

feed on caterpillars and pupæ of various insects. *Frigidum* larvæ were not observed on tree trunks in the areas examined in New Hampshire but it was not necessary for them to climb as plenty of food was available on the ground.

Miss Edith M. Patch has found these larvæ, as well as the beetles, feeding on *Heterocampa* caterpillars, on tree trunks, which shows that it is possible for the larvæ to climb to secure food in case it is necessary to do so.

The abundance of *Heterocampa* next summer in the sections examined will, of course, offer interesting data on the value of *Calosoma frigidum* in controlling this insect.

This concludes the Proceedings.

A. F. BURGESS, *Secretary*.

Panama Ticks.—We notice in Mr. Hooker's list of Dec., 1909, p. 415, of ticks from Panama no mention of two of our common species, *Amblyomma dissimile*, the common iguana tick of this region, and *Amblyomma varium*, taken from *Bufo marinus*, our common toad; determinations made by Banks and Hunter. This last tick has been of some interest to us for it is probably the intermediary host of *Filaria* sp., and also of a Hemogregarine. Sections of adult ticks showed undoubted development of filaria embryos. The blood of every one of eight specimens of this toad contained filaria embryos, and each one of the adults dissected had three or four adult filaria in the lymph sinuses. The blood of five of the toads contained the hemogregarine. All of the toads were infected by *Amblyomma varium*.

DR. SAMUEL T. DARLING,
Chief, Board of Health Laboratory, Ancon Hospital, Isthmus of Panama.