

dominal segments, as compared with the third, varies greatly according to the amount of contracting in drying; when fully extended they together are much longer than the third; finally, the eyes in death are almost black. The proboscis varies in length from three to four and a-third times the length of the head. The sexes are essentially alike, both in colouring and in structure, with the exception, of course, of the sexual organs. The species will be readily recognized by the deep orange-yellow ground colour of the abdomen.

In both of the above species the palpi are cylindrical and reach half-way to the anterior oral margin, and the anal cell is closed and short petiolate.

My collection contains a single female specimen which in structure is identical with the above two species, except that the anal cell is wide open. A character so important as this necessitates the erection of a new genus, for which I propose the name of *Apomidus*, n. gen. As it is identical with *Rhaphiomidas*, except in having the anal cell wide open, no further characterizing of it will be required, and the species is as follows:—  
*Apomidus trochilus*, n. sp., ♀.

Head, including the antennæ and palpi, reddish-yellow, occiput and proboscis black, the latter being three times as long as the head; pile of head white. Dorsum of thorax black, the four corners, hind margin and pleura, including the cone, reddish, the breast largely black; pile and bristles of thorax white. Scutellum reddish, the pile and bristles white. Abdomen and venter reddish and yellow, the pile white, that on the last three segments black and directed forward; cirlet of twenty-four spines of last segment black. Legs reddish-yellow, the spines yellow, a few on the hind legs black. Wings hyaline, showing a faint milky tinge in certain lights, veins yellowish. Length, 33 m. m. Merced Co., Cal. A single female, in midsummer.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

*Sir*,—The Secretary's report of my remarks in the discussions held at the meetings of the Entomological Club at Rochester, as published in the October issue, is certainly better than such reports usually are when not revised by the author. The language, however, is hardly my own, and in some cases the expression is misleading. I would therefore beg space for the following emendations:—

Page 249, first paragraph, eleventh line, read: "Acceleration might ordinarily be expected, but this seems not to be the case with this species." At the end of this paragraph insert: "He fully expected, however, that further experience would show a tendency to a second brood at New Brunswick through exceptional individuals, just as there was a tendency to a third brood at Washington."

Page 249, fourth paragraph, read: "In reply to a question by Mr. Lintner, Mr. Riley stated that at Washington the greater part of the second brood of beetles doubtless hibernated, although some laid eggs for a third or even a fourth generation."

Page 250, fourth paragraph, for "species" read "race".

Page 261, next to last paragraph, my remarks refer to *Xenos* and not to *Polistes*, which is mentioned immediately above.

Page 262, first whole paragraph, read: "Mr. Riley stated that he knew of no other species of *Thyridopteryx* similar to *ephemeraeformis*, although this species differed much as to the character of the cases, especially those upon conifers when compared with deciduous trees."

C. V. RILEY, Washington, D. C.

#### BARK-BEETLE DESTROYER.

Sir,—The Bark-beetle *Dendroctonus frontalis*, Linn., has of late years been committing great ravages among the conifers of the West Virginian forests. In order to offer some resistance to this creature, Mr. Andrew D. Hopkins, Entomologist of the Agricultural Experimental Station at Morgantown, W. Va., has hit upon the expedient of placing in its company an enemy in the European Bark-beetle Destroyer, *Clerus formicarius*, L. For this purpose, Mr. Hopkins recently visited Germany, and here, through considerable skill and good fortune, he secured valuable information concerning the conditions favourable to the existence of this useful insect. He has transported the larva of the Bark-beetle Destroyer at various stages of development, as well as the pupa and imago, to America, all in great quantities, and in a state of hibernation. There being reasonable hopes of by far the greater part arriving over there in a healthy condition, it will be possible next spring to begin the experiments of acclimatization.

CAMILLO F. SCHAUFUSS,

Director of the Museum Ludwig Salvator, Meissen, Germany.