ARTICLES ON FLORIDA INSECTS

In the Canadian Entomologist for January, LV No. 1, Dr. W. S. Blatchley publishes "Notes on the Coleoptera of Southern Florida with Description of New Species".

In the Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society for February, Vol. XVIII No. 1, Mr. E. L. Bell has an article on "Collecting Florida Butterflies in March". He took 63 species in three weeks about Tampa.

In the Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XLVIII, No. 831, the same author describes *Thorybes confusis*, a new skipper butterfly from Florida.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

Jan. 31, 1923. The Society met in Language Hall with Dr. Montgomery in the chair. Members present were Watson, Merrill, Floyd, Beyer, Montgomery, O'Byrne, Goodwin, Chaffin, Brown, and Lazonby.

The following officers were elected for 1923: President G. B. Merrill, Vice President Dr. J. S. Rogers, Secretary A. H. Beyer. The present staff of the Entomologist was reelected.

Faurtino Q. Otanes, a recent visitor to the University who is connected with the Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippine Islands, was elected a member of the society.

The president appointed Dr. Berger, Prof. Watson and A. H. Beyer a committee to draft a resolution of the Society urging the City Board of Health of Gainesville to institute an anti-mosquito campaign and pledging the Society's aid in conducting such a campaign.

The first subject of the evening was a report of the Florida Antimosquito Association's meeting at Daytona, by Dr. E. W. Berger. He spoke of the reports of the successful campaigns being conducted at Perry, Fernandina, and Miami. There were 150 people at the meeting.

Mr. Merrill gave a summary of the Boston entomological meetings. Dr. Berger read a letter from Prof. Fawcett who is in Russia with a Quaker relief unit.

Feb. 28, 1923. The regular February meeting was held in Language Hall with President Merrill in the chair. Members present were Stirling, Montgomery, Floyd, O'Byrne, Merrill, Berger, Brown, and Beyer, and Mr. Fred W. Walker and Mr. R. L. Trigg, visitors.

The address of the retiring president was given by Mr. Frank Stirling on "Commercial Entomology". The speaker presented a number of interesting phases which were discussed freely by those present. Dr. Berger exhibited an unusually strong colony of Vedalia on Cottony Cushion Scale. Mr. Walker and Mr. Trigg were elected to membership in the Society.

March 28. The meeting was called to order by the president, Geo. B. Merrill, with the following members present: Chaffin, Merrill, Hunt, Trigg, Ayers, Floyd, Montgomery, Watson, Berger, Rogers, Walker and Beyer.

Mr. A. H. Beyer, Business Manager of the FLORIDA ENTOMOLOGIST, gave a report on the finances which was approved by the Society and a copy was filed with the minutes.

The president called on the first speaker of the evening, Prof. J. R. Watson, who spoke on "Sulphur Dust for the Control of Purple Mite and Rust Mite". Prof. Watson pointed out the following interesting facts regarding dusting: that it is safer than spraying, no danger of burning foliage; the cheapness is an outstanding feature, only one-fourth the cost of spraying, no water to haul; and it covers the ground quickly—the greatest advantage. Disadvantages: no dust will control whitefly, therefore a spraying and a dusting machine are necessary for the same grove, a heavy expense to the small grower. Dusting may not last as long as the spray application. Mr. Yothers' dusting results were quoted where he recorded effective control of Purple Mite on citrus with a temperature of 95 or above but not at a temperature below 85. Prof. Watson also mentioned the lack of fertility of Blackberry hybrids often being laid to thrips injury.

The Vice President, Dr. Rogers, called on the next speaker, A. H. Beyer, whose subject was "Nicotine Dust for the Control of Bean Jassid and Pea Aphis". But two important phases of this paper were summarized owing to the short time: first, the method of application of dust; second, the importance of the strength of the dust. A duster producing a continuous flow of dust was found most satisfactory for speed and efficiency; a covering over plants to confine dust also found valuable. Dusts that were used gave best results where they were most heavily impregnated with nicotine sulphate ranging from 5 to 10 percent, in which case the nymphs of the bean jassid were largely controlled while the adults were not affected. The pea aphis was well controlled where the dust came in contact with the bodies of the insects.—A. H. Beyer, Secretary.