

THE LIFE-HISTORY AND EARLY STAGES OF CORYTHUCHA PARSHLEYI GIBSON.

BY HARRY B. WEISS AND EDGAR L. DICKERSON, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

This species was described by E. H. Gibson in the Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. XLIV, 69-104, April 4, 1918, from specimens collected by us on walnut at Hammonton, N.J. In the above publication, Gibson states that the food plants are walnut and juneberry (*Amelanchier intermedia*). When we first collected this species on walnut, specimens were submitted to Mr. Parshley together with specimens of *C. cydoniae* from juneberry. When Mr. Parshley sent the specimens to Mr. Gibson for description, it is quite possible that the host labels might have been accidentally changed. However, repeated visits to the type locality, Hammonton, N.J., and numerous examinations of both walnut and juneberry have resulted in finding the species only on the former plant.

In New Jersey we have found *parshleyi* at Hammonton on butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), walnut (*Juglans nigra*) and Japanese walnut (*Juglans siboldiana*), and at Cedarville and Bridgeton on walnut. An additional locality in New Jersey is Ramsey, by Dr. F. E. Lutz. Records of its occurrence outside of New Jersey are: Lake Waccamaw, N.C., April 20, (on pecan) (R. W. Leiby) and Great Falls, Va., Sept. 5, (on walnut) (Coll. of H. G. Barber). It undoubtedly occurs in many other localities and is possibly wrongly labeled in collections as *Corythucha juglandis* Fitch.

The following observations relative to *C. parshleyi* were made at Hammonton, which is in the southern part of New Jersey. Overwintering adults appeared about the middle of May, and during the third and fourth weeks of this month egg laying was well under way. From one to four eggs were laid in the angles formed by the mid-rib and the side ribs on the under leaf surfaces. Some eggs were found upright in the leaf close to the mid-rib and removed from the vein angles, while others were inserted in the base of the mid-rib, projecting parallel to the leaf surface. Most of them, however, were found in the vein angles in groups of two or three, each egg being more or less perpendicular to the leaf surfaces. Here they were partly hidden by pubescence, only the