the preliminary arrangements a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Schwarz as Chairman, and including also Messrs. Fletcher, Herbert Osborn, Kellogg and Hopkins. This committee held a meeting at the Cosmos Club on the afternoon of December 28th, and arranged for a revival of the old Entomological Club of the American Association, and fixed the first meeting for Tuesday evening, Dec. 30th, at 7.30, in a room provided in the Columbian Law School.

This meeting of the Club was called to order at the hour named by Mr. Schwarz, as Chairman of the Provisional Committee. The following persons were present:

Henry A. Ballou, Amherst, Mass.; J. Chester Bradley, 2221 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. E. Burke and A. N. Caudell, Washington, D. C.; E. P. Felt, Albany, N. Y.; F. W. Foxworthy, Ithaca, N. Y.; Otto Heidemann and W. E. Hinds, Washington, D. C.; Jas. S. Hine, Columbus, Ohio; A. D. Hopkins, Washington, D. C.; Chas. W. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. G. Johnson, New York; Vernon L. Kellogg, Stanford University, Cal.; B. Pickman Mann and C. L. Marlatt, Washington, D. C.; Geo. W. Martin, Nashville, Tenn.; Herbert Osborn, Columbus, Ohio; Raymond C. Osburn, New York; A. L. Quaintance, College Park, Md.; Wm. D. Richardson, Fredericksburg, Va.; E. A. Schwarz and C. B. Simpson, Washington, D. C.; Otto H. Swezey, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Schwarz called attention to the fact that the old Entomological Club was still in existence, and all that was necessary to put it in operation was to proceed to the election of three officers: President, Vice-President, and Secretary. On motion of Mr. Ashmead, Mr. Schwarz, one of the oldest members of the Club and the one most familiar with the organization, was nominated, and duly elected President of the Club for the ensuing year. On motion of Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Ashmead was duly elected to the office of Vice-President. On motion of Mr. Felt, Mr. Marlatt was elected Secretary of the Club.

Following the election of officers, a historical review of the Entomological Club of the A. A. A. S. was read by Mr. Schwarz, the different meetings of the Club being dwelt upon and described individually. It is deemed advisable to include this paper entire, as portion of the minutes of this meeting.

A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB OF
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

BY E. A. SCHWARZ.

Since the majority of the Entomologists present at this meeting belong to a younger generation, who have never attended any of the meet-

ings of the old Entomological Club of the A. A. A. S., a short history of the Club may not be out of place on this occasion. These notes I have prepared from a hasty perusal of the most readily available *entomological* literature, and more especially from the volumes of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, to which periodical the Club is deeply indebted for the faithful preservation of its records through a long number of years.

The first movement looking toward the formation of a purely entomological organization within the A. A. A. S. took place at the 21st meeting of the Association, held at Dubuque, Iowa, August 21-27, 1872. No definite action was taken at that time, and the only record of this movement is preserved in the CAN. ENT., Vol. IV., 1872, p. 182.

In the following year the Association met at Portland, Me., and its proceedings, as far as entomology is concerned, were briefly reported by Mr. P. R. Uhler, elected to act as Secretary during the three meetings held by the entomologists on August 21st, 22nd and 23rd. The subject of forming a sub-section of entomology was then reconsidered, "but the number of entomological papers offered being so small, it was not then deemed advisable to go into sub-section." (CAN. ENT., Vol. V., 1873, p. 165.)

At the following meeting of the Association, held at Hartford, Conn., in August, 1874, an unusual number of Entomologists was brought together, and, after mature deliberation, it was resolved to organize under the name of "The Entomological Club of the A. A. A. S.," and the following constitution was adopted, which is printed in the CAN. ENT., Sept., 1874, p. 161.

[At the request of the President, the constitution was then read by the Secretary.]

In the year 1875 the first meeting of the Club was held in Detroit, Mich., on August 10th, President Dr. J. L. LeConte in the chair, Prof. C. V. Riley, Secretary, and the minutes of this meeting are published in the CAN. ENT., 1875, pp. 177-179.

The minutes of the meetings of the Club held in 1876 in Buffalo, N. Y., occupy nearly ten pages (pp. 176-185) in the CAN. ENT., and, for the first time, a short address of the President, Dr. J. L. LeConte, is published.

The records of the next meeting, held in Nashville, Tenn., are very meagre, on account of the absence of both the President and the Secretary, and occupy a little more than two pages in the CAN. ENT. for 1877 (pp. 172-174.)

The meetings of the Club held at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1878, are fully reported upon in the CAN. ENT. of that year, and, for the first time, an elaborated address by the President, Dr. J. A. Lintner, on the progress of American Entomological Science, is published.

The same remarks hold true for the Saratoga, N. Y., meeting in 1879 (see CAN. ENT., pp. 163-177), and for the Boston, Mass., meeting, held in 1880 (see CAN. ENT., pp. 161-174). The minutes of the latter meeting were also published in the *Amer. Entomol.*, Vol. III., pp. 272-274, and pp. 284-286.

For the year 1881 the proceedings of our organization are published in the CAN. ENT., pp. 179-189, and pp. 214-216, and in *American Naturalist*, pp. —, under the heading, "Meeting of the Sub-section of the A. A. A. S.," Rev. J. G. Morris being President.

As a sub-section, the Entomologists of the A. A. A. S. do not seem to have been successful, for I fail to find any record of its meetings in 1882, when the A. A. A. S. met at Montreal, Can.

However, in 1883, when the Association met at Minneapolis, Minn., it was decided to reorganize the Entomological Club. The following officers were promptly elected: President, D. S. Kellicott; Vice-President, Herbert Osborn; Secretary, O. S. Westcott. A large number of valuable and interesting communications were presented, which are recorded in CAN. ENT. for 1883.

The 1884 meeting of the Club, held at Philadelphia, Pa., was also a very successful one, as is apparent from the full record published in the CAN. ENT., pp. 169-179, and pp. 181-186, the Secretary of the Club being Mr. J. B. Smith.

The minutes of the Ann Arbor, Mich., meeting in 1885 were fully reported in Vol. I. of *Entomologica Americana*, and for the first time, papers read by members are printed in full in these records.

In Vol. II. of the same periodical we find published the minutes of the Buffalo, N. Y., meeting, held in August, 1886. In Vol. III. are the minutes of the New York meeting, held in August, 1887.

In spite of the fact that the Cleveland, O., meeting in 1888 was attended by a small number of Entomologists, a large number of valuable papers were read, besides an elaborate address of the President, Mr. John B. Smith, all of which is published in Vol. IV. of *Entomologica Americana*, while the CAN. ENT. also published a full account of the proceedings.

At the Toronto, Can., meeting of the Association, in 1889, which was

not very largely attended by the Entomologists, the Association of Official Economic Entomologists was founded, and held its first meeting in conjunction with the Entomological Club, the result being that most of the papers read were of an economic nature. The minutes are published both in the CAN. ENT. and in *Entomol. Amer.*

At the Indianapolis, Ind., meeting in 1890, the Entomological Club was again well represented, and a successful meeting was held, as can be seen from the very full account published in the CAN. ENT., while the *Entom. Amer.* brought out a short abstract.

The number of members of the Entomological Club present at the Washington, D. C., meeting in 1891 exceeded that at any previous meeting, and the full record of the proceedings occupies 48 pages in the CAN. ENT. of the same year.

The Rochester, N. Y., meeting in 1892 was also very successful, and its record fills 61 pages of the CAN. ENT. The following officers were elected for the next meeting: President, Rev. Chas. J. S. Bethune; Vice-President, Mr. H. G. Hubbard; Secretary, Mr. C. L. Marlatt; but this "next" meeting was never held, nor is there any record of any subsequent meeting of the Entomological Club of the A. A. A. S.

Following the reading of this communication and the constitution of the Club, the question of membership was brought up by Mr. Marlatt. The subject was discussed by Messrs. Bradley, Schwarz, Ashmead, Hopkins, Felt and Marlatt. Mr. Marlatt moved to make section three of the constitution read as follows: "All members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science who are interested in entomology, and all members of the Association of Economic Entomologists, shall be *ipso facto* members of the Club. Other Entomologists may be elected to membership at any regular meeting." This motion, seconded by Mr. Ashmead, was carried. On motion of Mr. Hopkins, the following provision was added to this section: "Members of local entomological societies at the meeting place of the American Association of any year shall be considered as members of the Club."

The business of reorganizing the Club having been completed, Mr. Kellogg was invited by the President to give a report on the entomological work done under his direction on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Kellogg first called attention to a very creditable piece of monographic work on Aleurodes by one of his students, exhibiting some especially well-executed plates illustrating these insects. This work is soon to

be published. He exhibited also a pair of primary royalties of *Termopsis angusticollis*, the Pacific Coast Termite. He had found no difficulty in securing a number of these royal pairs, and one of them he had brought alive from California in some decaying wood. The true royalties of this kind are certainly very rare, and these forms excited much interest.

Mr. Kellogg followed with an account of his work with the Blepharoceridæ, a family of Diptera, which inhabit in the larval stage swift-running mountain streams. These Diptera have hitherto been considered very rare, and only fifteen species were known in the world—five of them in North America and six European, the remainder subtropical or tropical. To this number he had added four new species which he had studied in all stages, and added much to the information of the early stages, which had previously been little known. He described the manner of attachment of the larvæ to the rock beds in swift streams, the insect not occurring in still water, and gave an account of the habits of the larvæ, the remarkable specialization in the larval and pupal characters, and also the habits of the adults, together with some details of the structural peculiarities of the latter. He urged all collectors to be on the lookout for these curious insects. He reported that the results of his investigations were in press, and included a revision of the family in North America, giving full details of all his studies, and he promised to send this paper to any one interested in the subject. A miscellaneous discussion followed this communication, bearing on these Diptera, in which some additional facts and explanations were given by Mr. Kellogg. Concluding the discussion, Mr. Schwarz stated that he was not familiar with any matter contained in the *Entomologica Americana* bearing on these insects, but that in company with his late friend, Mr. Hubbard, and also later with Mr. Barber, he had made examinations covering two years in Arizona, and had never found an example of Blepharocera. He believed this to result from the fact that none of the mountain streams in Arizona can be called permanent. Every other season, at least, these streams dry up. Both Mr. Hubbard and himself, he stated, were well acquainted with these forms, and would have recognized them if they occurred there. The *Simulium* flies, on the other hand, maintained themselves under the conditions noted; in other words, they were able to live in these streams and to survive the dry period, by what means he was not able to discover.

Dr. Hopkins presented the following account of recent work in Forest-insect Entomology: