
Synedoida Insperata Gr.

♂ Antennæ serrate, ciliate; eyes naked; tibiae apparently unarmed; thorax thickly hirsute. Palpi exceeding the front, pale gray; pectus blackish. Hoary gray; median field of primaries olive-ocher, defined by the median lines of the usual shape, cut by the shaded brownish median shade, uneven and obscuring the illy defined concolorous reniform. T. p. line shaded outwardly with black below costa. Costal edge carneous. S. t. line nearly lost, indicated at costa. Hind wings fuscous with whitish fringes. Size of related species. Thorax gray; head darker. Beneath unlined, pale gray, irrorate; discal marks present. Arizona; coll. B. Neumoegen, Esq.

OBITUARY.

Charles G. Siewers died at his residence, Newport, Ky., Sept. 6th, in the 68th year of his age. For many years he has been a devoted and enthusiastic student of entomology. He spent much time in rearing the larvae of Lepidoptera, making colored drawings of them through their stages of growth. He collected largely in Coleoptera and was a very accurate observer of habits. It is due to his skill as a collector that some of the rarest species have been recorded as occurring in this locality.

CHARLES DURY.

Avondale, Oct. 4th, 1882.

ON THE MOUTH OF THE LARVA OF CHRYSOPA.

(By William Saunders, London, Ont., read before the A. A. A. S., at Montreal.)

Recently I had the opportunity of watching in a live box, under a low power of the microscope, the seizing and devouring of some plant-lice by the larva of an undetermined species of Chrysopa, and was interested in the manner in which it emptied the body of its victims. The jaws are large, hooked, pointed and tubular, with a small opening at or near the points. Approaching its prey the body of the Aphis is grasped by the hooked mandibles which at the same time pierce it. The Chrysopa larva remains stationary, and proceeds to pump its victim dry. At the base of

each of the mandibles the integuments are dilated into a sac-like form capable of expansion and compression at will, a portion of the thorax is similarly constructed, and it is by the repeated dilating and compressing of these sacs that the fluid contents of the body of the Aphis are transferred through the tubular mandibles to the stomach of the Chrysopa larva.

When the abdomen of the Aphis has been emptied, the points of the mandibles of the Chrysopa larva are thrust in the thorax, and forward into the head in every direction, and in a few moments nothing remains of the once plump plant louse but a shrivelled skin. In the author's accessible, I can find no reference to these elastic bulb-like sacs at the base of the mandibles, nor to the peculiar structure of the thorax, which admits of its expansion and contraction as referred to.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

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Prof. J. A. Cook stated that from the European iarch he had taken about 250 cocoons of *Samia Columbia*, and found among them one peculiar cocoon, very similar to that of *Columbia*, which eventually produced a *cecropia*.

Dr. Jewett thought it was probably a case of hybridism, as he himself had taken hybrids of *Gloveri* and *cecropia*.

Dr. Hagen had seen cocoons of *cecropia* so similar to those of *Columbia* that it would be very hard to discriminate between them.

Dr. Hagen also gave a very interesting account of an expedition to the Northwestern Territories from which, in company with Prof. Henshaw, he had just returned.

In the north of Washington Territory he found the forests and country generally in splendid condition, and comparatively free from any insect pests.

In other parts he had found the Yellow Pines most seriously affected by the attacks of *Pieris marsupia* (?), large tracts of forests being entirely devastated—and large trees being attacked as well as the younger ones. The Butterfly appeared there last year for the first time—eggs were found on July 24th. The larva has the habit of dropping from the trees by a thread, a peculiarity only noticeable in a very few of the *Rhopalocerae*.