

or two stalkings, it flew when rising, apparently from clumsiness, towards me instead of away, and thus ended its career. The specimen I took on the prairie I observed settle on a flower-head—of what species I know not—a habit I have never yet observed in either *Jutta*, *Alberta* or *Varuna*. The ♂♂ agree fairly well with my *Californica*, except that both primaries and secondaries are broader and more rounded, the sex marks absent, and the primaries have two ocelli, rarely a trace of a third, whereas my *Californica* have only one; and the ground colour of the under side of secondaries is paler, and the band more contrasting. My only explanation of the fact that I have not met with it here before this year, is that it must be very erratic in appearance, as so conspicuous a butterfly is not easily overlooked. I should be glad to hear something about it from those who have taken it at Nepigon.

A NEW PLANT LOUSE ON TOBACCO.

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Dr. L. O. Howard, who is preparing a general article on the subject of insects affecting tobacco, for the Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1898, has called my attention to a plant louse feeding upon tobacco plants grown on the grounds of the Department, which he wishes to mention specifically in his article, and since it is a new species, at his request, I submit for publication the following description.

I had been familiar with this undescribed species since 1897, and had found it on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture in smaller colonies on *Rumex crispus*, *Leucanthemum vulgare*, *Forsythia viridissima*, and also on the leaves of the apple, pear, and egg-plant. Specimens have also been received from Mt. Holly, Md., where they were reported to feed in immense numbers on the tomato plant.

NECTAROPHORA TABACI, new species.

Winged Viviparous Female.—Length of body, 2.8 mm. to 3 mm.; expanse of wings, about 8 mm.; length of antennæ, 3 to 4 mm. Colour yellowish-green and faintly pruinous, with the median line and lateral margins of the abdomen more or less distinctly darker. Head, thoracic lobes and sternal plate light brownish and polished; the anterior angle of the median lobe and posterior angle of the scutellum frequently black. Eyes brown; ocelli colourless, margined at inner side with black. Antennæ black, reaching considerably beyond the tip of the tail, the two basal joints pale, dusky or with a greenish tinge, extreme base of third