

Chrysalis.—Compact, fairly cylindrical, narrower cephalad; rounded, bluntly-tapering caudad. Truncated in the dorso-cephalic plane. Mesothorax with a low median dorsal prominence. Cremasteric area circular, provided with numerous minute hooklets, the latter with two curved prongs.

The chrysalis, except over wing, tongue, leg and eye-cases, is entirely covered with minute processes. Under magnification (55 diam.) these are seen to be wine-glass-shaped, the rims made up of tiny finger-like projections extending upwards and outwards in a circle. I could discover no hairs on the surface of the chrysalis, these processes evidently replacing them.

The colour is very variable, hardly any two alike; often some shade of green (nile, blue, pale or merely tinged), or over the green on wing-cases and dorsum there may be a slight sprinkling of black or brown atoms, which may increase until the whole chrysalis is well covered with atoms and blotches, or the green may be lacking, and the colour then is black or brown (Roman sepia), or even as in one case, a purple-madder. The substigmatal and the two lateral, wavy, white bands of the caterpillar can sometimes be traced in the chrysalis, varying in colour, of course, sometimes white (particularly with the green forms), again as rows of black or brown specks.

The spiracles are white, with a faint yellowish tinge; thoracic elongate-oval, abdominal oval.

Length, 8.5 mm. to 10.25 mm. Greatest width about 4 mm. at tips of wing-cases.

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THE CHALCIDOID PARASITES OF THE COCCID *KERMES*  
*PUBESCENS* BOGUE, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO  
NEW GENERA AND THREE NEW SPECIES OF  
ENCYRTINÆ FROM ILLINOIS.

BY A. A. GIRAULT, URBANA, ILL.

From a single small lot of specimens of this common coccid of the oak—*Kermes pubescens* Bogue—gathered from the twigs of a single tree on the campus of the University of Illinois at Urbana, during the summer of 1908, the following chalcidoid parasites were reared, several of which appear to be undescribed. The oak was a species of the *alba* group. So far, I believe, but a single parasite of this coccid has been recorded in the literature; this paper adds at least three others, two representing new genera, and all belonging to a single subfamily, the Encyrtinæ.

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