

resemble young wingless plant-lice and are of a dark yellow color. They change their skins and color repeatedly and acquire wing-scales or rudimentary wings, then fix themselves to the bark in rows and remain sucking the sap until about to undergo their last change, when they disperse among the leaves and appear in their winged form."

This account has been copied by nearly every economic Entomologist who has had occasion to treat of these little pests. Even Dr. Harris, in his well known Treatise, nor a later writer, Prof. Thomas, give no new facts.

From my studies of some undescribed species in Florida, and other known facts respecting this family, I feel justified in stating that Kollar's account cannot possibly be correct; especially is this true with regard to its coming forth from its winter retreat provided with wings and in his description of the egg. It does not agree with my observations, nor with those of Leon Defour. To this celebrated Frenchman and indefatigable biologist are we indebted for the first accurate description of a *Psylla*'s egg. Those interested will find an account in his "Recherches anatomiques et physiologiques sur Les Hemipteres," p. 358, and on plate xvii., fig. 191 b. c., good figures of the egg. A translated account may also be found in "Thomas' 8th Illinois Report," p. 16.

In the summer of 1879 I noticed for the first time that the leaves of the young Persimmon trees (*Diospyros virginiana*) in the vicinity of Jacksonville were very much discolored, curled and distorted; on most of them, too, were numerous small warty-like galls. A thorough examination under the curled and twisted parts of the leaves revealed numerous small, flattened, hemipterous bugs, arranged in rows, and covered with a fine mealy or powdery substance; on disturbing they secrete large watery globules, the color of milky water.

A careful study of these during the past two years has enabled me to completely work up their life history, as well as the partial histories of other species which I shall now proceed to give, after giving a list of the known N. A. species.

Genus *Diraphia*, Waga.

1. *D. vernalis*, Fitch.
2. *D. femoralis*, Fitch,
3. *D. calamorum*, Fitch.
4. *D. maculipennis*, Fitch,