Acanthocephala declivis Say.

Acanthocephala declivis Say, New Harm. Ind., 1832.
Diactor alata Burm., Handb., II, I, p. 334, 1835.
Metapodius thoracicus Dall., List, II, p. 428, 1852.
Acanthocephala subalata Distant, Biol. Cent. Amer., p. 119, 1881.

The extremely wide and concave thorax readily separates this species, although the shape of the posterior lateral angles varies a great deal. These are broadly rounding in some specimens, in others acutely pointed, with every intergradation to be found. The form of the dilatation of the posterior tibia places it with *latipes* Drury and *granulosa* Dall. The general size varies from specimens as small as *terminalis* Dall. to those larger than *granulosa* Dall.

The species is known to occur throughout Central America and north into southern United States.

THE BLACK CHERRY APHIS, *MYZUS CERASI.*

On page 434 of the Canadian Entomologist for 1917, Mr. W. A. Ross calls attention to the fact that in my paper before the California State Fruit Growers' Convention in 1914, the black cherry aphis was referred to as a species not having alternate food habits. Since that date we have recorded this species a few times in small numbers upon water cress, collected by L. B. Bragg. However, our observations and records indicate that this aphid continues throughout the year upon the cherry in Colorado, and we have never found it abundant upon the alternate host.

No one in the department recalls seeing this species upon the sweet cherries—Royal Ann, Bing, Black Tartarin, Black Republican, etc., and we can recall but very few cases where it has been seen in any abundance upon the semi-acid cherries, the Dukes, but it is a common and, often, abundant louse upon the sour red cherries, English Morello, Montmorency wragg and their like, on the eastern slope of the mountains. It yields readily to the application of the contact insecticides as the leaves do not curl enough to give protection to the lice.

C. P. GILLETTE.