

PARASITES OF THE LARVA OF LACHNOSTERNA FUSCA. In an item quoted in PSYCHE, v. 4, p. 211, from *Science record*, Mr. Otto Lugger is reported as saying that "*Tiphia* lays its eggs in the larva of *Lachnosterna fusca*," and the larva "when nearly mature eats the white grub." Further, that the eggs of *Rhipiphorus*, a secondary parasite, "become fastened to the *Tiphia*." These statements are not strictly accurate. The conjecture in my 6th Missouri report,¹ p. 123-126, that the *Tiphia* larva preys externally on that of *Lachnosterna*, I have since verified, and of course it begins feeding as soon as hatched; while it would be quite exceptional for *Rhipiphorus* to lay its eggs on *Tiphia*. The probability, as stated in the report cited, is that the eggs are deposited on flowers frequented by *Tiphia*, to which the triungulin fastens and by which it is carried into the ground. It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Lugger speaks from observation or conjecture.—C. V. RILEY, at meeting of Entomological society of Washington, 6 Nov. 1884.

FOOD-PLANTS OF PULVINARIA INNUMERABILIS. On p. 338 of J. D. Putnam's "Biological and other notes on *coccidae*" [Psyche, Rec., no. 1989], it is stated that Mr. Putnam has observed *Pulvinaria innumerabilis* in great abundance on *Acer dasycarpum*, *A. saccharinum*, *Negundo aceroides* and *Tilia europaea*, on each of which it thrives well, best on the *Negundo*, but least on *A. saccharinum*. Mr. Putnam knew personally of the occurrence of this species also on *Robinia pseudacacia*, *Vitis labrusca* and *Rhus glabra*, in the vicinity of infested maples. In one instance he found a single undersized specimen, with its "nest," on *Vitis riparia*, more than 800 metres from the nearest infested *Acer*. He adds *Rosa* and *Fagus* to the list of food-plants, on the authority of S. S. Rathvon, who found it once on each of these

plants, and mentions with doubtful credence the opinions of Emily A. Smith and C. V. Riley that they had also found it on *Salix*, *Maclura*, *Quercus*, *Ulmus*, *Platanus*, *Ribes*, *Euonymus* and *Celtis*. It undoubtedly occurs in very great abundance on *Maclura* hedges in Washington, D. C., as I have observed. On the 30th of June this year (1884) I received from F. R. Rathbun, of Auburn, N. Y., three twigs of *Ulmus*, gathered on the 28th, in Auburn, bearing respectively 1, 1 and 3 specimens of mature *Pulvinaria innumerabilis*, with fully developed nests, from which the larvae have since hatched in great numbers. These all came from one tree. In sending specimens previously, Mr. Rathbun wrote that "the maples [*Acer*] especially have the silky pussys or cocoons to a large extent, and they are invariably found on the under sides of the twigs. Sometimes they are arranged thickly, in rows, and again singly." Mr. Putnam says "there is enough evidence to show that this insect is capable of thriving on quite a variety of food-plants, and in the cases where it has been directly introduced from the maple there is no question of its identity." The specimens referred to in this communication will be deposited in the Museum of comparative zoology at Cambridge, Mass., where they are more certain of good care and of being accessible to students than in any other collection of national extent in the country.—B: PICKMAN MANN at meeting of Cambridge entomological club, 10 Oct. 1884.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

(Continued from p. 186.)

14 MAR. 1884.—The 100th meeting of the club was held at 61 Sacramento St., Cambridge, 14 Mar. 1884, the president, Mr. S: H. Scudder, in the chair.

The secretary announced the withdrawal from the club of Mr. Henry Savage, of Boston, Mass.

¹ PSYCHE, Rec., no. 39.



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