

this species was simply an ordinary cosmopolite and showed that a number of other mites which he especially mentioned are also practically cosmopolitan. Mr. Howard called attention to the fact that this clover mite is peculiarly adapted to a commercial distribution. It may and probably has been carried commercially on nursery stock all over the world, while from the habits of the adults in crawling great distances in search of hibernating quarters it may be carried on anything coming from the household, or even upon the bodies of animals. Mr. Marlatt said that the occurrence of this insect upon cultivated trees and in households had only recently been recognized, and that its wide distribution was probably of very early occurrence. Mr. Schwarz stated that the occurrence of this Bryobia on very high mountains is very remarkable. Mr. Hubbard and himself have found it during the month of June in the Wasatch Mountains of Utah, at an elevation of from 10,000 to 11,000 feet. The eggs occurred in such quantities under stones between the snow fields that they could be scraped up by quarts.

—The next paper, which was presented by Mr. Schwarz, was entitled :

NOTE ON THE CEDRELA PSYLLIDS (GENUS FREYSUILA
ALEMAN).

By E. A. SCHWARZ.

Many years ago, the late Dr. Eugene Dugès, of Guanajuato, Mex., sent to the lamented Dr. C. V. Riley some badly preserved specimens of a remarkable Psyllid, with the statement that this insect was greatly injurious to Cedrela trees.* They were then considered as belonging to an undescribed genus and species. What appears to be the same species was sent some years later by Dr. A. Ernst, from Caracas, Venezuela, and by Mr. F. W. Urich, from the island of Trinidad, W. I., the species being in either case marked as being injurious to Cedrela trees. Finally, in 1896, Dr. Alfred Dugès, of Guanajuato, Mex., forwarded additional specimens to Dr. L. O. Howard, with the statement that this Psyllid had been described by Dr. J. Aleman, under the name of *Frey-Suila dugesii*.

* Cedrela belongs to the family Sterculiaceæ. The wood of *C. odorata* (and perhaps also of other species of the same genus) has of late years acquired considerable economic importance, and it is stated that it is never attacked by any insect, not even the termites,

Dr. Aleman's account and descriptions extend over several pages in *La Naturaleza*, but are far from being satisfactory. In his descriptions he gives only characters common to all Psyllids, but the genus is recognizable from the rough figures.

I give herewith a more detailed description of this remarkable genus, for which the name proposed by Aleman has to be retained with a slight change.

GENUS FREYSUILA ALEMAN.

Frey-Suila Aleman, *La Naturaleza* (2) 1, No. 1, 1887, pp. 21-26, tab. III.

Body robust. Vertex transverse, broadly excavated longitudinally along the median line, its front margin triangularly notched at middle, greatly elevated and obliquely truncate on each side of the excision; eyes large, prominent, the tempora well developed behind them; anterior ocellus not visible from above; frontal processes absent and represented on the underside of the head by a protuberance on each side beneath the antennal base and in front of the large knob-shaped clypeus. Antennæ unusually long; first two joints short and thick as usual, third joint extremely long, much wider than the following joints, densely asperate and densely pubescent, slightly tapering at apical portion, joints 4 and the following very thin and slender.

Pronotum and dorsulum greatly ascending posteriorly, the former slightly emarginate behind, lateral impressions shallow and confluent; dorsulum transverse, anterior margin hardly less convex than the posterior margin.

Elytra hyaline, membranaceous, elongate-oval, gently widening from base to apical third, apex broadly and regularly rounded; cubitus as long as, or slightly shorter than, discoidal part of subcosta; a distinct pterostigma, stem of second fork not parallel with radius; tip of wing at the termination of the 4th furcal or close to it within the second marginal cell; legs extremely long and slender, tibiæ not dentate at base, tarsi normal; genital plate of male without lateral appendage, genital segment of female short.

The genus is readily known by the form of the antennæ and the very long legs. The front margin of the head recalls that of *Homotoma* (Psyllinæ) and *Rhinopsylla* (Triozinæ), but in both of these genera the vertex is more or less flattened. *Freysuila* is difficult to place in Dr. Fr. Loew's arrangement of the subfamilies of Psyllidæ, but if we adopt his system the genus can only be placed among the Aphalarinæ. However, this subfamily is very badly defined, and is either not separable from the Psyllinæ, or an entirely new arrangement of the genera has to take place. At any rate the genus differs from all genera placed among the Aphalarinæ by the great length and slenderness of the antennæ and the remarkable development of the third antennal joint.

The type of the genus is *F. dugesii* Aleman described from Guanajuato, Mexico; two other forms, which are either strongly marked varieties, or closely allied species, are known from Caracas, Venezuela, and Trinidad, West Indies. These three forms may be distinguished as follows:

Third antennal joint at most twice the length of the fourth, either entirely ochreous or pale only at base. Head and thorax without definite black markings.

Third antennal joint almost twice as long as the fourth; fore-wings narrower, more narrowly rounded at apex; fourth furcal running into the tip of the wing (Guanajuato, Mex.)..... *dugesii* Aleman.

Third antennal joint only one-third longer than the fourth; fore-wings wider, broadly rounded at apex; tip of wing within the 2d marginal cell (Caracas, Venezuela).var. *ernstii* Schwarz.

Third antennal joint at least two and one-half times longer than the fourth. Head and thorax with well defined black markings; fore-wings broadly rounded at apex; fourth furcal running into the tip of the wing; third antennal joint black (Trinidad, West Indies).....var. *cedrelæ* Schwarz.

In discussing this paper Mr. Ashmead stated that the very remarkable antennæ of *Freysuila*, which resembled in fact those of the saw-fly genus *Xyela*, would warrant the erection by Mr. Schwarz of at least a new tribe.

Some discussion ensued between Messrs. Gill, Ashmead, and Schwarz as to the advisability of forcing a form like this into the dichotomous table in preference to putting it aside and forming a new group. The discussion took a general turn, and Messrs. Gill and Ashmead favored the last view and Mr. Schwarz the former.

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President Marlatt in the chair and Messrs. Gill, Benton, Motter, Pratt, Waite, Chittenden, Ashmead, Schwarz, Patten, Howard, Heidemann, Fernow, Hine, and Matthis also present.

—Mr. Schwarz exhibited specimens of a probable new species of the genus *Telegeusis* Horn (family Drilidæ), collected by Mr. Hubbard at the Hot Springs (southwestern foot of Galiuro Mts.), Arizona, and spoke at some length of the remarkable palpi possessed by this genus. Mr. Ashmead asked why the palpi in certain genera in many groups are so prolonged. He noted a