The palpi are very short. The whole upper surface is a dull clay colour, paler than *Packardata*. Abdomen with very conspicuous black band on second segment, and small black dorsal tufts on other segments. The markings on the fore wings as in *Packardata*, but the discals are large and round instead of linear, and the dark spot on the costa, whence the extradiscal line proceeds, is further from the discal spot than it is in that species.

Hind wings as in *Packardata*, save that the discal spots are larger.

Beneath as in *Packardata*, but with the same differences as noted above.

The short palpi will distinguish this species from *fumosa* Hulst.

Types : 1. Catskill Mountains, 10, VIII, '99, Mr. R. F. Pearsall.

2. Sherborn, Mass., 14, VI, 1900, Mr. L. W. Swett.

The first named is in my collection, the second in that of Mr. Swett. I have other specimens taken at Toronto, Ontario (Saunders), and Newark, N. J. (Weidt).

A NOTE ON MR. JACKSON'S SYNOPSIS OF THE GENUS PEMPHIGUS.

BY G. W. KIRKALDY, HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

I have recently received a separate of this article, bearing no date, but apparently published during 1908.

As far as the part dealing specially with the Aphidæ is concerned, the contribution seems to be admirable, but the writer displays a lack of knowledge of Hemipterous literature and of the Hemiptera, as soon as he embarks upon speculation on the "derivation of the genus."

Basing my researches on those of Hansen, I have recently divided* the Auchenorrhyncha into two superfamilies, Cicadoidea and Fulgoroidea, fully discussing them. If, as Mr. Jackson asserts, the "Fulgoridæ do not secrete a waxy or flocculent material from abdominal glands, where is this material secreted from in that group? The interposition, moreover, of the Fulgoroidea between the Cercopidæ and the Membracidæ is an old Fieberian misconception, faithfully followed by all subsequent authors except Hansen and myself; it is not *in the least* warranted by the structures or habits of the groups in question.

*Bulls. I and III of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Div. Ent., 1906 and 1907. March, 1910

Mr. Jackson's diagram on p. 177 cannot be adopted. The Sternorrhyncha must have branched off from the main Homopterous stem before the latter was differentiated into superfamilies, while the association of the

FIG. 9.

Cercopidae and "Fulgoridae" as "twin twigs" of a branch almost equal to the Membracidae or "Jassidae," is positively ridiculous.

The following represents more accurately the course of Homopterous evolution: The Fulgoroidea are much more distinct from the rest of the Auchenorrhyncha than these are among themselves; the Cercopidae, Membracidae and "Jassidae" are all very closely allied, the Membracidae being simply highly specialized "Jassidae."

I have not sufficiently studied the Sternorrhyncha as yet, but I think they form only one superfamily, which may be termed "Aphoidea."