

body has minute hairs thinly scattered over it. On the sides of the head, which is small and black, there are bristle-like palpi, pointing forwards. The larva is full fed by the end of August.



Fig. 25.

In the accompanying figure, drawn by myself from nature, the larva is shown at *a*, the purpa at *b*, and the imago at *c*, all highly magnified. The natural size of the perfect insect is given at *d*.

PUPA, dark brown, about 9-100 of an inch long. The antennæ cases form a striking feature, projecting on either side about one-sixth the length of the pupa, and giving a flattened appearance to the head. A pair of setæ mark the position of each spiracle, and there is a rounded protuberance at the hinder extremity.

IMAGO.—*Wings*, semi-transparent—beautifully opaline—three-ribbed—having the form of the blades of a propeller—fringed with long hairs. Balancers conspicuous. *Antennæ*, setaceous, 24 jointed, having a circlet of hairs around each joint. *Eyes*, large and black. *Thorax*, reddish brown, with a peculiar hump on the back, behind the wings. *Legs*, long and hairy. *Abdomen*, salmon-colored—has two lines of hairs extending lengthwise on the under side. The perfect insect appears early in September.

[This insect was reared by us about the same time as those by Mr. Fyles. It was very common in the neighborhood of London this year, infesting the gall-inhabiting type of the Phylloxera. The following notes in reference to it may be of interest, omitting the description already so well given by Mr. Fyles :

About the middle of August my attention was directed to the foliage of some grape-vines, Clinton and other varieties, which were suffering from an attack of the gall-inhabiting type of Phylloxera. On opening some of the older galls they were found to be free from living lice and occupied by one, or in some instances two, small, brown chrysalids, and a number of the empty skins of the young lice. On further examination many of the galls were found to contain the larvæ of this same insect.