76. *Xylota barbata*, Loew.—Port Renfrew, July 25, 1902, and Glacier, Aug. 21, 1902, and by Harvey, at Vancouver, June 19, 1903. Taken also at Seattle, Wash.

77. *Syritta pipiens* (Linné).—Abundant. Port Renfrew, Victoria, Vancouver, Agassiz and Glacier, at dates ranging from July 17 to Aug. 19. Harvey has taken it at Vancouver, June 19, 1903. Taken also at Laggan and Banff, Alberta.

78. *Sphecomyia Pattoni*, Williston.—A single male specimen taken at Glacier, Aug. 21, 1902, I place here with some doubt. In general appearance it is much like *Pattoni*, but it shows the following differences: The ground colour of the face seems to be entirely dull black under whitish pollen, and there is no shining facial stripe; the spots of the thorax white instead of yellow, and there is a fringe of yellow pile on the scutellum; the legs differ in the extent of yellow and black. It may be a distinct species. The type locality of *Pattoni* is Washington.

SOME NOTES ON APHIDIDÆ.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Macrosiphum ambrosiæ (Thomas). — *Siphonophora ambrosiæ*, Thomas, Bull. Ill. State Lab. Nat. Hist., 1878, p. 4.

Found at Pecos, New Mexico, on *Lactuca*. The following account is based on the Pecos specimens:

Very dark brown, very shiny; legs, antennæ and nectaries black, except that the basal part of legs, to near middle of femora, is brownish-white; stigma pale green; cauda of winged ♀ yellowish-white. Measurements of winged ♀ in μ: Marginal cell about 900, of which about 340 is substigmatal; cubital vein between branches 850 to 970; cauda 450; nectaries about 820, minutely imbricated; beak about 950, last joint about 160; antennal joints, (1) 130, (2) 80, (3) 900, (4) 750, (5) 725, (6) 200, (6a) 1,130; 3 has numerous sensoria on the under side, 4 has no sensoria; the hairs on 3 and basal half of 4 are knobbed, as also are practically all those on the anterior legs.

Young dull reddish, minutely tuberculate, not pruinose.

This Pecos form may be separable as a variety; in Schouteden's table of European species it runs to *M. cichorii* (Koch). It certainly is not *M. muralis* or *M. lactucæ*.

Pemphigus lucifugus (Zehnt.).—*Tetraneura lucifuga*, Zehntner, De Plantenluizen Van het Suikerriet op Java, XV. (1901). Pl. 2, figs. 29–34.

By the venation of the hind wings this cannot be a *Tetraneura*.

Cladobius Beulahensis, n. sp.—Winged ♀: Rather large, robust; head and thorax black; abdomen grayish-brown, dorsum with a broad, dull black band on each segment, sides with large black spots; on the first four segments there is a considerable interval between the bands and the spots; ventral surface of abdomen immaculate, except that the last segment bears a large transverse black spot; insect thinly clothed with short hairs; legs very hairy, dark ferruginous; knees, end of tibiæ, and tarsi black; wings ample, hyaline, not darkened along the veins, stigma large, grayish-brown, fork ample, but shorter than its stem; antennæ reaching second abdominal segment, blackish, third segment ferruginous; cauda broad and rounded, hairy, not produced; nectaries short, distinctly swollen, ferruginous, black at apex, very much longer than broad; beak reaching posterior margin of middle coxæ, or at least their base. Length of insect, 3⅓–3½ mm. Measurements in μ: Antennal joints, (3) 500, (4) 260–290, (5) 250, (6) 170, (6b) 310. Nectaries about 250. The prothorax has a lateral tubercle.

Young dark gray, slightly purplish; femora dull whitish.

Beulah, New Mexico, prox. 8,000 ft., Aug. 4, on *Populus tremuloides*, in little colonies (winged and young) on the twigs. The leaves of the tree were much curled, I suppose by the aphides. Related to *C. bicolor*, but not identical; also clearly distinct from *C. salicti*. By the banded abdomen it resembles *C. pilosus* (*Pterocomma pilosa*, Buckton), but it is not the same. It is not *C. salicis*, and it is certainly not *C. populeus*, as that insect is figured by Buckton. There seems to be some confusion about *C. populeus* (sometimes called *populneus*); it has been recorded from Greenland (Rübsaamen) and Alaska (Pergande), and might be expected in the Rocky Mountains,* but so far as I can make out our insect is quite distinct from it.

Aphis medicaginis, Koch.—Abundant at Pecos, New Mexico, on *Glycyrrhiza lepidota*. Some were found on *Sphæralcea Fendleri* growing near the *Glycyrrhiza*.

Lachnus viminalis (Fonsc.) = *dentatus*, Le Baron.—Pecos, New Mexico, 1903, on *Salix*. New to New Mexico.

Chaitophorus negundinis, Thos.—Pecos, N. M., 1903 (Dr. M. Grabham). *C. populicola*, Thos., was also found at Pecos.

Thirty-eight Aphididæ are known from New Mexico so far.

*The willow-coccid *Eriococcus borealis*, described from Dawson City, N.-W. T., has since been found by me at Beulah, New Mexico.