The Canadian Entomologist.

VOL. XXVII. LONDON, OCTOBER, 1895. No. 10.

CHARLES VALENTINE RILEY.

In the death of Prof. C. V. Riley, the world of practical science has lost one of its brightest lights. On the morning of September 14th, Prof. Riley left his home in Washington, on his bicycle, in company with his son, to ride into the city. Not many minutes after they had started the Professor's wheel struck a stone, and he was thrown so violently from his seat, against the curb, that his skull was fractured. He was picked up unconscious, and died some hours later.

Professor Riley was an Englishman by birth, having been born at Chelsea, September 18th, 1843. He was educated in England, France, and Germany. When seventeen years of age, he came to America and settled on a farm in Illinois. Here he began his first observations on injurious insects. Four years later he went to Chicago, and from that period on to the present time he has always been accorded a foremost place among the leaders of scientific thought in America.

In 1868, Prof. Riley was appointed State Entomologist of Missouri, and it was during his tenure of that office that he prepared his celebrated nine reports on the "Noxious, Beneficial, and other Insects of Missouri." In 1878, he was appointed Entomologist to the Bureau of Agriculture; he resigned soon after, but was reappointed again in June, 1881, and held the office until about a year ago.

Prof. Riley was a man of keen perception, and possessed of great perseverance and tenacity of purpose. He was an exceptionally accurate observer, and his writings are couched in a plain, unaffected style, which never leaves any doubt as to his meaning. His investigations were markedly original, and he seldom recorded anything he had not actually seen himself. His marvellous skill as an artist enabled him to add much to the value of his writings by many exquisitely drawn figures. All his work was characterized by system and thoroughness, and, as a consequence, his writings are most valuable, and very numerous. He was also a skilful administrator, and had a faculty for gathering around him the best men available for all special lines of study. Among

the many remarkable results of his work, there are three which will always be associated with his name: the invention of the Cyclone or Riley nozzle, the discovery of the kerosene emulsion, and the introduction of *Vedalia cardinalis*, through the agency of which, in controlling the Fluted Scale, the cultivation of citrus fruits is now possible in California. As a friend, he was kind, patient and true; as an economic entomologist, take him all in all, he was far and away the most eminent the world has ever seen. Every one who could appreciate this great man and his work, will deplore the sad accident which has cut off his career when he was still at the height of his physical and mental vigour.

J. F.

STUDIES IN N. A. MEMBRACIDÆ—III.

F. W. GODING, M. D., PH. D., RUTLAND, ILL.

Subfamily CENTROTINÆ, Stol.

Multareis, gen. nov.

Head broad, with an angle on each side below the eyes, margins parallel from base to apex, which is largely produced in a spoon-shape; base of the head nearly straight; ocelli a trifle nearer the eyes than to each other, on a line above the centre of the eyes; head, at inner edge of each eye, furnished with a compressed, dentiform tubercle projecting directly forward; head inflexed below the eyes. Prothorax convex, elevated some above lateral angles, at summit, on each side armed with a short, stout (truncated?) horn, the sides of which are continuous with those of the prothorax, projecting upward, and parallel; densely punctured; basal margin projecting in a transverse carina; furnished with a percurrent median carina; posterior process gradually narrowed to the apex, which is briefly recurved in a compressed tooth or lobule; the base almost completely covering the scutellum; dorsum of posterior process furnished with two rounded tubercles, the first located at the base of the anterior convexity, the second midway between it and the apex. Tegmina coriaceous, narrow, punctured, opaque, veins irregular and numerous; barely passing abdomen, far surpassing the apex of the posterior prothoracic process; corium with the venation very irregular towards apex, there being numerous discoidal and terminal areas varying greatly in size, and three basal areas; clavus attenuated gradually to apex; wings with four apical areas, the second minute, triangular. Front tibiæ moderately dilated, with a row of fine spines along the edges.