butterflies in ten days, and the Papilios takes three weeks. (Journ. Bomb. nat. hist. soc., X, 1–3).

THE ACRIDIAN SUBFAMILY MASTACINAE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The American Mastacinæ hitherto known are the genera Mastax and Masyntes, which have been reported only from South America and the West Indies.

In his collections on the Pacific coast last summer Mr. A. P. Morse obtained two specimens of an apterous and possibly immature Mastacid, one at Cabon Pass in southern California on July 19, the other on Mt. Wilson, Altadena, near Los Angeles, on July 27. They belong to a new generic type, most nearly allied to Masyntes Karsch but differing from it by having a more appressed head with less convex vertex, thefastigium prominent as in Masyntes but broadly convex instead of sulcate or laterally margined, apically broadly rounded and not emarginate, the lateral carinæ of the metazona much less pronounced, the posterior angle of the lateral lobes rectangulate and the spines of the hind tibiae of uniform length. The body is cincereous with a broad black median stripe on the vertex, and on the upper half of the lateral lobes of the pronotum, continued on the abdomen; the fore and middle legs are ruddy. The length of the body and of the hind femora is only 9 mm. The genus may be called Morsea and the species californica. Samuel H. Scudder.

EARLY STAGES OF TROPICAL BUTTERFLIES.

In another place in this number we have printed an extract from a paper by Messrs. Davidson, Bell and Aitken, on Bombay butterflies. This paper which appears in volumes x and xi of the Bombay journal is one of the most important contributions to our knowledge of the early stages of tropical butterflies that have appeared in recent years. It is accompanied by eight colored plates of caterpillars and chrysalids and is in continuation of a paper by two of the number in the same journal eight years ago, where six similar colored plates are given and notes of no less than 94 species which they had themselves reared. The present paper includes a list of the butterflies of the district, which they enumerate as 233 species and of these notes are given or referred to of the earlier stages of all but 36. This is a remarkable showing.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB.

14 January, 1898. The 198th regular and 21st annual meeting of the Club was held at 156 Brattle St., Mr. A. P. Morse in the chair.

Reports from the several officers were received and the following persons elected for the ensuing year:—President, T. E. Bean; secretary, Roland Hayward; treasurer, Samuel Henshaw; librarian, Samuel H. Scudder; members at large of the executive committee, J. W. Folsom and S. H. Scudder.

The address of the retiring president, Dr. H. G. Dyar, on the larvae of the Australian Eucleidae, was read by proxy. It is given elsewhere in this number.

Mr. R. Hayward showed a female specimen of Zarhipis integritennis sent him recently by Mr. L. E. Ricksecker of Santa Rosa, Cal. Mr. Ricksecker stated in a letter that he had obtained three females, from which he procured eggs. A few larvae were obtained, but they died soon after hatching.
The females were luminous in every segment when alive, and very beautiful.

This led to some discussion of the females and larvae of the Phengodini.

Mr. S. H. Scudder brought to the notice of the club two recent instances of commercial introduction of exotic Orthoptera. The first was a very large Mantis taken alive Oct. 16 at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, and of which two photographs, sent by Mr. C. Few Seiss, were shown. The specimen is a Tenodera about a decimeter long; so far as the photographs show, it does not appear to agree perfectly with the descriptions of any of the species known, which occur only in the tropics of the old world from India to New Zealand and Japan and also in Africa. Eggs were found in the body and it is difficult to understand how so large an insect could be imported alive to the Atlantic coast of temperate America without detection en route. The other instance was Diestrammena marmorata (De Haan), a Japanese insect allied to our Cethophili; specimens were exhibited which had been found in some numbers in greenhouses in Minnesota by Prof. Otto Lugger; the direct means of its introduction had not been ascertained.

Mr. Scudder referred to a previous exhibition of specimens of the destructive locust of Argentina, Schistocerca paranensis (Burm.), which he had received from Prof. L. Bruner and showed further specimens exhibiting the species at the time of egglaying, which differed by its less intense color from the winter roseate form previously shown.

He also reported that he had recently heard from Dr. A. G. Mayer, now at the Fiji Islands, that Anosia plexippus is one of the commonest butterflies in Suva and that it is also common at Ovalau, Tamloie and Vava Mbalavu, all of which were inhabited by a considerable number of whites; on the other hand he states that it certainly does not exist upon most of the other Fiji Islands and is apparently confined to those where commerce can readily have brought it.

Mr. Scudder also announced the capture at Bristol, Me., by Miss Katherine W. Huston in July last of a specimen of Basilarchia proserpina. B. arthemis is said to be quite abundant in that locality, while B. astyanax has never been observed.

Mr. A. P. Morse spoke briefly upon the relative abundance of different groups of Orthoptera on the Pacific coast, as noted by him during a recent collecting trip. In point of number of species and wide-spread distribution Oedipodinae were most numerous, with Acridinae, especially Melanoplus, a close second; Tryxalinae and Tettiginae were much less plentiful, occurring locally and in relatively small numbers. Of Locustarians Xiphidium was the only genus represented abundantly, though Scudderia, Stenopelmatus and certain Decticids were not uncommon locally. Of Gryllidae, Gryllus and Oecanthus were most common, occasionally plentiful and sometimes Tri- dactylus was common. Blattidae, except introduced species were scarce. No Phasmidae were seen.

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