness due him on account of vol. iv of Psyche.

The address of the retiring president, Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, on "Experiments for the destruction of chinch bugs by infection", was read by Mr. Scudder.

Mr. S. H. Scudder exhibited some beetles from Sonora, Mexico, of the genus Caryobaurus, family Bruchidae, with the palm-seeds from which they emerged. Also, with critical remarks, some inflated larvae he had recently received of several European and Asiatic butterflies.

11 March, 1892.—The 169th meeting was held at 156 Brattle St., Mr. S. H. Scudder in the chair.

In showing the recent additions to the library, the librarian called attention to a paper by Dr. Urecz on the colors of the scales of butterflies addressed to the Club by the author, the address being written "with the decocted wing colors in butterflies of Vanessa urticae."

Mr. S. H. Scudder exhibited a series of about 500 specimens of the Orthopteran genus Hippiscus which had served as the base of a study of the group he had recently completed. Saussure in 1884 and 1888 had separated two groups which he regarded as genera, Hippiscus and Xanthippus, and had placed in the former seven species, in the latter ten, with one he had not seen in an uncertain position, in all eighteen species. In this revision they are divided into three groups regarded as subgenera, Hippiscus with eleven species, five of them new; Stichhippus (not seen by Saussure) with two species, both of them new; and Xanthippus with twenty-five species, fifteen of them new; in all thirty-eight species. Two of Saussure's species, *Hippiscus ocelote* from Mexico and *Xanthippus lateritius* from Nevada, not seen, are included in these, some few changes in specific nomenclature have been required, and one species provisionally placed by Saussure in Xanthippus has been removed elsewhere; a different arrangement of the species is proposed, particularly in Hippiscus, and two described species not seen by Saussure are definitely placed.

He also exhibited some blood-red larvae about 5 mm. long brought him as having been sent from Berkshire Co. by a man who thought they had fallen in myriads with the last fall of snow. They appeared to be of a species of Sciara or allied genus of flies, and their occurrence in midwinter, full grown and living on the surface of snow, appeared to be new.