

SYNONYMY OF BUTTERFLY PARASITES.—A critical study of the American *Apanteles* parasitic upon butterflies convinces me that there are but four species instead of the sixteen described by Prof. Riley in Mr. Scudder's *Butterflies of the eastern U. S.* These are *A. megathymi* (ovipositor long, stigma white), *A. carpatus* (ovipositor long, stigma dark), *A. cassianus* (ovipositor concealed, two deep diverging grooves forming a triangle on disk of second segment), and *A. glomeratus* (ovipositor concealed, no triangle on disk of second segment).

A. Edwardsii, emarginatus (ensiger Say) are synonyms of *A. carpatus* Say; the others are synonyms of *A. glomeratus*; *A. theclae* is a well marked variety of *A. glomeratus* Linn.

Wm. Hampton Patton.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.—It is stated in *Science* that the friends of the late Henry Edwards have subscribed \$10,000 and the American Museum of Natural History \$5,000 for the purchase of his entomological collection, consisting of more than 350,000 specimens, and this scientific treasure goes to the American Museum. This enterprise has been carried through by Mr. A. M. Palmer, and other theatrical friends of Mr. Edwards.

More than half of the "Supplementary appendix" Mr. Whympfer has recently published to his travels amongst the Great Andes is given up to Coleoptera, and almost the whole of it to insects with numerous excellent woodcuts engraved by Whympfer himself. The introduction by the late H. W. Bates gives a *coup d'oeil* of the whole collection mostly made over 9000 and even over 11000 feet above the sea, and shows that there is no trace of "any distinct element of a north temperate or south temperate coleopterous fauna on the Ecuadorian Andes . . . A few genera belonging to temperate latitudes, though not found in the tropical lowlands, do indeed occur, but they are forms of almost world-wide distribution in similar climates, and there is no representative of the numer-

ous characteristic and common genera of the north or south. Even the northern genera more or less abundantly found on the Mexican highlands are absent." So, too, among the butterflies, "the genera *Erebia*, *Chionobas*, *Parnassius*, *Argynnis*, *Epinephele*, and many others, so highly characteristic of the faunas of the north temperate zone or Chili, or both, and of high vertical ranges, are quite absent." It seems to Bates a fair deduction that "no distinct traces of a migration during the lifetime of existing species from north to south, or vice versa, along the Andes, have as yet been discovered or are now likely to be discovered."

The March number of the *Entomologists' monthly magazine* contains an interesting account by W. W. Smith of the formation of new colonies and nests by two species of New Zealand ants of the genus *Tetramorium*. According to him they originate by the union of several individuals of both sexes on sites beneath stones among the roots of plants already instinctively selected and inhabited by Aphides and Coccids, which serve as an economic basis while founding their nests.

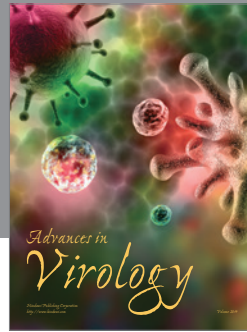
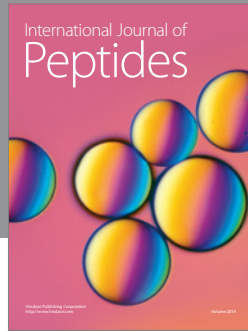
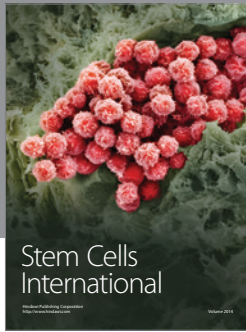
PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

8 Jan., 1892. The 167th regular meeting and 16th annual meeting (since incorporation) was held at 156 Brattle Street. Mr. J. H. Emerton was elected chairman.

The annual report of the retiring Secretary, Mr. R. Hayward, was read and accepted. Mr. S. Henshaw, the retiring Treasurer, presented his annual report which was accepted subject to the approval of the auditors. The retiring librarian, Mr. S. H. Scudder, presented a verbal report of the condition of the Club library which was accepted.

The election of officers for 1892 being next in order the Club proceeded to ballot, and the following officers were declared elected:



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