

blotches in the region of the cornicles, and the antennæ are black to near the base of joint 3. Other dark parts as in alate female.

Length of body, 2 mm.; antenna, 5.2 mm. Joints of antenna as follows, with small variations: III 1, IV 1, V 1, VI .17, VII 1.75 mm. Fully two and one-half times the length of the body. I think this is the longest antenna for length of body I have ever seen among the Aphididæ. Vertex barely convex between the frontal tubercles. Joint 3 with a very large number (probably as many as 100) small transverse sensoria occurring upon all sides, joint 4 with about half as many, and joint 5 with 20 or more, all upon one side. The young lice have capitate hairs.

Except for the long cornicles, this species seems a close relative of *Drepanosiphum acerifolii*, and it has the same general habits. The males are specially given to jumping when disturbed, and the strange-appearing oviparous females use their long drawn-out abdomen, which is suggestive of an elephant's proboscis, with which to feel around in the crevices of the bark of the trunk and large limbs for suitable places in which to deposit their pale yellow eggs, which are placed singly or in small clusters. The stem mothers in the spring also acquire wings as in case of *acerifolii*.

Egg laying begins about the first of October.

The box elder seems to be the only food-plant for this species, and it continues upon this food-plant throughout the season.

*Callipterus robinia*, n. sp.

From leaves of black locust, *Robinia pseudacacia*.

*Winged Viviparous Female.*

Described from specimens taken in Denver, Colorado, Sept. 3, 1907.

A pale lemon-yellow or greenish-yellow louse, with red eyes. Distal ends of joints 3 to 7 of the antenna, tarsi, extreme apex of short beak and a spot near distal end of hind femora black, and a dusky spot in stigma of wing. No other dark markings.

Length of body 1.6 to 1.8 mm. Length of antenna 1.6 mm., or barely attaining tip of abdomen, and without hairs. Joints: III .60, IV .38, V .34, VI .14, VII .07 mm. Sensoria rather large, transversely oval, closely placed, and about ten in number on basal one-half of joint 3. One large sensorium near the end of joints 5 and 6. Abdomen smooth except for a lateral row of small tubercles on either side. Subcostal vein of fore wing moderately bent forward at base of stigma, second transverse nerve moderately sinuate, nervures dusky-brown, costal nerve of hind wing sharply bent downward to meet second transverse nerve, the transverse nerves nearly straight; cornicles tuberculate, swollen at base, prominent; cauda knobbed. Head and prothorax broad, the latter without tubercles, middle ocellus prominent,