Fig. 11.—Labium; a, palpus; b, mentum; c,

Fig. 12.—Labrum; a, four small papillæ; b, four strong teeth; c, chitinous support. Enlarged one hundred times.

Fig. 13.—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 PSYLLIDÆ.

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 (1) it fails to show the feet of the insect—an important consideration as regards Westwood's classification; (2) it gives the appearance of the *dried* 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 Entomologist 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 *Celtidis*, 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