an adjoining room, contained samples of apparatus and breeding devices, as well as insect collections, which added much interest to the meeting. On Tuesday evening the Association and the Entomological Society of America were the guests of the Cambridge Entomological Club, and on Thursday morning the members had the opportunity of witnessing a spraying demonstration at Arlington with high-power sprayers, as the guest of Mr. H. L. Frost.

The attendance at each session numbered over 100 members and visitors, nearly every section of the United States and Canada being represented.

The Association commended the work which is being done to control the Gypsy and Brown-tail moths in New England, endorsed the bill before Congress to provide for the establishment of standards of purity of insecticides and fungicides, and advocated the passage by Congress of a national law to prevent the importation of dangerously injurious insects and fungus diseases from foreign countries.

The report of the Secretary showed that the Association was increasing in membership, and was in good financial condition. The Journal of Economic Entomology, which is the official organ of the Association, was also reported by the business manager to be in a thriving condition.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. E. D. Sanderson, Durham, N. H.; First Vice-President, Dr. H. T. Fernald, Amherst, Mass.; Second Vice-President, Prof. P. J. Parrott, Geneva, N. Y.; Secretary, A. F. Burgess, Washington, D. C.

SYNTOMID MOTHS WITH BANANAS.

BY J. WM. COCKLE, KASLO, B.C.

The article on the occurrence of the various forms of *ceramidia*, by Prof. Cockerell, published in the February number of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, has suggested to me that many collectors could avail themselves of the opportunity of collecting these beautiful moths if they were aware of the prevalence of them amongst bananas. Besides the capture of the specimen recorded by me in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST for 1904, I have secured at various times quite a number of cocoons of this genus.

Pupation takes place in the centre of the bunch of bananas, the cocoon being generally attached to the centre stalk. The pupa is enclosed

in a loose web of brown silk, and numbers of them may be found by careful examination of banana stalks. Climatic changes, cold storage and other causes may account for the very few imagoes that are seen; and besides this, the larva is attacked by a Hymenopterous parasite. Of these latter I have secured three specimens at different times. To any one who is interested in securing specimens of these moths, I would suggest the plan of closely examining partially-depleted bunches of bananas when hanging in the fruit stores, especially during the winter months, when other sources for collecting are unavailable, and possibly in some cases the store-keeper may be induced to keep a lookout for the cocoons if a description of them is given him. From my own experience in a small town where only a very limited number of bananas are sold, I am satisfied that quite a large percentage of the bunches of fruit are infested by the larva of these moths.

When specimens are discovered it should be an easy matter to trace through the wholesale houses the original locality from which the fruit was imported. In this way many valuable records may be secured.

I have suggested to Dr. Dyar that as the Kaslo specimen differs from the other known specimens of this genus, a description of it is desirable.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR EVERES COMYNTAS AND AMYNTULA.

My appeal last year was very kindly taken up by several Canadian entomologists, but mostly in the West. I should be very grateful for more specimens from the Eastern States.

The result of my examination of the specimens from the West leads me to the conclusion that Winnipeg is about the dividing line. I received a few very interesting specimens from Manitoba, and I should be greatly obliged for more material from there, as also from Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. The forms showed a transit from *comyntas* to *amyntula*, differing in some respects from each. I should also be glad if observers could tell me how many broods they have noticed, and whether there is a gap between each or whether they overlap. As far as I can gather at present there seems to be some diversity on this point in different districts.

I gladly take this opportunity of thanking my various correspondents for their kind help.—G. I. BETHUNE-BAKER.

Mailed March 9th, 1910.