

spines of the first instar and the first pair of dorsal spines of the pupa were, unfortunately, omitted, see plate 2.)

I have never seen an *Aleyrodes vaporariorum* on a strawberry plant out of doors. Specimens of Aleyrodes from Kentucky were recently received through Prof. C. H. Fernald from Prof. Garman on strawberry leaves, and were found to be identical with the common strawberry Aleyrodes of this locality. Experiments thus far have shown that *Aleyrodes vaporariorum* when transferred in the first instar to a strawberry plant will live and develop all the characters of those which feed on the more natural food-plants of the species, while at three different times crawling larvæ of the strawberry Aleyrodes were transferred to fresh leaves of a growing tomato plant, and all died within a few days, apparently without taking any food. That the *Aleyrodes vaporariorum* does not naturally feed on the strawberry is shown by the fact that a strawberry plant in a pot remained for over six months in a greenhouse thickly infested with that species and less than half a dozen Aleyrodes matured on its leaves, upon which even the imagoes were very rarely observed resting. It does not seem strange that where the natural food-plants were so thickly infested an egg should occasionally be deposited on other plants.

Incidentally it might be mentioned that in this locality the strawberry Aleyrodes in all its stages, including the egg, averages a little larger in size than the greenhouse Aleyrodes (*Aleyrodes vaporariorum*).

#### Egg (Plate 2, Fig. 1).

The egg is irregularly oval, with one side more or less flattened; attached to the leaf by a short stalk, situated on the basal or more broadly-rounded end, usually a little to one side of the centre, toward the more rounded side. When freshly laid, the egg is pale green in colour, with a rounded orange-yellow body within, in a few days changing to a metallic bronze colour. The surface of the egg is unmarked. The length, exclusive of the stalk, is from .23 to .24 mm.; greatest width, from .08 to .095 mm. The stalk is from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  the length of the egg.

The length of the egg stage depends upon the weather conditions. Those laid in late fall do not hatch until the following spring, while in the warm summer weather they hatch in about eight or ten days.

#### First Instar (Fig. 2).

In the first instar the general form is oval, the anterior end being the more broadly rounded, the sides of the thoracic region are approximately