without ventral setæ. *Clothing* merely a row of short, blunt simple setæ across middle of each segment with a few minute setæ in addition (Fig. 8). Maximum length 1.5 mm. Found August to October trapped on water in little cups eroded in limestone on shores of Ottawa River at Marshall's Bay, near Arnprior, Ontario.

The most distinctive feature of this species is the long, elliptical, postantennal organ of numerous elements. While these elements are usually referred to as tubercles, in this instance when viewed in plan they look like flat, overlapping plates; in perspective they are seen to be somewhat inflated, outstanding, oval leaves.

The two rows of light spots down the back may also serve for a preliminary identification, and possibly these may prove to be a constant characteristic; but coloration is so unstable with many Collembolans that little weight should be given to their presence or absence.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the generous help that Dr. J. W. Folsom, of the University of Illinois, has given me in separating this species. His criticisms and suggestions have been of the greatest assistance, and I am indebted to him for pointing out some of the morphological niceties that the average microscopist cannot see until he is told where to look for them.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

- Fig. 1. *Pseudachorutes saxatilis* x45.
 2. Eyes and postantennal organ of left side. x350.
 3. Postantennal organ. x730.
 4. Olfactory setæ of right antennæ, dorsal aspect. (Undifferentiated setæ are omitted). x450.
 5. Sense organ of third antennal segment. x1500.
 6. Right hind foot. x730.
 7. Right mucro and part of dens. x660.
 8. First abdominal segment. x500.

A NEW *MYZOCALLIS* (APHIDIDÆ: HOMOPTERA).

BY W. M. DAVIDSON,
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Myzocallis alhambra, sp. nov.

Body non-tuberculate; wings clouded; cornicles and tibial bases pale. Alate viviparous female.

General colour pale lemon yellow, suffused with pink and light orange. Shape of body rather narrow. Antennæ slender (third joint slightly enlarged on basal half), about as long as the body, pale yellow, articulations narrowly dusky brown; joint III bears from 2 to 4 circular sensoria on basal half; filament of distal joint longer than base; relative lengths of joints: III 317, IV 233, V 250, VI 133+186; joint IV is sometimes longer than joint V, and vice versa. Head and thorax somewhat dusky on sides; forehead produced obtusely in centre, its longest hairs about one-fourth as long as the head is wide between the antennæ, obscurely capitate; beak pale yellow, tip black, reaching barely to August, 1920.

second coxæ. Thorax and abdomen without tubercles; wings clouded brown, veins brown, insertions of wing pale yellow, stigma pale yellow, a brown spot at base; legs pale yellow, tarsi grey; sternum dusky grey. Abdomen with many grey setiferous elevated maculations, these of greatest area being on the sides of segment 2 to 4 inclusive; cornicles pale, about as broad at the base as long, narrowing apically; cauda and anal plate pale, the latter bifid. Venter pale.

The species varies in size considerably. Length from 1.4 to 1.8 mm., width (mesothorax) from .51 to .67 mm., length of cornicles .06 to .075 mm., length of cauda .12 mm.

Host.—*Quercus englemanni* Greul, *Quercus* sp. On the leaves.

Locality.—Alhambra, Calif.

Dates of collection.—July 7, Sept. 26, November 5, 1919.

Type.—One slide containing four alate specimens deposited in the U. S. Nat. Mus. Collection of Aphididæ.

This species differs from *Myzocallis discolor* Monell in the structure of the third joint of the antennæ, *discolor* having about 8 sensoria placed all along the segment. In Monell's species the apical half of the venter is dusky, in *alhambra* the venter is pale.

Fig. 18. A, B, C, segments III and VI of three antennæ; D, E, F, three views of cornicle; G, cauda; H, dorsum of head.