

Mr. S. H. Scudder observed that he had received similar twigs from Mississippi, together with a specimen of the insect reported to have laid the egg; it proved to be an undescribed species of *Xiphidium*; he did not know of any similar observation excepting one published last month by Mr. S. I. Smith, in the Proceedings of the Portland Society of Natural History. Mr. Smith has found a specimen of the conical headed grasshopper, *Conocephalus ensiger*, with its ovipositor forced down between the root leaves and the stalk of a species of *Andropogon*.

Dr. Hagen remarked that he had been examining the Pseudoscorpions of America and comparing them with European species sent to him by Dr. Menge. *Chelifer muricatus* of Say proved to be identical with the European *C. caneroides*. He had determined eight species, one, hitherto undescribed, resembling *C. maculatus* Menge, belonging to the genus *Chthonius*; four, belonging to the genus *Chelifer*; two, one of which was new, referable to *Chernes*; and one belonging to *Pelorus*.

Mr. S. H. Scudder presented the following description of a new Butterfly from Florida:—

Thecla Juanita. Head black; a circular pearly white spot between the antennæ, another just behind the summit of the eyes, a long and slender one in front of, and another behind the eyes; base and centre of the palpi white; basal half of antennæ black (remainder broken); a transverse plume of mingled black and white hairs on the vertex, behind which is a collar of shorter white hairs; thorax and abdomen well sprinkled above with bright blue scales on a brownish ground; thorax beneath black; a white dot on the pleura at the base of either wing; legs black with occasional white scales; abdomen beneath orange. Wings above blackish-brown; primaries profusely suffused with bright blue (steel blue by reflected light) on the basal half, especially along the middle of the wing, but not between the divarications of the median nervure; fringe black tipped with gray; secondaries somewhat suffused with bright blue, especially along the area occupied by the median nervure and its divarications; there are two long tails; the upper is the extension of the middle median nervure, the lower, which is twice as long as the other, is the continua-

tion of the first branch of the median nervure; the internal area is slightly excavated near the extremity and the portion beyond curved sharply over and beneath, at fully a right angle to the general plane of the wing; on the lower half of the outer margin of the wing are three spots, made up of yellowish-brassy, greenish-brassy and bluish-brassy scales; that in the internal area is longitudinally oval, that between the median and sub-median nervures, transversely oval, and that between the tails transversely linear and least variable in coloration; the middle spot is also surmounted by a number of inconspicuous deep tawny scales; on the internal area there is another similar but irregularly shaped spot within but close to the outer one; internal area with long bluish gray hairs; fringe, as far as the longer tail, black tipped with gray; beyond white at extreme base; the outer parts black; wholly black beyond the spot on the anal angle.

Beneath, glossy grayish-brown, lightest in tint toward the apices of the wings; extreme base of the primaries velvety black with a longitudinally oblong-ovate, bright, very deep orange-red spot in the costal area, but scarcely reaching the edge of the wing; extreme base of the secondaries velvety black with two bright, very deep orange-red spots; one, circular, similarly situated to that on the primaries, the other, longitudinally oval, in the internal area; there is a transverse curving submarginal row of very bright, brassy-green, transversely ovate spots bordered with black, extending from the middle median nervule to the internal border; there is a row of marginal spots generally similar to those of the upper surface; the deep tawny spots are, however, found in all the interspaces, are more conspicuous and between them and the submarginal row mentioned, is a row of transversely linear spots similar to the marginal spots. Expanse of wings two inches; length of lower tail seven-tenths of an inch.

Mr. Edward Burgess took this exquisite little butterfly on the blossoms of peach trees, in Pilatka, Florida, on the tenth of February. It bears a general resemblance to *Papilio Halesia* of Cramer and *Ailides Dolichos* of Hübner.

Mr. S. H. Scudder stated that he had recently received, from Mr. Lincecum of Texas, the eggs and egg-cases of the destructive grasshopper, *Caloptenus spretus*, which reappeared in that State on the 19th of February; some of the eggs had hatched on the way, and larvæ both of the first and second stages were found in the box; unfortunately the cold weather has killed them all.