

joints varying considerably. Honey-tubes same general shape as in winged specimen, but longer, extending beyond the tip of the style; length varying from 1.25 mm. to 2 mm. Style longer and more nearly conical than in winged individuals. Typical form of apterous female is shown in Fig. 5.

Described from many living and dead viviparous females of both forms from Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, and Ottawa, Canada. Found on green field pea, sweet peas, and kept for a time on clover. Types in formalin and alcohol deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

*General Notes.*—I have given this insect much study during the past season, and still have a colony under observation (Jan. 29, 1900) in my laboratory. There is no cessation of the reproduction of young. As yet we have not been able to obtain eggs of the species, although several hundred mature apterous females were collected just before our coldest weather late in December and placed in tubes. We also made field observations late in December, and while we had no difficulty in finding the insects close to the ground on the under side of the leaves of volunteer peas, we are still in doubt as to how it passes the winter. I am of the opinion that, under favorable conditions, the female will continue to reproduce young throughout the winter. That the species will survive severe freezing and reproduce later was conclusively tested in our laboratory. A colony upon a bunch of peas in water were frozen late in December so that there was ice half an inch thick in the cup. A week later, when heat was again turned on the building, the insects became active and commenced reproduction a few days later.

Thomas reports a similar case. He observed the wheat-plant louse (*Nectarophora avenæ*) breeding in mid-winter, and took specimens from wheat while the snow was on the ground.

There is also a probability that the late apterous females deposit eggs. Mr. W. H. Ashmead tells me he has frequently seen the eggs of an allied species, which is abundant on tulip trees about Washington. The eggs are usually deposited about the base of the leaf buds.

In my breeding experiments and field observations, I have been struck with the seeming absence of hymenopterous parasites upon this insect. Such a condition is quite uncommon where there is such an abundance of plant lice, for, as a rule, they abound. I have bred but a single hymenopterous parasite, *Bassus lætorius* (♀), Fab., shown in Fig.