

## DISSOSTEIRA IN COLORADO.

ON THE evening of July 21, this year, locusts came from the west down into Colorado Springs in countless numbers. Press reports stated "at some places they were in piles from seven to ten inches deep." Electric lights were not used for several evenings afterward to avoid attracting those passing over. Specimens sent by Board of Commerce of Colorado Springs to this department showed the invading species to be *Dissosteira longipennis*. Engineers running from Limon, Col., to Goodland, Kans., told the writer that night trains encountered locusts in great numbers on the tracks in the vicinity of Arriba, Col., from July 23d to 26th. It seemed evident that the rails by retaining heat longer at night than the earth attracted the insects. From the numbers of *Dissosteira longipennis* found about the engines coming into Goodland in the morning from the west, it is safe to say that the above was the predominant species.

S. J. Hunter.

University of Kansas.

CALLIDRYAS EUBULE has been flying in Nonquitt, Mass., in September. The butterflies were too numerous and too fresh to be strays, and must have been there as larvae.

Caroline G. Soule.

Brookline, Oct. 15.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB.

14 OCTOBER, 1898. The 203d meeting of the Club was held at 156 Brattle St., the President in the chair; Mr. J. W. Folsom was chosen secretary pro tem.

Mr. A. M. Mayer gave an interesting account of the Dry Tortugas, where he had spent the summer, and exhibited a small collection of insects which he had captured upon the islands, where insects are comparatively scarce. *Heraclides crespontes*, *Callidryas eubule* and *Anosia plexippus* occur

as visitors only, as well as several Cuban moths; most of these are brought to the islands by northeast or south winds. A sphingid larva allied to *Deilephila* was seen, a single species of cricket and certain small Odonata. A Carabid occurs, often in enormous swarms, and *Schistocerca americana* is abundant. A small, green mantis is said to occur every year.

The distribution and habits of these insects were discussed.

Mr. S. H. Scudder showed a large series of *Melanopli*, representing new species which had appeared since his Revision was written. A large number belong to the genus *Melanoplus* alone; fourteen were taken in California and Oregon by Mr. A. P. Morse and several in Colorado by Mr. C. F. Baker; others are from Arizona. Three peculiar and closely allied species come from Oregon and three more which are remarkably alike in the coloration of the hind femora but quite unlike in other respects were taken in the San Francisco Mts.

A paper was read for Mr. Geo. B. King, of Lawrence, Mass., who states that *Ripersia lasii* Ckll. was discovered June, 1896, in various ant nests in Massachusetts. Since then much time has been spent in search of its food plant and without success until the 11th inst., when it was found feeding at the roots of China asters, attended by *Lasius americanus* Em. Nearly all the plants in the bed were found to have a herd of these Coccids attached to their roots and in every instance the ant was present with them. There were also found, on some of the roots, three species of Aphids, usually found in ant nests in the vicinity of Lawrence: *Aphis maidi-radidis*, *Schizoneura corni* and *Pemphigus* sp. The paper will appear in PSYCHE.

Mr. Scudder read extracts from letters which he had received: Mr. James H. Johnson, of Peterboro, N. H., reports the occurrence of *Euroma maia* upon *Spiraea silicifolia*, or "hardhack"; also the capture, by himself,

of a single specimen of *Eurymus interior* at Charlestown, N. H., May 1, 1892. This locality is noteworthy as the insect has hitherto been recorded from New England only in the northern parts of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

Mr. S. J. Hunter, of Lawrence, Kansas, writes that he has collected *Dissosteira longipennis* in countries west of the 99th meridian. One specimen, however, was seen in Leavenworth County in the fall of 1897, two were taken in August and another in September of the present year. (See another page).

Mr. Scudder further said that by the courtesy of Miss Gibbes he had been permitted to see a few notes on butterflies made by the late Prof. Lewis R. Gibbes at Charleston, S. C. As an indication of the rarity there of *Euvanessa antiopa*, it is noted that he had seen but two specimens, one taken in April, 1879, in Magnolia Cemetery, the other reared May 2, 1874, after sixteen days in chrysalis. *Callidryas eubule* was reared Oct. 3 after ten days in chrysalis; and a larva "probably of *Pyrameis atalanta*" (but which from his brief description may as likely be *cardui*) was taken June 8, 1874, on *Aesculus parviflora*, a new food plant (even to the family—*Sapindaceae*) for either *atalanta* or *cardui*.

Mr. A. N. Caudell said that he had seen a few examples of *Euvanessa antiopa* in Oklahoma in the fall of 1897.

Mr. Mayer remarked upon an item in a daily paper concerning a migration of butterflies observed in Wichita, Kansas. The swarm

consisted principally of *A. plexippus*, and *P. ajax*. Some discussion followed upon the subject.

Mr. J. W. Folsom exhibited drawings of Japanese Collembola which he had recently studied through the kindness of Prof. Packard. The collection was made by Prof. C. Ishikawa, of Tokyo, and comprises eleven species, of which six species and one variety are new. Comparisons between the Collembola of Japan and those of other countries were given.

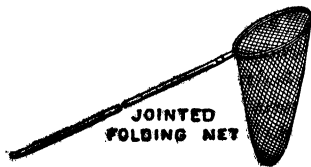
Mr. A. P. Morse reported the serious devastations caused by *Clisiocampa distria* in Woodstock, Vt., during the last summer. Maples, birches and apple-trees, especially, were badly defoliated and were frequently stripped and killed. No trees were exempt from attack except the black-walnut and certain conifers. As the attacks are yearly increasing in severity, the outlook for next year is alarming.

The habits and parasites of the insect were discussed.

Mr. W. L. Tower gave some results of his studies upon a large series of *Pieris rapae*, collected at high altitudes in Colorado. The butterfly is known to breed at an altitude of 9,500 feet and occurs as high as 12,000 feet. Mr. Tower's series, collected by Mr. E. J. Oslar, shows a gradual diminution in size and a tendency to albinism in proportion to the altitude.

The subject of albinism and melanism was then considered by the members.

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