

is evidenced by the innumerable plants, shrubs, and trees upon which it is known to feed. This is one of the earliest species to make its appearance in the spring. During 1915 there were at least six generations for the latitude of southern Illinois. The author has for some time suspected this species of being an important factor in the spread and dissemination of the alfalfa yellow leaf spot, *Pseudopeziza medicaginis*, and the brown spot, *Coletotrichum trifolium*; and in this regard possibly *Agallia sanguinolenta* plays a part. The adults exhibit a strong habit of flight, especially at night.

Among other Jassoidea which were common during the year, the following may be listed:

*Pediopsis viridis* Fitch.

*Agallia constricta* Say.

*Cicadula 6-notata* Fall.

*Deltocephalus inimicus* Say.

*Deltocephalus nigrofrons* Forbes.

*Athysanus exitiosus* Uhl.

*Athysanus bicolor* Van D.

*Platymetopius frontalis* Van D.

*Eutettix seminuda* Say.

*Typhlocyba comes* Say.

---

#### ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Alfred E. Cameron, D.Sc., M.A. (Aberdeen), M.Sc. (Manchester), has been appointed a Field Officer of the Entomological Branch, Ottawa. He will be specially charged with the investigation of the Pear Thrips and other insects in British Columbia.

Dr. Cameron graduated in 1909 in the University of Aberdeen with the degree of master of arts. After taking the further degree of bachelor of science in Zoology, he took up advanced entomological work under Prof. Maxwell Lefroy, Professor of Entomology in the Imperial College of Science, London, and continued his entomological research work as an Honorary Research Fellow in the University of Manchester in 1912, where he took the degree of master of science (M.Sc.). He was appointed by the English Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to a Government Scholarship, and continued his investigations in England and in the United States. In 1914 he spent a year conducting practical entomological