

I have watched these viviparous females breed on my orange trees, and the rapidity with which this is done is simply astonishing. In a few days broods upon broods, or young colonies, seem to exist on all the tender new leaves and shoots, and still the parthenogenetic young keep coming. Verily, if it were not for the chalcid flies, ichneumons and other parasites, they would be the death of the trees. By the middle of March a change takes place in the broods. The young differ from their parents in shape, color and size! So different are they as to discredit belief, and had I not watched them breeding day by day on my orange trees, I should have felt justified in describing them as a distinct species. They are undoubtedly a dimorphic form, and I give below a description:

Dimorphic, viviparous, apterous female.—Length .08 to .09 inch. Elongate; color a uniform pale pea-green, with more or less of a longitudinal shading of a darker green on dorsum, with the surface more or less corrugated; eyes bright red, with a prominent facet or ocellus springing out from hinder edge of same, giving it a toothed like appearance; antennæ 7-jointed, pale glassy green, in mature specimens the tip from 5th joint is reddish; legs of the same uniform pale green, with only feet red; abdomen at tip somewhat pointed; nectaries very long and thin, slightly curved, slightly swollen in middle, and pale green; cauda small, conical. Beak does not quite reach to tip of middle coxæ.

The winged form agrees in every respect with above description, and can only be distinguished by having wings, the veins of which are very pale. These are rare, the majority being wingless.

The mature viviparous female continues breeding and can often be found surrounded by from 20 to 30 pale green young; occasionally a brown one will be found among them. These continue breeding for several generations, ultimately giving place to the original type, and by the last of April none can be found. Why this change of form occurs is yet a mystery, and needs further investigation. Towards the end, all seem to be parasitized by a *Trioxys*, *T. testaceipes* Cresson, which thoroughly eradicates them.

34. *S. solanifolii*, n. sp.

Wingless female.—Length .12 inch. Elongate ovate and of a pale yellowish green color; beak short, not reaching middle coxæ, pale, tip black; antennæ 7-jointed, slightly reaching beyond abdomen, situated on large tubercles, pale greenish, joints infuscated, 6th joint shortest, dark,