

Superficially this looks exactly like a *Xenoglossodes*, and especially resembles *X. imitatrix*, Ckll. and Porter, from which it differs by the less convex outer edge of mandibles, the flagellum red beneath, the black hair on thorax above, and other small details. The two species are, I think, closely related, and it is doubtful whether they should be generically separated.

Among the species of *Melissodes*, it is most like *M. Stearnsi*, Ckll., but larger and without black or fuscous hair on the legs. It cannot be the undescribed female of *M. vernonensis*, Vier., as the latter has a very much broader second submarginal cell.

Hab.—Soap Lake, Grand Coulee, Washington State, June 29, 1902. (*A. L. Melander*, No. 9.)

Robertsonella Gleasoni, Titus.—The range of this little-known genus and species is greatly extended by two males taken by Mr. N. Banks in Virginia; Glencarlyn, May 4, and Falls Church, May 30. More ventral segments are visible than in the males of the allied genera.

HONEYDEW AND THE CORNICLES OF THE APHIDIDÆ.

BY C. P. GILLETTE, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

In Proc. of the Entomological Society of Washington, for Sept. to Dec., 1906, on page 114, is a discussion as to the source of honeydew in the Aphididæ. One not knowing the contrary might be misled by that discussion into thinking that the members of the society were inclined to believe that the cornicles are sometimes, if not commonly, the avenues through which this substance is expelled from the aphid body.

More than a century ago Mr. William Curtis, in his paper on "Observations on Aphides," etc. (1800), announced his discovery that honeydew is exclusively the product of Aphides, that it is their excrement, and that he "found it to proceed from the extremity of the abdomen."

He was in error, of course, in thinking that the Aphides are the only source of honeydew, but I do not know of any successful contradiction of his other two statements.

Buckton, in his "Monograph of British Aphididæ," figures an ant taking a drop from the end of one of the cornicles of an Aphid, and some later writers have copied the error.

In my studies of the plant-lice it often becomes necessary to pinch an adult between the thumb and finger to determine whether or not the specimen in hand is a male, an oviparous female, or a viviparous female.

July, 1908