

the leaves. These resulted from the folding over of the edge of the leaf, or sometimes both edges, forming a pocket in which were many aphides; wingless forms, pupæ with wing-pads, and young. No such gall has ever been found in Europe or Asia, and it is highly probable that we have an endemic American form confined to the bearberry.

The wingless forms (♀) are broad pyriform, subtruncate behind, about $1,350 \mu$ long and about 900μ broad; appearing black, but really dark olivaceous, obscurely marked on the back with black; body, antennæ and legs very sparsely hairy; beak not reaching middle coxæ; cauda broadly rounded; antennæ 4-jointed, 3 and 4 annulate; 3 much the longest.

The pupæ are about $1,200 \mu$ long, deep olive-green; beak not reaching middle coxæ; antennæ six-jointed, 3 much longest, then 6 (the last two-fifths of which is narrowed); 4 and 5 cylindrical, about equal, together hardly as long as 3; 2 about as broad as long, its sides bulging. Larvæ greenish-yellow.

This insect may be called *Pemphigus Coweni*, in remembrance of Mr. J. H. Cowen's work on Colorado Aphididæ.

Cowen (Hemiptera of Colorado, p. 125) reports an aphid, which he describes but does not name, in galls on bearberry. I supposed that it must be the same as mine, but his description mentions honey-tubes, which are absent in my insect. His statement that the antennæ of the pupa are 7-jointed may possibly be due to the custom of counting the last joint as two.

CALIGRAPHA (CHRYSOMELA) PNIRSA.

It may be of interest to Coleopterists to know that the beautiful Chrysomelid, *Caligrapha pnirsa*, has been taken in considerable numbers at Rochester, Minnesota. One specimen was captured on May 30th, 1902, and another one seen, but not until the present year were more found. At the suggestion of Mr. Frederick Knab, of Urbana, Ill., who determined the species for me, I made careful search about basswood trees, and on May 30th, 1905, under the leaf-mould beneath these trees I unearthed a number of fine examples. A few weeks later others were taken as they were ascending basswood trunks about dusk, emerging from the ground apparently only under cover of darkness. I have been unable to find larvæ, nor has there been a trace of the species here since June.

If I have been correctly informed, this is the first authentic discovery of the species within the limits of the United States, although it is reported from several localities well north in Canada. It seems singular that a colony of a tree-inhabiting species so large and so well marked as *C. pnirsa* should be discovered here in the midst of a prairie country, unless, as may appear later, it exists in neighbouring States but has been overlooked.—

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