

tips; third farther from the second at the tip than it is at the base, as near to the second at the base as the second is to the first; first fork nearer to the second fork than to the third vein, nearer to the third vein than the third vein is to the second; second fork a little nearer to the fourth vein than to the first fork; fourth vein much curved near the base, almost straight towards the tip, very much nearer to the second fork than to the tip of the rib-vein."

The synonymy of this species is as follows :—

*Aphis Avenæ*, Fabricius. Schrank; Gmelin Ed., Syst. Nat. Linn. 1, pt. 4, p. 2206. Villers, Stewart, Turton Ed., Syst. Nat. Linn. 11, pt. 1, p. 705. Macquart, Walker, "Ann. Nat. Hist. ser. 2, III, pp. 45, 57," and in List of Homop. Insects in Brit. Mus. IV, p. 972.

*Aphis granaria*, Kirby, "Linn. Trans. IV, p. 238,"

Curtis. Fitch, Count. Gent., Albany, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1861, XVIII, p. 114.

*Aphis Hordei*, Kyber.

*Aphis cerealis*, Kaltenbach.

Bromaphis, Amyst, "Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 2e Série, V, p. 479.

In order to ascertain with precision whether our Canadian insect was identical with the European one, I sent specimens to Mr. Walker of the British Museum, who is well known to be the ablest authority in this difficult and confused branch of Entomology, and he, in the kindest manner examined the specimens and expressed himself as *sure of its identity with the European species*. Dr. Asa Fitch, of Salem, Mass., who has studied the habits of the new aphid with great care, writes to me that he is satisfied of its identity with the *A. avenæ* of Europe. Mr. Walker in his letter to me dated South Grove, Highgate, near London, Sept. 19, 1861, observes :—"The colour of this and of many other kinds of *Aphis* is very variable, and is therefore of no use in identifying the species. It occurs of different shades of green-red and of brown, and is occasionally mottled with these colours. I do not think that there is need to be much alarmed at its appearance, or that it will inflict serious or permanent injury, for its swarms are only occasional, and not annual. When it is once established on the corn, the attempt to arrest its ravages is useless, neither do I believe that it can be hindered from migrating to the corn, for its natural or original food is various kinds of grass, and when its wings are