

THE SCALES OF LEPIDOPTERA. By M. B. THOMAS.

THE LAGERIA OF CENTRAL OHIO. By D. S. KELLCOTT.

SOME INSECTS OF TASMANIA. By F. M. WEBSTER.

[ABSTRACT.]

Although occupying a position in the southern hemisphere similar as to latitude to the northern half of Indiana and southern Michigan, the insect fauna more nearly resembles that of southern Texas, being strikingly semi-tropical. In the vicinity of Hobart, during the last of January, a season corresponding to our August, Phytophagus coleoptera, especially of the Chrysomelidæ and Rhynchophora, were very abundant, while carnivorous species, though strikingly poorly represented, included several Coccinellidæ and one Lepidopterous species—a rare object in any country. A noticeable feature, but one peculiar to island insects, was the lack of flying species along the coast.

A single butterfly, swift and strong of wing, was the only capture made in Lepidoptera. Another feature of island insects was noticed in the preponderance of species of a bronzy or yellowish color. The young eucalyptus trees afford a rich field for collectors during the summer season.

EARLY PUBLISHED REFERENCES TO INJURIOUS INSECTS. By F. M. Webster.

THE CONTINUITY OF THE GERM PLASM IN VERTEBRATES. By CARL H. EIGENMANN. Published in part in the Journal of Morphology, pp. 481-492, plate XXXI, 1892, under the title "On the precocious segregation of the sex-cells in *Micrometrus aggregatus* Gibbons."

The theory of the continuity of the germ plasm as finally formulated by Weismann assumes that "there is not only a continuity between the ovum which gives rise to parent and the ovum which gives rise to the offspring" but in the successive generations between the ovum which pro-