Communications, exchanges and editors' copies should be addressed to Editors of Psyche, Cambridge, Mass. Communications for publication in Psyche must be properly authenticated, and no anonymous articles will be published.

Editors and contributors are only responsible for the statements made in their own communications.

Works on subjects not related to entomology will not be reviewed in Psyche.

For rates of subscription and of advertising, see advertising columns.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

(Continued from p. 300.)

14 APRIL 1882.—44th meeting. Mr. S: H. Scudder read a letter from Prof. J: H: Comstock on his recent researches in entomology.

Mr. R. Hayward made a few remarks on the food of several New England birds. He stated that his remarks were only preliminary, since he lacked sufficient material to render his work conclusive. Dr. H. A. Hagen expressed his surprise that no hemiptera had been discovered in the stomachs of the cliff-swallow (Petrochelidon lunifrons) of which three specimens had been examined, as he had taken young nestlings of the European swallow literally filled with aphides.

Dr. Hagen showed, from an as yet unpublished monograph, some plates of *Psocina* and *Atropina*. He stated that all the fossil species of *Psocus* and *Epipsocus* are similar in all respects to the modern species of those genera, while on the other hand, there is considerable difference between the modern and fossil species of *Atropina*. All the species of *Atropos* are furnished with the organs necessary for producing sound, but the sound, if produced, is probably not audible to our ears; in the other genera these organs are entirely wanting.

Mr. S: H. Scudder exhibited a specimen of a fossil insect probably belonging to the *Hyposanura*. There is apparently no head but this part is reduced to mouth-parts which are distinct, and evidently concealed, when at rest, within the second thoracic segment, and can be thrust beyond the body. This peculiarity is not individual, as a number of specimens examined by Mr. Scudder possess the same characteristic. He then showed drawings representing the Insect restored.

NOTES ON PTEROPHORIDAE OF NORTH AMERICA.

The following references were collected, for the most part, in endeavoring to find out if the glandular hairs of some of the larvae of *pterophoridae* had been studied. The notes here given cite the original and the prominent subsequent descriptions of larvae of *pterophoridae* of North America\(^1\) that have been reared. To these citations are added references to published figures of different stages, to notices of food-plants of larvae, to localities of capture, and to observations on a few species that I have taken or reared.

For the identification of the *pterophoridae* of my collection I am indebted to Prof. C. H. Fernald, of Orono, Maine.

*Chrysocorys festaliella* Hüb.n. (Wocke, Cat. 2705). Imago figured by Walsingham (*Pteroph. Cal. and Oreg.*, 1880, p. 2-2, pl. 1, fig. 1), by whom it is said "They appear to be in all respects the same as European specimens, having also the same habit of frequenting one or more species of the genus *Rubus*." Found in Cal. and in Europe.

*Chrysocorys felicella* Wlsm. (Pteroph. Cal. and Oreg., 1880, p. 2-3). Walsingham reared this species from larvae feeding on two kinds of *Orthocarpus* (l. c., p. 3), and figures its pupa and imago (l. c., pl. 1, fig. 2). Oregon.

*Chrysocorys erythraeella* Clemens (Proc. Acad. nat. sci. Phil., 1860, p. 171). Clemens (l. c.) describes the larva and pupa, and writes "The larva feeds on the fruit racemes of sumach [Rhus]" in July. Pa.?

\(^1\) The notes are each independent and can be cut and pasted on slips by those persons who thus use the Bibliographical record.
**Platytilus bertramii** Rössl. (Wocke, Cat. 3122). Thought by Walsingham to be the same as *P. ochroductylus* Hübn. (Zeller, in *Isis*, 1841, p. 775, tab. 4, fig. 16-19) and *P. bischoffi* Zell. (Entom. zeit. ... zu Stettin, 1867, p. 333). Figured by Walsingham (Pteroph. Cal. and Oreg., pl. 1, fig. 3). Fish writes (Can. entom., Nov. 1880, v. 12, p. 240), “I am strongly of the opinion that the larvae feed in the stalks of our common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), since the moths are often taken about this plant, and since the European species feeds in the stalks of *Achillea ptarmica* and *Tanacetum vulgare*. The moth appears in New England in June.” A specimen taken 14 July 1874, on Mr. Walsingham, N. H., was determined for me by Prof. Fernald (July 1883) as *Platytilus bischoffi* Zell. New England, Cal., Oreg., Europe.

**Platytilus carduidactylus** Riley (1st Rept. state entom. Missouri, 1869, p. 180-181, pl. 2, fig. 13-14). Riley (l. c.) describes the larva, and describes and figures the pupa and imago of this species, giving *Cirsium lanceolatum* as food-plant of the larva. The imago is figured by Walsingham (Pteroph. Cal. and Oreg., 1880, pl. 1, fig. 6). Atlantic Coast, Mo., Cal.

**Platytilus orthocarpi** Wism. (Pteroph. Cal. and Oreg., 1880, p. 11-12, pl. 1, fig. 9). The imago is figured by Walsingham (l. c.), who writes “the larvae were found feeding on buds and flowers of a species of *Orthocarpus*,” Oreg.


**AmblyyMilus cosmodactylus** Hiibn. Walsingham (Pteroph. Cal. and Oreg., 1880, p. 24) quotes Zeller as regarding this species identical with *A. ulodactylus* Zett. and *A. acanthodactylus* Hübn., and (l. c., p. viii) says Zeller has bred the first and last form from larvae feeding upon *Aquilegia* and *Geranium pratense*. Jordan (Entom. mo. mag., Oct. 1881, v. 18, p. 117) gives *Ononis*, *Pelargonium* and *Stackys* as food-plants of *A. acanthodactylus* which he says is quite distinct from *A. cosmocylatus* in England. New England, Cal., Oreg.

**Oxyplilus periscelidactylus** Fitch (1st and 2nd Rept. nox. ins. N. Y., 1856, p. 139-143). Fitch describes (l. c.) the larva, pupa, and imago of this insect, and gives the grapevine, *Vitis*, as its food-plant. The pupa and imago are figured by Riley (1st Rept. state entom. Missouri, 1869, pl. 2, fig. 15-16), and the larva, pupa and imago are described and figured by Riley (3rd Rept. state entom. Missouri, 1871, p. 65-68); the latter figures are reproduced in Amer. entom., June 1870, v. 2, p. 234, and in Can. entom., May 1873, v. 5, p. 99. The imago is figured by Walsingham (Pteroph. Cal. and Oreg., pl. 2, fig. 5). New England, N. Y., Mo., Tex.


**Oedemathorbus grisescens** Wism. (Pteroph. Cal. and Oreg., 1880, p. 34-35). Described (l. c.) from “Eight specimens bred from larvae feeding on a species of *Artemisia* early in May 1872, on Rouge River, Southern Oregon.” Imago figured (l. c., pl. 2, fig. 11).

**Oedemathorbus occidentalis** Wism. (Pteroph. Cal. and Oreg., 1880, p. 37-39). One specimen was bred by Walsingham from a larva “reared on leaves of a species of sunflower [*Helianthus*].” Imago figured (l. c., pl. 2, fig. 13-14).


**Oedemathorbus ambrosiae** Murt. (Amer. entom., Oct. 1880, v. 3, p. 236). Miss Murtfeldt (l. c.) describes the larva, pupa and imago of this species; its larva feeds on *Ambrosia artvensissaefolia*. Mo.

**Pterophorus monodactylus** Linn. (Wocke,

I have reared numerous specimens of this species from larvae feeding upon Convolvulus tricolor and Ipomoea purpurea, in Cambridge, Mass. Some years the larvae are so numerous, from late in June until October, as to nearly destroy beds of C. tricolor and to seriously damage the appearance of plants of I. purpurea. The larva usually eats into the leaf and flower buds of C. tricolor; on I. purpurea it begins eating the tips of the advancing stems, but the growth of the plant is so rapid that the larva is soon left below, among leaves which have become larger. The larva then, in most cases, eats half-way through the petiole of a large leaf; the leaf soon wilts and the larva finds shelter beneath the wilted portion. A similar habit of eating the stem half through to make parts of a plant wilt, and thus to furnish a protecting shelter, is mentioned by Greening (Entom. mo. mag., July 1867, v. 4, p. 39-40) in the case of the larvae of the English species Oxyptilus hieracii, which feed upon Teucrium scorodonia. P. monodactylus has been recorded from Mass., N. Y., Ill., Cal., Oreg., and Europe.


Lioptilus kellicottii Fish (Can. entom., July 1881, v. 13, p. 141). Fish states (l. c.) that this is the species of which the larva, described by Kellicott (l. c., June 1880, v. 12, p. 105-106), bores in the stems of Solidago. Buffalo, N. Y.

Lioptilus lobidactylus Fitch (1st and 2nd Rept. ins. N. Y., 1856, p. 143-144). The larvae of this species are sometimes very abundant on Solidago ? canadensis, in Cambridge, Mass., during June. The larvae are clothed with green or brownish hairs which have dew-like drops of clear liquid upon them. The period of pupation, of from six to nine days, is in the latter part of June or the early part of July. Mass., N. Y.


Lioptilus mupanathus Wlsm. (Wocke, Cat. 3211). Frisch (Besch. v. allerley insecten in Teutschland, 1721, th. 3, p. 19-20, tab. 7) figures and describes the larva and imago, giving the food of the larva as the buds of [Loncera] caprifolium. Imago figured by Walsingham (Pteroph. Cal. and Oreg., 1880, pl. 3, fig. 16). Cal., Oreg.


G: Dimmock.
Submit your manuscripts at
http://www.hindawi.com