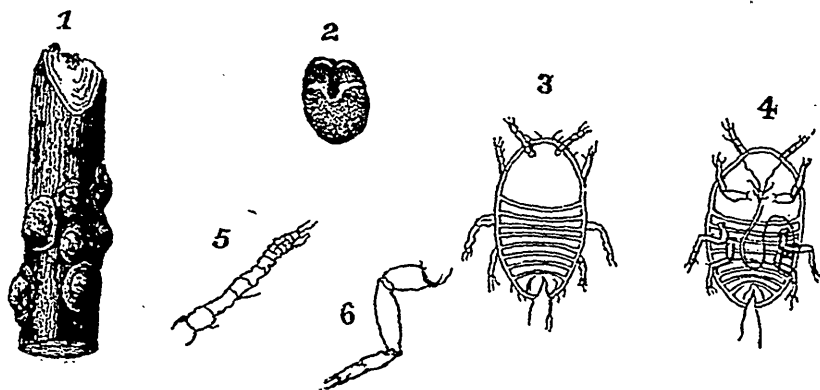


lar, which is very incorrect, as it is in no way related to the latter. The poplar belongs to the willow family; the tulip to the magnolia, which families are wide apart.

Wherever the tulip-tree lice have been observed, sucking the sap and vitality from the trees—there the bees have also been seen, lapping up a sweet juicy exudation, which is secreted by the lice. In 1870 I observed that our tulip trees were alive with bees and wasps, even as late as August, though the trees are in blossom only in June. Examination showed that the exuding sweets from these lice were what attracted the bees. This was observed with some anxiety, as the secretion gives off a very nauseating odor.

The oozing secretions from this and other lice, not only of the bark-louse family (Coccidæ), but of the plant-louse family (Aphidæ), are often referred to as honey-dew. Would it not be better to speak of these as insect secretions, and reserve the name honey-dew for sweet secretions from plants, other than those which come from the flowers?

The fact that this insect is yet undescribed—that it attacks one of our best honey trees, and is the source of a so-called honey-dew, leads me to append the following description, with illustrations.



NATURAL HISTORY OF THE *LECANIUM TULIPIPERÆ*.

The fully developed insect, like all bark-lice, is in the form of a scale (fig. 1), closely applied to the limb or twig on which it works. This insect, like most of its genus, is brown, very convex above (fig. 1), and concave beneath (fig. 2). On the under side is a cotton-like secretion,