

from the costal margin at its middle, to the first branch of the median nervure, straight on its outer border, dentated on its inner margin. Posterior wing with an oblong, white, nearly central spot, the outer margin dentate.

Under-side paler brown. Both wings with a submarginal, linear band of black, undulate on the posterior wing. Anterior wing with the white band as above, and a pale brown subapical spot undulated with dark brown. Posterior wing with the white spot as above, except that it is extended to the abdominal margin, followed by a band of grey-brown, traversed by a series of minute white spots.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. : Ecuador (Buckley).

Most nearly allied to *P. Pallantis*.

Oatlands, Weybridge :

February, 1878.

DIAGNOSES OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF *PSYLLIDÆ*.

BY DR. FRANZ LÖW.

TRIOZA ÆGOPODII.

Caput et thorax fulvi, rubro-fusci vel obscure sanguinei, mas supra multo obscurior, abdomen infra pallide ochraceum, supra olivaceum, incisuris pallidis angustis. Vertex dimidia latitudine paulo longior, foveolis duabus subquadratis. Coni frontales $\frac{2}{3}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ longitudinis verticis fere æquantes, crassiusculi, apice obtusi et nigri, non divergentes. Clypeus niger. Antennæ basin alarum posticarum fere attingentes, albæ, articulis basalibus rufescentibus, duobus ultimis et apice octavi nigris, articulus tertius $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 tam longus quam quartus. Pronotum in medio paulo brevius quam ad latera, $\frac{1}{4}$ longitudinis verticis æquans. Elytra $2\frac{1}{3}$ tam longa quam lata, extra medium maxima latitudine, apice obtuse angulata, plus minusve fuscescentia, nervis concoloribus; pars basalis subcostæ $\frac{1}{4}$ longitudinis elytri vix superans; radius costæ parallelus; cellula radialis fere ubique eadem latitudine et paulo tantum latior quam spatium angustissimum cellulae discoidalis; pars radialis costæ 3— $3\frac{1}{2}$ tam longa quam pars discoidalis costæ, quæ fere semper longitudinem rami furcalis quarti habet, petiolus furcæ primæ $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{2}{3}$ tam longus quam ramus furcalis primus, hic extra medium marginis posterioris situs; ramus furcalis primus et tertius plerumque æquali longitudine. Alæ hyalinæ. Pedes pallide brunnei, femoribus obscurioribus. Lamina genitalis maris longitudinem segmenti genitalis æquans, lateribus in medio retrorsum paulo dilatatis. Forceps fere longitudine laminæ genitalis, trigona, basi valde lata, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tam alta quam lata, apice acuto retrorsum vergente. Valvula feminae inferior longitudinem segmenti præcedentis æquans vel paulo longior, sensim acuminata, valvulam superiorem non superans.

Long. corp. maris 1.8—2 mm., feminae 2.2—2.4 mm.

Habitat in *Ægopodii podagrariæ* foliis bullato-monstrosis, paginam inferiorem diligens.

Austria, Bavaria, Fennia.

TRIOZA DISPAR.

Mas supra niger, infra et ad latera fulvus vel rufo-fulvus; femina tota rufo-fulva vel obscure aurantiaca vel fusco-sanguinea; abdomen in utroque sexu fasciis duabus niveis supra ornatum. Vertex dimidia latitudine vix longior, foveolis duabus rotundis. Coni frontales vix dimidia longitudine verticis, ad basin crassi, ad apicem acuti, non divergentes, maris nigri, feminae fulvi. Clypeus niger. Antennæ basin elytrorum attingentes, albæ, articulis duobus ultimis nigris, articulo primo maris nigricante, feminae rufo-fulvo, articulus tertius $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ tam longus quam quartus. Pronotum in medio vix brevius quam ad latera, circiter $\frac{1}{3}$ longitudinis verticis æquans. Elytra maris hyalina, nervis brunneis, feminae pallide fulva, nervis concoloribus, $2\frac{1}{3}$ tam longa quam lata, extra medium maxima latitudine, apice obtusissime angulata; pars basalis subcostæ $\frac{2}{7}$ elytri longitudinis æquans; radius rectus, costæ non parallelus; cellula radialis apicem versus sensim attenuata, ejus spatium latissimum ad summum $1\frac{1}{4}$ tam latum quam spatium angustissimum cellulae discoidalis; pars radialis costæ quam plurimum $2\frac{1}{2}$ tam longa quam pars discoidalis costæ, quæ longitudinem rami furcalis quarti paulo superat; ramus furcalis primus longitudine tertii; petiolus furcæ primæ $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ tam longus quam ramus furcalis primus, qui paulo extra medium marginis posterioris situs est. Alæ hyalinæ. Pedes pallide brunnei, femora ad basin plus minusve nigricantia. Lamina genitalis maris fusca vel nigra, segmenti genitalis longitudinem æquans. Forceps pallide fulva, apice nigra, fere longitudine laminæ genitalis, basi lata, sensim attenuata, ejus apex truncatus retrorsum angulum acutum formans et antrorsum in cuspidem brevem productus. Valvula feminae inferior longitudinem segmenti præcedentis æquans vel vix superans, apice obtusa, valvula superiore vix brevior. Genitalia feminae colore ventris.

Long. corp. maris 1.9—2.2 mm., feminae 2—2.3 mm.

Habitat in pagina inferiore foliorum bullato-monstrosorum *Taraxaci officinalis*.

Austria.

TRIOZA UNIFASCIATA.

Caput et thorax fulvi vel sordide fulvi, leviter pruinosi, supra lineis et maculis nigro-fuscis vel rufo-fuscis; scutellum semper flavum vel rufescens; abdomen maris nitide nigrum incisuris fulvis angustis, primum ejus segmentum ad latera rubrum, supra niveum; abdomen feminae ful-

vum, supra fasciis nigro-fuscis, infra fasciis griseis, primum ejus segmentum supra et ad latera niveum. Vertex dimidia latitudine vix longior, margine postico subrecto, foveolis duabus magnis, trigonis, plerumque obscuris. Coni frontales longitudine verticis, valde proclives, apice acuti, non divergentes. Clypeus niger. Antennæ basin alarum posticarum paulo superantes, nigræ, apex articuli secundi et fere totus articulus tertius testacei, articulus tertius $1\frac{3}{4}$ —2 tam longus quam quartus. Pronotum in medio paulo brevius quam ad latera, circiter $\frac{1}{3}$ longitudinis verticis æquans. Elytra hyalina, nervis fuscescentibus, $2\frac{2}{3}$ tam longa quam lata, extra medium maxima latitudine, margo anterior cum posteriore apice angulum subrectum formans; nervus clavalis in medio puncto atro; pars basalis subcostæ $\frac{1}{4}$ elytri longitudinis æquans; radius basi fere rectus, apicem versus curvatus et costæ subparallelus; pars radialis costæ 3— $3\frac{1}{2}$ tam longa quam pars discoidalis; hæc plerumque $\frac{2}{3}$ tam longa quam ramus furcalis quartus; ramus furcalis tertius $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ tam longus quam primus; petiolus furcæ primæ $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 tam longus quam ramus furcalis primus, qui paulo extra medium in marginem posteriorem oblique excurrit. Alæ hyalinæ, earum appendix basi macula oblonga, atra. Pedes anteriores et medii nigri, posteriores flavo-albicantes. Lamina genitalis maris brunnea, utrinque processu longo, recto, forcipem obtegente. Forceps nigra, tam alta quam lamina genitalis, angustissima et antrorsum curvata. Valvulæ feminae æquali longitudine, segmenti præcedentis longitudinem æquantes, acuminatæ, inferior nigra, superior flava vel rufa, apice atrata.

Long. corp. maris et feminae 2—2.2 mm.

Habitat in *Salice purpurea*.

Austria.

More detailed descriptions of these three species and of their biology, illustrated with figures, will appear in the *Verhandlungen der zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien*.

Wieden, Hauptstrasse 47, Vienna: January 10th, 1878.

Note on the genus Aleurodes.—The only species known to Linné was so like a small moth that it was considered by him to be Lepidopterous, and he described it under the name of *Phalæna-Tinea proletella*. It was also taken to be Lepidopterous by subsequent authors; even Réaumur, who gave an excellent description of the larva and accurately observed its mode of life, contented himself with saying that the structure of the rostrum is altogether so different from that of other *Lepidoptera* that this alone might be deemed sufficient to characterise a new class of *Phalænæ*. So it continued to be placed among the *Lepidoptera* until Latreille, in 1795, discovered that it belonged to the *Homoptera*, and placed it with the *Aphidina*.

C. V. RILEY,
Washington, D.

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