

tained several patches of eggs. This visitation was spread over many hundreds of miles.

Mr. S. H. Scudder stated that he had recently received a collection of butterflies made by Mr. J. A. Allen, in Iowa; there were forty-six species in all, three of which were new.

One, *Chrysophanus Dione*, was of about the same size as the *C. Thoe*; the sexes were nearly alike in their markings; the upper surface was of a grayish brown, with faint violet reflections; the primaries had two black spots in the cell, and the hind margin of the secondaries was bordered somewhat as in *C. Thoe*; beneath, the coloration and markings were similar to those of *C. Thoe*, but the spots on the secondaries were differently arranged. The second species, an *Apatura*, for which the specific name *Proserpina* was proposed, differed from the species of this genus hitherto found in the United States, in having well rounded hind wings. The coloration agreed in general with that of *A. Clyton*, but the markings were more diffused, the spots more indistinct, and the insect itself much larger, expanding two and two-thirds inches. The third species, *Hesperia Iowa*, differed from *H. Delaware* Edw. in having duller colors, a much broader margin, and a longitudinal streak along the middle of the cell in the primaries of the female.

Mr. Scudder also exhibited two fossil insects from the coal measures.

One was found in the iron-stone nodules of Morris, Illinois, which have previously afforded remains of insects. The fragment represents the wing—apparently an upper one—of a neuropterous insect, which he called *Megathentomum pustulatum*. It is gigantic in size, very broad, with distant nervures, simple and slight divarications, and in the outer half of the wing, which alone is preserved, a cross neurotation, composed of most delicate and irregular veinlets. The wing is also furnished with a large number of larger and smaller discolored spots, the surfaces of the larger ones irregularly elevated.

The *vena mediastina* is simple and straight; the *vena scapularis* sends out two branches from its upper side, the first of which does not reach the border but loses itself in a congeries of minute veins, while the second, branching again quite near its origin, supports the tip of the wing; the *vena externo-media* occupies the middle third of the wing, and divides once near the base; each branch is straight and forks again, the upper one a little nearer the border than the second divarication of the *vena scapularis*, the lower still nearer to the mar-