

MENOSOMA TORTOLITA n. sp.

Structure of *stonei*, larger and darker, larger than *cineta* with definite dark and light bands on vertex margin. Length 5.5 to 6.5 mm.

Vertex, twice wider than long, almost parallel margined, slightly angled with front instead of rounding over, front very broad and flat. Pronotum long, nearly twice longer than the vertex, with a long straight lateral margin. Elytra longer and narrower than in *cineta* or *stonei*. Resembling genus *Scaphoideus* in form and venation. Outer anteapical cell long and narrow usually divided and sometimes triplicated. Female segment rather short on lateral, margins, the posterior margin produced into a triangle: male valve just visible behind the segment, plates together deep spoon-shaped with blunt apices.

Color dark tawny with black on face and apex of elytra. Vertex with the anterior and posterior margins white lined. Another white line, slightly angled, behind the anterior one, these white lines separated or set off by fuscous ones. Front, clypeus and lorae black, an angled or wavy white line a little more than its own width below the margin and about five pairs of short light arcs on front. Pronotum and scutellum irregularly mottled. Elytra pale with dark brown veins and brown clouds in the cells, becoming fuscous towards the apex. These clouds omit a number of oval and round ivory spots.

Holotype ♀ allotype ♂ and a pair of paratypes taken at Patagonia, Arizona, September 7, 1929 by the writer.

FLORIDA ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY**Meeting, March 27, 1931**

The regular monthly meeting of the Florida Entomological Society was called to order by President Byers. There being no business, the meeting was turned over to Professor T. H. Hubbell who gave a very interesting talk on the group of cave-cricket or camel crickets (Order Orthoptera), discussing their geographic distribution and theories as to their evolution and migrations. An interesting feature of the program was the many examples drawn from other groups of animals and plants to show similarities in geographic distribution. This group seems to further substantiate the theory of an old Antarctic land mass connecting South America, Africa and Australia. The talk was well illustrated with maps, data, and specimens of various species of camel crickets.

Dr. Byers then gave a brief discussion of C. H. Kennedy's paper entitled "Evolutionary Level in Relation to Geographical, Seasonal and Diurnal Distribution of Insects" which was published in *Ecology* IX, 4, 367, 1928.

Adjourned at 5:10 P.M.

Approved April 24, 1931

L. W. ZIEGLER,

Secretary.