DESCRIPTION OF PLATE.

The photos for the plate were taken by Mr. Dwight Brainerd, Montreal.

Figs. 1 and 2 are a natural pair of H. rutila.

Fig. 3 is a pupa of II. nitela.

Fig. 4 is a gall of same, showing the opening made by the larva.

Fig. 5, II. Stramentosa.

All enlarged.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO COCCIDOLOGY.—II.

BY J. D. TINSLEY, A. AND M. COLLEGE, MESILLA PARK, N. M.

During the past summer I have had the opportunity, through the kindness of Dr. Howard, of working over the unnamed material of the genera Dactylopius, Ripersia, and Phenacoccus, belonging to the collection of the Division of Entomology, U. S., D. A. I wish to record here the identity of D. vastator, Mask., with D. filamentosus, Ckll., and two species which I believe to be new. I hope in a subsequent paper to give further notes on some of the other species found, and also to record the new host plants found for a number of species.

Dactylopius filamentosus, Ckll., syn. Dactylopius vastator, Maskell.—I have before me a considerable quantity of material, specimens as follows: Type material of D. filamentosus, Ckll.; material from Island of Mauritius on Citrus sent by De Charmoy; and the following from U. S. D. A., Div. Ent.: 7232 on Hibiscus, Richmond, Natal; 7706 on Orange, Cape Town, Africa (Coll., Lounsbury); 5820 on Tamarind and Citrus, Honolulu, Sandwich Is. (Coll. Koebele). After carefully examining and comparing in viduals from each lot of material, I can find no characteristic differences, and must therefore conclude that they are all one species. Since Cockerell described filamentosus in 1893 (The Entomologist, Vol. XXVI., p. 268, Sept., 1893), and Maskell described vastator in Trans. N. Z. Inst., 1894, p. 65, D. vastator, Mask., will have to stand as a synonym of D. filamentosus, Ckll.

The No. 5820 material is of considerable interest, it being topo-type, and is that referred to by Maskell, *loc. cit.* The most prominent characters of this species are: the habit of aggregating into masses; the abundant white or yellowish secretions; and when boiled in potash staining the liquid a dark purple to blue-green and themselves turning blue-green; they are very hard to clear; the antennæ are of 7 segments: