

has been felt in the attempt to answer the question of Dr. Wiesmann, as to the duration of life of some of our insects in their perfect state. It would also be of service in the determination of the number of annual broods; it would afford a knowledge of the time for guarding against the initiative of insect attack; it would enable us in many cases to decide upon the best time for putting in our crops; it would enable collectors to seek for specimens for their cabinets when they are to be found; in short, it would furnish an essential part of the life-histories of our species. I commend it to the attention of Entomologists.

ON THE APHIDIDÆ OF FLORIDA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS
OF NEW SPECIES.

(*Paper No. 2.*)

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Family Psyllidæ (Jumping Plant-lice).

The species belonging to this interesting family have received very little attention from Entomologists generally, and considering the extent of the North American fauna, comparatively few species have been described. Of these almost nothing is known of their habits and development.

In Europe, with the exception of two or three species, as little is known of their life histories as in America. Kollar, in his *Treatise on Insects Injurious to Gardens, &c.*, according to Westwood, *vide* Introduction, vol. 2, p. 437, gives the history of two species. As I do not possess this work, I am unable to state which these are or how much of their history is known.

According to this author, and probably one of those referred to by Westwood, the Pear Tree Psylla, *Psylla pyri* Linn., "comes forth from its winter retreat provided with wings, as soon as the buds of the fruit trees begin to expand. After pairing, the female lays her eggs in great numbers near each other on the young leaves and blossoms, or on the newly formed shoots. The eggs are oblong, yellowish, and look somewhat like grains of pollen. The young insects, soon after they are hatched,