

Now specimens of *populea* from Europe agree exactly in measurements, etc., with American specimens, excepting that the unguis of segment VI is very slightly longer. Moreover, the examples of both species have a much more cylindrical cornicle than have the specimens of *populifoliae*. The writer is therefore considering these American specimens to be *populea*. The European examples have segment VI usually about (0.128 mm.+0.17 mm.).

In regard to *pilosa* Buckton, the writer has never had an opportunity to study forms supposed to be this species. From the description given by Buckton, it would seem very much as if he had two species before him. His apterous forms would very well agree with *populea*, whereas his alate form seems to be *populifoliae*, or a species near it. This will be seen from the measurements he gives for the cornicles in the two forms. Since Pergande, who had seen the type, placed *pilosa* as perhaps the same as his *populea*, this would also tend to indicate that Buckton's alate form is *populifoliae* Fitch.

Pterocomma beulahensis (Ckll.).

The measurements given for this species by Cockerell would make it very difficult to include it under *populea*. It has, however, the cornicles about equal in length to the hind tarsi. The type slide of the species is now in the National Museum collection, and on it are mounted four alate specimens. These show some variation in the sixth antennal segment. One antenna measures for (0.176 mm.+0.336 mm.), and one (0.16 mm.+0.32 mm.). It will be seen that this proportion is very different from that of *populea*. A more prominent character, however, is met with in the beak. In all our specimens of *populea* the beak is long, reaching beyond the hind coxæ, sometimes even to the base of the cornicles, or very near them. The beak in *beulahensis* is much shorter, extending hardly to the hind coxæ, sometimes not reaching them. The cornicles are somewhat swollen, a character which is not so evident in *populea*. Moreover, *beulahensis* is more elongate, having the general look of *populifoliae*, whereas *populea* has a shorter, "bulkier" appearance.