

the alate female with bright green abdomen. I have already re-named Buckton's species *cratægiella* (Entomologist, XLIV, p. 4, 13, 1911). Passerini also describes an *Aphis cratægi* which is distinct, for he says it has "rusty red spots at the base of the cornicles."

Koch places Kaltenbach's *cratægi* as a synonym of Fonscolombe's *Aphis pyri*, but, as shown here, Koch's species is distinct.

(To be continued).

#### THEODORE PERGANDE.

News of the death of Theodore Pergande, which occurred on March 23, 1916, came as a shock to Canadian entomologists who have had the pleasure of meeting him and discussing questions relating to insect life. For a number of years, as we all know, his life had not been a very active one. During my last short stay in Washington I was unable to see Mr. Pergande, but I well remember my first visit to the Bureau of Entomology in 1901, when I frequently had the pleasure of meeting him and discussing matters of mutual interest. His liking for my late friend and associate, James Fletcher, was indeed genuine, and this undoubtedly opened the way for a more than passing interest in my visit.

From the Monthly Letter of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for March, 1916, we learn that Pergande was born in Germany on December 28, 1840. He came to the United States at the time of the Civil War, and before very long entered the Northern army, serving throughout the war. Afterwards he secured a position as assistant to Prof. C. V. Riley, who at that time was State Entomologist to Missouri. When Riley was appointed Entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in 1878, he took Pergande with him to Washington; and the latter for many years had direct charge of the rearing work, kept the notes, and made the great majority of the biological investigations upon which the entomological publications of the Department were based. Important results of his studies have been published as bulletins from the Bureau at Washington. His

publications, especially on the Aphididæ, are well known. "The Life-history of Two Species of Plant-lice inhabiting both the Witch-hazel and Birch," issued as Technical Bulletin No. 9, is a remarkable contribution, and one which took nearly twenty-two years of patient labour to complete. Two other important publications are "The Life-history of the Alder Blight Aphis," issued as Technical Bulletin No. 24, and the "North American Phylloxerinae Affecting Hicoria (Carya) and other Trees." This latter, published in Volume IX of the Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, comprises pp. 185 to 273, accompanied by 21 plates. It is, indeed, a valuable contribution. The Entomological Society of Ontario occasionally received from Mr. Pergande short articles for publication in this journal.

The death of Mr. Pergande, who was the oldest assistant, in continuous service, in the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D.C., took place after a brief illness of less than two weeks. The work he accomplished during his long engagement in the service of the United States Government will long be appreciated. We, in Canada, were indeed sorry to learn of his demise.

ARTHUR GIBSON.

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#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

##### INHABITANTS ON AN APRIL MUD PUDDLE.

On the afternoon of April first I determined to start out on the initial 1916 collecting trip in spite of the ice on the pond nearby and the still lingering snowdrifts in the woods.

Wading along in the open water, at the edge of the pond, I started out a few *Peltodytes* (*Cnemidotus*) and *Hydroporus*, and discovered a couple of *Matus bicarinatus* on the under side of a board. Passing on up the hill, after investigating a shallow pool at the foot without success, through the oak scrub to an abandoned gravel pit, I came upon a small puddle of water about two inches deep and six feet square. After stirring this up and taking a few *Hydrobius fuscipes* and one *Hydroporus tristis*, I proceeded to tread the few inches of soft earth into a mass of mud and water, with the following surprising results, which came floating to the