and friction in order to hatch, and the larvæ experimented with failed to enter the skin but succeeded in entering the buccal mucosa.

The distribution of these flies in Canada, the habits of the adults and the period of activity is also discussed.

As a preventive measure against the attacks of *G. haemorrhoidalis* a nose fringe is recommended, consisting of a leather band around the nose and cut into strips long enough to cover the lips of the horse. An additional flap is attached to the band to protect the nose, and a piece of canvas, extending from the nose band to the throat, may be used to ward off attacks of *G. nasalis*.

SOME NEW SPECIES OF TACHINIDÆ FROM INDIA.—By John D. Tothill. Bull. Ent. Research, Vol. IX, pt. 1, May, 1918. Pp. 47–60, with 16 text figures.

This paper gives descriptions and figures of eight new species of Tachinid flies, which constitute the major part of a collection received from Dr. A. D. Imms. They belong to the genera Gymnochaeta, Servillia (2 species), Gonia, Paraphania, Chaetoplagia, Frontina and Lophosia.

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SOME NOTES ON THE NATURAL CONTROL OF THE OYSTER-SHELL SCALE (LEPIDOSAPHES ULMI L.). By John D. Tothill. Bull. Ent. Research, Vol. IX, pt. 3, March, 1919. Pp. 183–196, 7 figs. in text.

This study is based on an examination of about 18,000 egg-masses collected between September, 1916, and April, 1917, from representative places throughout Canada.

It was found that the most important single factor in the control of this scale is the predaceous mite *Hemisarcoptes malus* Shimer, a species of European origin, which feeds upon both the eggs and the growing scales. In some localities, e. g., Moncton, N.B., where the scale has been very abundant, it has been almost exterminated by the mite. In British Columbia, on the other hand, it has not yet been found. "As hundreds of the mites can be sent through the mail on an apple twig it should be possible to colonize it in scale-infested places and countries where it may prove to be absent from the local fauna."

Other important factors in the control of the summer stages of the scale are overcrowding of the scales and the Hymenopterous parasite *Aphelinus mytilaspidis* LeBaron, which in one locality was found to have destroyed 75 per cent. of the scales.

E. M. W.

(To be continued.)

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## CORRECTION (*APHIDIDÆ*).

I am obliged to Dr. A. C. Baker for the information that *Heteroneura*, recently described by the writer in Canadian Entomologist, (1919, page 228) as a new genus to include *Aphis setariæ* Thos., is preoccupied. I am, therefore, proposing a new name, namely, *Hysteroneura*, as a substitute for *Heteroneura*.

JOHN J. DAVIS.