

June 15. Moulded. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long. As before except that the body below the subdorsal lines was thickly granulated with yellow; the caudal horn became green beneath, yellow on the sides, with a black line on the upper side and a black band just below the green tip. The spiracles showed as two blue black lines with white between and a yellowish dot at each end. When disturbed the larvae twitched and jerked from side to side like *abbottii* and *nessus*.

June 20. Moulded. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. As before, except a blue green dorsal line extended from second segment to the horn, the first segment being smoother and greener than any other; and the caudal horn had become pink above and beneath, yellow on the sides and tip, slightly rough. The larvae rested with the head and first three segments thrown back over the abdominal segments, like *myron*.

June 25. The larvae were $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long. The subdorsal lines had faded, except on the first three and the preanal segments, and had wholly disappeared from the 4th, 5th, and 6th segments. The obliques were much less conspicuous. The caudal horn was shining yellow at the upper end, rough and pink below, short, stout, almost triangular when seen from the front. It was very small in proportion to the size of the larva. The yellow face-lines nearest the median suture could hardly be seen.

June 26. They stopped eating, and their heads and backs turned deep dull pink.

July 1. Pupated well, the pupae being very strongly marked.

The seven larvae found varied somewhat in color, some being of a very white green instead of the deep yellow green of the first two. Some had but seven obliques instead of eight, and two lost the eighth oblique at the last moult. Three or four had caudal horns green and yellow instead of pink and yellow. Two or three grew to a length of $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Caroline G. Soule.

Brookline, Mass.

SCHISTOCERCA AMERICANA IN NEW ENGLAND.

On Oct. 1st, 1883, I found this species at Wollaston, Mass. No record has ever been made of the capture, for at the time I was not interested in Orthoptera, and did not know the identity of the specimens. It was only recently that an examination by Mr. A. P. Morse of material collected by me years ago revealed the fact of its having been taken at that time.

It was tolerably abundant in one spot on the beach, where it was found among the tall grass below high-tide mark. Not knowing its value at the time, I failed to take more than a single specimen.

A search in the same locality this year failed to reveal any trace of its present existence there, so that it seems probable that it was by some means brought there and gained a temporary foothold. As the locality has been recently built upon to some extent it may have been exterminated by this means.

Frank H. Sprague.

THE INSECT COLLECTION OF THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The staff of the Department of Insects of the U. S. National Museum has been reorganized as a result of the sad death of the former Honorary Curator, Professor C. V. Riley.

The reorganization has been effected by the appointment of Mr. L. O. Howard, Entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to the position of Honorary Curator of the Department of Insects; of Mr. Wm. H. Ashmead to the position of Custodian of Hymenoptera; and Mr. D. W. Coquillett to the position of Custodian of Diptera. All museum custodians are honorary officers. Mr. M. L. Linell will remain as general assistant to the Honorary Curator.

The Department is at present in excellent working condition. It contains a very great

amount of material in all orders, and in many unusual directions surpasses any collection in the country. Among others the following are of especial interest:—

1st. The large collection, in all orders, of the late Dr. C. V. Riley.

2d. All of the material gathered during the past 18 years by correspondents, field agents, and the office staff of the Division of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

3d. The greater part of the collection of the late Asa Fitch.

4th. The large collection, in all orders, of the late G. W. Belfrage.

5th. The collections in Lepidoptera and Coleoptera made by Dr. John B. Smith down to 1889, together with the types of the Noc-tuidae since described by Dr. Smith.

6th. The collection of Lepidoptera of the late O. Meske.

7th. The collection of Lepidoptera of G. Beyer.

8th. The collection of Coleoptera of M. L. Linell.

9th. The bulk of the collection, in all orders, of the late H. K. Morrison.

10th. The collection of Diptera of the late Edward Burgess.

11th. The type collection of Syrphidae made by Dr. S. W. Williston.

12th. The collection of Ixodidae of the late Dr. George Marx.

13th. The collection of Myriopoda of the late C. H. Bollman.

14th. Sets of the neo-tropical collections of Herbert Smith.

15th. The collection of Hymenoptera of Wm. J. Fox.

16th. The collection of Tineina of Wm. Beutenmüller.

17th. The large Japanese collection, in all orders, of Dr. K. Mitsukuri.

18th. The African collections, in all orders, of Dr. W. S. Abbott, Wm. Astor Chanler, J. F. Brady, the last "Eclipse" expedition to West Africa, and of several missionaries.

19th. The large collection from South California of D. W. Coquillett, in Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera and Orthoptera.

20th. The Townend Glover manuscripts and plates.

In addition to this material, there are minor collections which have been the result of the work of government expeditions, or are gifts from United States consuls and many private individuals.

This enormous mass of material is being cared for by the active and honorary force of the Department, and the perpetuity of the collection is assured. The National Museum building is fire-proof, and this, together with the fact that it is a national institution, renders the Department of Insects perhaps the best place in this country for the permanent deposit of types by working specialists in entomology, and for the ultimate resting-place of large collections made by individuals.

The policy of the Museum at large, with regard to the use of its collections by students, is a broad and liberal one. Students are welcome in all departments, and every facility is given to systematists of recognized standing.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB.

11 Oct. 1895. The 188th meeting of the Club was held at 156 Brattle St., Mr. A. G. Mayer in the chair. Mr. W. L. W. Field was chosen Secretary pro tem.

Mr. S. H. Scudder stated that he had recently examined a small collection of butterflies taken by Mr. Jewell W. Sornborger on the Labrador coast at Lat. 59° North, being beyond the Moravian settlements and therefore further north than any point from which collections ordinarily come. Although the collection contained only thirteen specimens, eleven species were represented, as follows: *Beuthis freija*, *clariclea* and *tricoloris*; *Oeneis oeno*, *jutta* and *polyxenes*;



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