

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-



gin; the *vena interno-media* divides several times, the uppermost branches forking again just inside of the border; the *vena analis* does not appear on the fragment.

There are six larger round or squarish spots; four of them form a bent row a little beyond the middle of the wing, the upper three spots being nearly straight and the lower one turned inward at a little more than a right angle; the uppermost spot occurs in the interspace between the *venæ scapularis* and *externo-media*; the others follow in succeeding interspaces. The two other large spots are found in the same interspaces with the upper two of the inner row, and are situated about half way between them and the border. The smaller spots appear to be less regularly distributed; they are usually round, but sometimes oval or elongated; there are three at equal distances from each other in the lower outer interspace formed by the branches, of the *vena scapularis*, one occurs just within and above the inner of the three just mentioned, and one near the angle of the last divarication of the *vena scapularis*; there are two between the forks of the upper branch of the same and, in the interspace between the branches one spot is found close to the margin; two larger and elongated spots occur in the same interspace with the lowest of the four large spots and three equidistant round ones in the next interspace below; in the succeeding interspace, probably about half way between the base and the outer border, there is an oval spot; finally two faint ones are situated upon and beneath each of the branches of the *vena externo-media* near the middle of the wing.

The wing was probably a little more than three inches in length; its greatest breadth measured by a line at right angles to the costal border is 1.8 inch; from the apex of the wing, where the upper branch of the *vena scapularis* touches it, to the lowest point of the lower outer angle 2.1 inches; from the centre of the upper, inner large spot to the outer margin 1.05 inches; greatest breadth of an interspace, .34 inches. This insect, apparently allied to the *Coniopterygidae* by the simplicity of its neuration, differs from that family, not only in the cross-veining, but in the mode of branching and the proportion of the wing allotted to each of the veins. Dr. Hagen has shown me in this wing some resemblances to the *Phryganidae*, but I am inclined to believe it is distinct in its family characteristics from any known type of Neuroptera.

The second insect, for which the name of *Archegogryllus priscus* is proposed, was found by Dr. J. S. Newberry in the lowest coal beds at Tallmadge, Ohio. It consists of a broken leg of a cricket and a very small fragment of its wing—apparently a lower one. There are no determinate characters in the wing. The leg was broken into fragments from which a femur and tibia could be made out; they



are quite remarkable, for while the femur is smooth, the tibia is furnished with several prominences of large size; in modern types, the prominences, if they occur at all, are found only on the femur; in this specimen there is a slight rounded prominence on the upper surface at the very base of the tibia and another just beyond the middle; opposite the latter, on the upper surface, is a deeply bifid elevation, its hollow corresponding to the elevation on the upper surface; the basal half of the under surface is occupied by a very broad prominence, abrupt at its edges, of nearly equal height throughout, but slightly depressed in the middle. Length of the femur, .28 inches; breadth of the same, .11 inches; length of the tibia, .26 inches; breadth of the same, .045 inches.

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March 4, 1868.

Vice President, Mr. T. T. Bouvé, in the chair. Thirty-nine members present.

Mr. Albert S. Bickmore read a paper on the Ainos, or hairy men of Yesso, Saghalien and the Kurile Islands.

In the spring of 1867, Mr. Bickmore passed through Hakodadi on his way from Yedo to the mouth of the Amoor river. Crossing the Japan sea to the coast of Manchuria, he continued up the Gulf of Tartary to Saghalien, meeting the Ainos both here and at Hakodadi. He describes them as about five feet high, with large heads and long black hair and beards. Their features resemble so essentially those of the Caucasians that Mr. Bickmore does not hesitate to remove them from the Turanian family, where they have been hitherto placed, and refer them to the Indo-European or Aryan family. Ethnologists in London and Berlin have since coincided with this view. These people are peaceable, generous and affectionate; they have no written characters—not even the picture language of the ancient inhabitants of Mexico and Peru; the nearest approach to anything of the kind is the practice of the old men at Saghalien who communicate with each other by means of sticks peculiarly notched. They do not cultivate the soil, but subsist chiefly by fishing; they use poisoned arrows in hunting, and consider it the height of bravery to kill a bear; the skulls of these animals are placed on tall sticks near their houses; twenty-nine were counted in front of a single dwelling in Yesso.