*100. (13453). **D. bidentata** Lec.

Length 6.2-7.7 mm. Ovate, strongly convex; black or chestnut-brown, strongly shining; base of thorax with a row of punctures, but without a marginal impressed line; head and thorax sparsely, coarsely punctate; upper tooth of front tibiae very small or wanting, much nearer the second tooth than the latter is to the apical one.

One of the most common Scarabs in Florida, occurring throughout the state. Attracted by thousands to light, March to June. Numbers taken at night, April 24, near Gainesville, feeding on chinquepin foliage (Doz.).

101. (13455). **D. harperi** Blanch.

Length 7-10 mm. Oblong; reddish-brown to blackish, strongly shining; base of thorax distinctly impressed along the margin; head and thorax densely, rather coarsely rugosely punctate.

A common northern species recorded from Florida only by Fall (1909, 80) without definite station record. Gainesville, Jan. 27 (Ag. Coll.).

*102. (13457). **D. languida** Lec., 1878, 403.

Length 5.8-6.8 mm. Elongate-oblong; head and thorax reddish-brown, elytra dull yellow; clypeal margin broadly rounded; head finely, closely punctate, thorax more coarsely unevenly and sparsely so.

Described from Tampa, where it was "common in April on oak trees at night" (Sz.). Occurs throughout the State, the records at hand being from eleven stations, including Jacksonville, St. Petersburg and Key Largo.

(To be continued)

APRIL MEETING OF THE FLORIDA ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society met in the Agricultural Building on April 26, with Dr. Berger as the presiding officer and over sixty members and visitors present. The subject of the meeting was a round table discussion of the Mediterranean fruit fly. Dr. P. H. Rolfs, a charter member of the Society, gave the principal address of the meeting. He described the ravages of the pest in Brazil. An abstract of his talk is printed in this issue.

H. E. BRATLEY, Secretary.