

plants and shrubs growing in the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis. This species, the nymphs particularly, seem to be rather sluggish in their movements. They do not jump or run quickly, and it is quite easy to put one's finger on them.

*Diedrocephala coccinea* Say, one of the most handsome and striking forms, was taken wherever collections were made. While not found in such numbers as *D. mollipes* or *D. versuta*, yet they were observed feeding on a great variety of plants, including over 50 species of weeds, on many ornamental plants and shrubs, and various trees. It was the only species found to feed on the leaves of the American Holly. Many of their nymphal cast skins were observed on the under side of the leaves of Magnolia trees, upon which they undoubtedly feed. Adults are attracted to lights at night and remain almost inactive during the day time.

*Phlepsius irroratus* Say appeared to be of considerable economic importance to alfalfa and clover throughout the central Mississippi Valley states. It was also collected in abundance from various grains during the spring months. The greatest damage done seems to be caused by the feeding of the nymphs and adults upon the stems, which they prefer to the leaves. This irrorate leafhopper exhibits flight as much in day time as at night. Adults and nymphs were captured at all seasons of the year.

*Agallia sanguinolenta* Prov., the clover leafhopper, has a general distribution, and occurred in sufficient numbers to cause some alarm to alfalfa growers. This with *Empoasca mali* caused considerable injury to alfalfa and red clover in southeast Missouri during the early summer months. It proved, however, to be easily captured in the hopperdozer. This is one of the hardiest of the Jassoidea. Adults were observed to be active in grain fields during the winter months on comparatively cold days, when other species were in hiding or hibernating. The list of food plants is quite limited, it having been taken from but few other plants than those of the Leguminosæ family.

*Empoasca mali* Le B. was probably the most injurious jassid of the year, adults and nymphs attacking alfalfa, clover, and several other field crops in great numbers. The species occurs everywhere in the Mississippi Valley, and is most injurious in the central states. It easily adapts itself to change of food plants, as