

species of lady-beetles, the Convergent, the Blood Red, and the Twice-Stabbed Lady Beetles, were present in the order named as far as abundance is concerned. Syrphus fly larvae were numerous as well as the larvae of aphid lions and trash bugs. Mr. Beyer's observations in Polk County show that the same is true there. But the little hymenopterous parasite that is often so effective in keeping down *Aphis gossypii* was not observed. A small brownish beetle, identified by W. S. Blatchley as *Cyphon herplexus* Blatch., is predaceous on this aphid.

The factor which makes a recently introduced insect so destructive is lack of enemies. This aphid has enemies. Just how effective they will be in checking the infestation it is as yet too early to state.

Mr. Beyer has taken up the study of this insect intensively, to work out its life history particularly with reference to its enemies, both insect and fungus.

This aphid differs from *A. gossypii* in the large proportion of winged adults which are very active. These winged forms have a dark brown thorax and green abdomen.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

Feb. 28. The Society met in Science Hall, President Merrill in the chair. Members present, Bates, Berger, Gray, Merrill, Thone, Walker, and Watson.

The paper of the evening on the Orthoptera of Florida was read by Mr. F. W. Walker and discussed by those present. Mr. Walker reported 210 species and varieties from Florida. The following are to be added to those recorded by Blatchley (1920) from the state:—*Parcoblatta zebra* Hebard, *P. divisa*, Hebard, *Melanoplus querneus* R. & H., *Pterophylla camellifolia* Fab., *Neoconocephalus palustris* Blatch., *Orchelimum minor* Brunner, *Conocephalus saltans* (Scudder), *Oecanthus exclamationis* Davis. A few additional species have been recorded from Thomasville and Billy's Island, Ga., a few miles only from the Florida line, and doubtless occur within the state. Sixty-four of the 210 species have been described since 1900.

As in the case of other insects and plants the Orthoptera of the extreme southern part of the state differ radically from those of the northern part, being related to or identical with West Indian forms. Mr. Walker would draw the line thru Bre-

vard, Orange, Lake and Hernando Counties. (This is further north, particularly on the West Coast, than the botanists usually draw the dividing line—Ed.)

Representative of these southern forms would be *Plectoptera poeyi*, a Cuban form taken at Key West; *Anaxipha imitator* (Cuba); *Orocharis gryllodes* (W. I.), *Tafalisca lurida* (W. I.).

Among the problems that need attention are: the relation of Florida forms or races to those outside the state, (Mr. Walker mentioned particularly *Brachypterus melanopli* and *Pterophylla camellifolia* in this connection) and the geographical and ecological distribution within the state, a practically untouched field.

The speaker mentioned as particular regions that need attention the northern tier of counties, the Apalachicola region where many relics are found among the plants, the coastal islands, the tropical hammocks and the mangrove swamps. As an example of the result to be expected from working unpromising and little studied habitats he mentioned the following rare forms found during a brief investigation of a mangrove swamp: *Euborellia ambigua*, *Hygronemobius alleni*, *Anaxipha scia*.

The thick tropical hammocks have already yielded *Phrixia maya*, a Yucutan species; *Turpilia rostrata*; *Oligacanthopus prograptus*, known only from south Florida; *Anaxipha imitator*; *Orocharis gryllodes* and *Tafalisca lurida*.

ON A COLLECTION OF THYSANOPTERA FROM HONDURAS

J. R. WATSON AND T. H. HUBBELL

The following is a report on a collection of thrips taken by the junior author along the Tela and Truxillo divisions of the United Fruit Company's railroad at Honduras during March, April and May 1923. All data on distribution and food plants are from his field notes. The insects were determined by the senior author. Two of the seven species (*Sedulothrips hubbelli* and *Liothrips perseae*) were new and have been described elsewhere (Bull. 168, Fla. Agric. Exp. Station).

Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis (Bouche). The greenhouse Thrips.

On avocados, Puerto Arturo. Mar. 13.

Selenothrips rubrocinctus (Giard). The red-banded Thrips.

On cocoa plants. Tela Division, Colorado District, Aguas Calientes Farm. Not found on Dakota Farm.