

one or two individuals. The antennæ of all species which I have studied vary greatly both as to the absolute and relative length of the segments. One should measure quite a number, and then select that formula as typical which occurs oftenest. I have on several occasions come very near making serious mistakes by neglecting this; and as a further illustration I might add that Prof. Cockerell's types of both *Ripersia Blanchardii* and *R. flaveola* are specimens with malformed antennæ.

Among the specimens of "*D. Kingii*" from Mass. two forms may be roughly distinguished: one having joint 1 of the antennæ, about 40-50  $\mu$  long; and joint 8, 75-80  $\mu$  long; the femur, 140-170  $\mu$  long and about 80  $\mu$  broad. The second form has jt. 1, 50-65  $\mu$  long; jt. 8, 90-110  $\mu$  long, and the femur 200  $\mu$  or more long, and about 80  $\mu$  wide.

One would be inclined from their general appearance under the microscope to divide them at least into a species and variety; but some specimens show intermediate characters. The specimens of *D. sorghivellus* from Mr. Forbes belong to the group of the smaller individuals, while Cockerell's type of *D. Kingii* inclines toward the larger. It may be possible at some future time to separate the latter at least as a variety, but I do not feel justified in doing so at present.

*Eriococcus Gillettei*, n. sp.—Adult ♀. Ovisac pure white, elongate ellipsoidal, 2-3 mm. long. The ovisacs may be crowded together, but each retains its form; *i. e.*, they do not become a confused mass of cotton.

Dead, shriveled, females brownish and scarcely 1 mm. long, mounted they are about 2 mm. long. When cleaned and mounted the dermis is colourless and bears numerous glands and conical spines; the spines, however, are not so large or numerous as in *E. adenostomæ*, Ehrh., the largest being 15  $\mu$  long; the glands also seem to predominate over the conical spines, while in *E. adenostomæ* the spines are most numerous; there are also a few large hairs scattered over the dermis. Antennæ 7-jointed, the joints quite variable in both actual and relative lengths, each bearing the usual hairs; joint 1 can seldom be measured; joint 2, 28-31  $\mu$  long; joint 3, 45-60  $\mu$  long; joint 4, 25-40  $\mu$  long; joint 5, 15-25  $\mu$  long; joint 6, 20-25  $\mu$  long; joint 7, 25-45  $\mu$  long. It is almost impossible to give an average formula, but joint 3 is always longest. Legs rather long and slender; femur about 150  $\mu$  long by 50  $\mu$  wide; tibia 100-110  $\mu$  long by 30  $\mu$  wide; tarsus 115-135  $\mu$  long by 20  $\mu$  wide. Digitules of tarsus quite long and knobbed; digitules of claw also quite long and knobbed. Segments of leg with the usual hairs, Anal ring with eight