

the alate female with bright green abdomen. I have already re-named Buckton's species *cratægiella* (Entomologist, XLIV, p. 4, 13, 1911). Passerini also describes an *Aphis cratægi* which is distinct, for he says it has "rusty red spots at the base of the cornicles."

Koch places Kaltenbach's *cratægi* as a synonym of Fonscolombe's *Aphis pyri*, but, as shown here, Koch's species is distinct.

(To be continued).

THEODORE PERGANDE.

News of the death of Theodore Pergande, which occurred on March 23, 1916, came as a shock to Canadian entomologists who have had the pleasure of meeting him and discussing questions relating to insect life. For a number of years, as we all know, his life had not been a very active one. During my last short stay in Washington I was unable to see Mr. Pergande, but I well remember my first visit to the Bureau of Entomology in 1901, when I frequently had the pleasure of meeting him and discussing matters of mutual interest. His liking for my late friend and associate, James Fletcher, was indeed genuine, and this undoubtedly opened the way for a more than passing interest in my visit.

From the Monthly Letter of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for March, 1916, we learn that Pergande was born in Germany on December 28, 1840. He came to the United States at the time of the Civil War, and before very long entered the Northern army, serving throughout the war. Afterwards he secured a position as assistant to Prof. C. V. Riley, who at that time was State Entomologist to Missouri. When Riley was appointed Entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in 1878, he took Pergande with him to Washington; and the latter for many years had direct charge of the rearing work, kept the notes, and made the great majority of the biological investigations upon which the entomological publications of the Department were based. Important results of his studies have been published as bulletins from the Bureau at Washington. His