Mr. Van Hyning. But then you know that Mr. Haddon made the fool blunder of placing them in the mail for the last lap of the journey, in spite of the fact that I had warned him and specifically instructed him to send them by express. I know of course that if they were sent in the usual envelopes and folded in the usual way that Mr. Van Hyning could not possibly get time to take care of them for years to come.

"The last four weeks have been unusually prolific ones in the way of collecting moths at the electric light. Most of them are of medium or small size but a lot of them very fine and interesting. We have gotten a couple of larvae of very large and interesting Sphingidae. Lately the Heliconidae butterflies have become quite abundant. Clarissa got some rather interesting ones today. Yesterday I saw one specimen of the clear-winged Heliconidae. I had no net with me so could not get him. The day before I had seen two of that species at Ponte Nova. The chrysalis of one of these Heliconidae is of burnished silver, about as bright as a mirror. It takes only about a week from the time of pupation until the butterfly emerges. The other day I got fourteen of them from a single Sylanium. For the last three or four weeks leafhoppers have become very abundant at the light. Apparently they are of quite a number of different species. At the beginning of the rainy season I made some sweepings over grass plots but caught practically no leaf hoppers."

P. H. Rolfs.

April 3, 1923.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

April 30, 1923.

Society met in Language Hall with Vice President Rogers in the chair. Members present: Ayers, Berger, Beyer, Brown, Burger, Chaffin, Merrill, Mowry, Montgomery, O'Byrne, Rogers, Stirling, Trigg, Walker, Watson. Visitors, Jenkins, Link, and Heuse.

Mr. Ayers gave the first paper on "Insect and Plant Disease Problems Occurring in the Field." Among the insect problems mentioned by Mr. Ayers were the camphor scale, flower thrips, celery leaf-tyer, and garden flea hopper. Spraying was done for the control of thrips. Poisoned bran bait moistened with nitro-benzine was used with success on the leaf-tyer. Calcium cyanide dust was also used for control of the leaf-tyer, as well as the garden flea hopper. It was thorough and effective in its control of the latter but not the former.
A. H. Beyer, the next speaker, reported an infestation of *Aphis maidis-radicis*, on the roots of watermelons collected by Prof. Watson near Live Oak. He also discussed the difficulty in the control of this pest.

Under "Brief and Timely Notes" Dr. Montgomery mentioned Baker's mealy bug, as being a probable threatening pest to the grape industry of Florida.

May 25, 1928.

Society met in Language Hall with President Merrill in the chair. Members present were Berger, Beyer, Brown, Merrill, Stirling, Stone, Trigg, Walker, and Watson. Visitor, Mr. Link, who was elected a member of the society.

The first subject was a round table discussion of the proposed anti-mosquito campaign in Gainesville, led by F. M. O'Byrne.

The speaker first discussed the effect on the health and comfort of the community as well as real estate values and civic pride. He reported that the Gainesville Board of Health had adopted the Model Mosquito Ordinance which was adopted by the State Board of Health, and that the campaign was costing about $500, which is being expended for inspectors, etc. Lack of funds prevents any drainage work being done at present. Among the mosquito breeding places discussed, which should be abolished or oiled, were barrels, bottles, tubs, pans, and tin cans. They were also found breeding in septic tanks, storm sewers, holes in bark of trees, cup depressions on exposed roots of trees, seepage places in land, and bodies of water where minnows and other enemies of the mosquito do not occur.

The next speaker, Professor Watson, spoke on the proper name for the Florida flower thrips.

A. H. BEYER, Secretary.

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**THE SYCAMORE LACE-BUG**

It was late September and the Florida landscape was one unbroken green. Drenched by the almost daily showers and heavy dews of the rainy season which had just closed, the grass was at its greenest. The weeds of the neglected fields and other waste places had as yet hardly commenced their autumn carnival of color. The native trees, too, except for an occasional half-drowned red maple or sour gum in a flooded swamp, had scarcely turned a leaf. In vain did the tired eye seek a bit of color in this mo-