

Horticultural Inspection, 3 on the codling moth, 4 on leafhoppers, 1 on the chinch bug and 2 on the Hessian fly.

The Botanical Society of America listed two papers on ants (on their relations with fungi and on galls produced by them), The American Phytopathological Society one on leafhoppers and hopperburn of potato leaves and the Ecological Society of America one on the ecological succession of insects in stored food products.

At Princeton, the American Society of Naturalists heard 2 papers on cytology (Orthoptera) and 7 on genetics (6 of them on *Drosophila*). The symposium was on "Some Relations of Biology to Human Welfare," to which Dr. W. M. Wheeler contributed an informing and highly amusing paper on "Biology and Society" in the form of a supposed letter to the speaker from a king of the West African *Termes bellicosus*, describing the social organization of his community and contrasting it with human society to the disadvantage of the latter.

In the Convocation Week meetings of 1918-19 but 64 entomological papers were presented, as a result of war conditions. This year's total of 128 is well up toward the previous high record of 139 papers for the New York meeting of 1916-17.

Notes and News

ENTOMOLOGICAL GLEANINGS FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE

A Suggestion for a Better Popular Name for the Fulgoridae (Hemip.).

So far as I am aware the only common name that has ever been suggested for members of the Family Fulgoridae is "lantern Flies," based upon the supposition that a large South American species emits light. Regardless of the merits of the arguments which have been advanced pro and con in this case, the members of this family generally do not emit light; the term lantern flies is, therefore, an evident misnomer. Therefore, regardless of the fact that the name lantern flies is rather well established for this family it would seem advisable to replace it by some other name and I would suggest Plant Hoppers as being perhaps the most suggestive name available, thus bringing the common name of the

family in line with the common names of other closely related families, *e. g.*, Tree Hoppers (Membracidae), Frog Hoppers (Cercopidae), and Leaf Hoppers (Cicadellidae). The only other use of the name plant hoppers, so far as I am aware, is as a general name for these four families, but it seems to me that each family is of sufficient importance economically, and sufficiently distinct taxonomically to command a separate name. The Family Fulgoridae is coming into such prominence economically that it would seem advisable to have a common name for the family as a whole, and, so far as is consistent with good usage, use this name in connection with the various species. Thus: Sugar cane plant hopper, not sugar cane leaf hopper; corn plant hopper, not corn lantern fly. It is not intended to imply, however, that all common names for members of this family should end with the expression plant hopper, for such names as cranberry toad bug are distinctive and having the right of priority might be used, although the name toad bug is suggestive of species of the subfamily Gelastocorinae (Galgulidae), and the name cranberry plant hopper is equally distinctive, equally short and even more suggestive of the character of the insect.—Z. P. METCALF, State College, West Raleigh, North Carolina.

Change of Name

We are requested to announce that Alex Kwiat, of Chicago, Illinois, has changed his name to Alex K. Wyatt. Address: 2445 Eastwood Ave., Chicago. Correspondents please note.

Entomological Literature.

COMPILED BY E. T. CRESSON, JR., AND J. A. G. REHN.

Under the above head it is intended to note papers received at the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, pertaining to the Entomology of the Americas (North and South), including Arachnida and Myriopoda. Articles irrelevant to American entomology will not be noted; but contributions to anatomy, physiology and embryology of insects, however, whether relating to American or exotic species, will be recorded.

The numbers in HEAVY-FACED TYPE refer to the journals, as numbered in the following list, in which the papers are published.

All continued papers, with few exceptions, are recorded only at their first installments.

The records of papers containing new species are all grouped at the end of each Order of which they treat.

For records of Economic Literature, see the Experiment Station Record, Office of Experiment Stations, Washington. Also Review of Applied Entomology, Series A, London. For records of papers on Medical Entomology, see Review of Applied Entomology, Series B.

1—Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. **2**—Transactions of the American Entomological Society, Philadelphia. **6**—Journal of the New York Entomological Society. **10**—Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington, D. C. **11**—Annals and Magazine of Natural History, London. **12**—Journal of Economic Entomology, Concord, N. H. **13**—Journal of Entomology and Zoology, Claremont, Cal. **19**—Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society. **22**—