myself, and because Mr. Chambers informed me that he should not himself publish them. In all other points Mr. Chambers agrees to the value and unquestionable authority of Lord Walsingham's determinations.

In the choice of specific names, it will be observed that his Lordship does not restrict himself to the termination *ella*, as witness his *Cressoni*, *simulatus*, *inornata*, *inscripta*, etc. While it is a great convenience, to the tyro especially, to have a conventional termination for the specific names of all species constituting a certain family, such as *ella* for the Tineids, *ana* for Tortricids, and *alis* for Pyralids, there is no doubt that strict adherence to such a rule sometimes puts the author to inconvenience, and often necessitates more than a "poet's license" with grammatical rules.

In a future paper I shall have occasion to refer to a few of Lord Walsingham's new species in connection with their life histories.

ENTOMOLOGY FOR BEGINNERS.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE APPLE-TREE APHIS—Aphis mali Fabr.

This species of Aphis is very common throughout the Northern United States and Canada, and has of late appeared in such numbers in some localities as to excite much alarm among fruit growers. The eggs are deposited by the parent lice in the autumn, about the base of the buds of the apple tree, and in crevices of the bark on the twigs. When first laid they are light yellow or green, but gradually become darker in color and finally black. During the winter these tiny, oval, shining black eggs may be found with the aid of a magnifying glass on almost every apple tree.

As soon as the buds begin to expand in the spring, small lice are hatched from these eggs, which locate themselves on the swelling buds and young tender leaves, and inserting their sharp beaks into the tissues, feed on the sap they contain. The lice vary in color from green to dark greenish-brown, the darker color prevailing at first, the lighter color in a few days afterwards. When they are abundant, the buds—especially the blossom buds—are sometimes thickly covered with them, yet it is seldom that any serious injury results from their attack. The growth at this