

the many remarkable results of his work, there are three which will always be associated with his name: the invention of the Cyclone or Riley nozzle, the discovery of the kerosene emulsion, and the introduction of *Vedalia cardinalis*, through the agency of which, in controlling the Fluted Scale, the cultivation of citrus fruits is now possible in California. As a friend, he was kind, patient and true; as an economic entomologist, take him all in all, he was far and away the most eminent the world has ever seen. Every one who could appreciate this great man and his work, will deplore the sad accident which has cut off his career when he was still at the height of his physical and mental vigour.

J. F.

STUDIES IN N. A. MEMBRACIDÆ—III.

F. W. GODING, M. D., PH. D., RUTLAND, ILL.

Subfamily CENTROTINÆ, Stol.

*Multareis*, gen. nov.

Head broad, with an angle on each side below the eyes, margins parallel from base to apex, which is largely produced in a spoon-shape; base of the head nearly straight; ocelli a trifle nearer the eyes than to each other, on a line above the centre of the eyes; head, at inner edge of each eye, furnished with a compressed, dentiform tubercle projecting directly forward; head inflexed below the eyes. Prothorax convex, elevated some above lateral angles, at summit, on each side armed with a short, stout (truncated?) horn, the sides of which are continuous with those of the prothorax, projecting upward, and parallel; densely punctured; basal margin projecting in a transverse carina; furnished with a percurrent median carina; posterior process gradually narrowed to the apex, which is briefly recurved in a compressed tooth or lobule; the base almost completely covering the scutellum; dorsum of posterior process furnished with two rounded tubercles, the first located at the base of the anterior convexity, the second midway between it and the apex. Tegmina coriaceous, narrow, punctured, opaque, veins irregular and numerous; barely passing abdomen, far surpassing the apex of the posterior prothoracic process; corium with the venation very irregular towards apex, there being numerous discoidal and terminal areas varying greatly in size, and three basal areas; clavus attenuated gradually to apex; wings with four apical areas, the second minute, triangular. Front tibiæ moderately dilated, with a row of fine spines along the edges.