Fig. ir.-Labium ; $a$, palpus; $b$, mentum ; $c$,
Fig. r2.-Labrum ; $a$, four small papillæ; $b$, four strong teeth; $c$, chitinous support. Enlarged one hundred times.

Fig. r3.-Hairs of different types; $a$, from antennæ and elsewhere; $b$, legs, etc. ; $c$, palpi; $d$, posterior border of the pleurites.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FURTHER NOTES ON THE PSYLLIDE.

If I might judge of the feelings of the readers of the Canadian Entomologist by my own, I should say that they were much obliged to Prof. Riley for his note on the Psyllidæ, and for the accompanying illutration. Figure 7 of that illustration is, however, imperfect, in that ( $x$ ) it fails to show the feet of the insect-an important consideration as regards Westwood's classification; (2) it gives the appearance of the dricd galls on an apparently fresh leaf: the fresh galls are much more pear-shaped -in many instances they are nearly globular; (3) the section of the gall does not show the hardened inner roof of the cavity or cell.

I hope Mr. Riley will pardon me if I say that he indulges a tendency to be needlessly exact. When I wrote my description (and it proves to be the first description published) of the Psylla under our notice, I used the indefinite article $a$. In my subsequent note, when the insect had been distinguished by Prof. Riley's remarks-at any rate, when it was the insect under our consideration, I wrote the. The Professor seems to think that the readers of the Entumologist will mistake my meaning. I feel sure that they will not.

With regard to the term Celtidis, Endlichter and De Candolle (and the latter is undoubtedly a great name amongst Botanists) could scarcely have known Latin better than Pliny; and one cannot help feeling that, as regards Ccltidis, they went-well, to use Mr. Mantalini's gentle euphemism, "to the Bow-wows" for their Latinity. The nettle-tree, perhaps, was useful to the Celtic females, as the fig-tree was to Mother Eve ; but the tracing of Celtis, gen. Celtis, to Keltidos, genitive of Keltos, is indeed

