

end, far apart from each other, are two small round orifices. Margin minutely beaded with brown. The pupa has the usual oval form, and is hardly over 1mm. long, minutely transversely ribbed down the middle of the back; with twelve broad ribbon-like rays of glassy secretion, not much shorter than itself. These rays are of a bright lemon yellow, except at their ends, which are white. Larval skin attached to dorsum of pupa.

Hab.— Frontera, Tabasco, Mexico, on leaves of a tree having small white flowers. (Townsend.) Div. Ent. 7669. Allied to *A. stellata*. The insect looks like a coccid of the genus *Vinsonia*.

Mesilla Park, N. M.

April 7, 1898.

PACKARD'S NEW MANUAL.

DR. PACKARD'S Guide to the study of insects has passed through many editions and has been for a long period the most successful and serviceable manual the American entomologist has had; the classification of insects was its foundation. The learned author now comes forward with a Text book,* constructed on a totally different basis; there is scarcely a word of classification in it, but only the facts forming the basis of classification: the external and internal structure, the embryology, and the metamorphic changes; that is, it is morphologic instead of taxonomic, to serve the present needs. It is the book for the day and is sure to command attention and come into general use. Numerous special bibliographies scattered throughout the book will prove of great service; they should, however, have been listed in the table of contents or separately, and the index is not so full as one could wish. There

* A text-book of entomology, including the anatomy, physiology, embryology and metamorphoses of insects, for use in agricultural and technical schools and colleges, as well as by the working entomologist; by A. S. Packard. 17 + 729 pp., 654 figs. New York. The Macmillan Co. 1898. \$4.50.

is too little room in our small journal for the fuller notice it deserves, but we strongly advise its purchase by every entomologist, as a marvellous storehouse of facts, where the latest researches find a place.

JOSEPH ALBERT LINTNER.

A DISPATCH from Rome, Italy, announcing the death of the state entomologist of New York, was published in the newspapers on the very day we received his twelfth Report on the insects of New York, a volume of more than a hundred and fifty pages, and, like all of his papers, filled with the proof of painstaking conscientious labor. Let us hope his successor will prove as diligent and faithful.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB.

8 APRIL, 1898. The 201st 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. S. H. Scudder exhibited the North American species of Scudderiae and briefly summarized the result of his recent studies upon that group. Thirteen species are known, of which one necessitates a new genus, *Platylyra*. All the eleven species of Scudderia are closely similar to each other, with a few striking exceptions, and fall into four groups, based especially upon the structure of the male genitalia, of which drawings were shown. The species *septentrionalis* and *forcipata* are remarkably peculiar in respect to their accessory genital organs. Five species occur in New England, of which *furcata* is found across the continent, and *texasensis* ranges as far west as Utah.

Mr. J. W. Folsom said that nothing had hitherto been published concerning the Collembola of Japan, but showed specimens and figures of three new species from Tokyo



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