Genus Psylla.
r. P. pyri, Linn.
2. P. rubi, W. \& R.
3. P. tripunctata, Fitch.
4. P. quadrilineata, Fitch.
5. P. carpini, Fitch.

To these I now add
6. P. annulata, Fitch.
7. P. urticæcolens, Fitch.
8. P. quadrisignata ? Walker.
9. P. venusta, O. S.

## THE PERSIMMON PSYLLA.

By the middle of April this is found in considerable numbers on the leaves of the young trees, with beaks inserted, almost standing on their heads, and swaying from side to side like the motion of a vessel in a stormy sea. This motion is evidently intended to assist either in inserting the beak or in pumping up the juices of the tree.

At this time they are also caught copulating, soon after which the female begins depositing her eggs. These are very minute, o.or inch in length, elongate ovate, pale greenish in color, with a wavy beak ben aath at thick end, and a long filament at tip of smaller end, nearly the length of the egg, and extending backwards over it. These are laid along the margin of the leaf, without regard to regularity, the female first preparing for their reception by secreting a thread-like, transparent, gummy substance along the extreme edge of the leaf; she then fastens them in place by the beak, which adheres securely to the gummy substance.

ITS LIFE HISTORY.
These hatch in from 5 to 6 days (actual observation) and the leaf from their punctures curls completely over them ; under this they reside until just before the final transformation. The pupa then comes forth, attaches itself to a leaf or twig, and changes into the perfect fly, escaping through a longitudinal slit in the head and thorax. The young take from four to five weeks to mature and breed throughout the whole summer.

Like the Fig Psylla, the fall brood probably lay their eggs in crevices of the bark and twigs ; these hatch at the first breath of spring, feed on the tender new shoots and leaves, and are those found fully matured by the first and second week in April.
io. Psylla diospyri, n. sp.
Egg.-Length hardly .or inch. Elongate ovate, with a long filament at apex of smaller end extending backwards to near its whole length; a

