Second Stage.—Only exuviæ are available for examination. In these one side is much more heavily chitinized than the other (Fig. 9B). The pygidium (Fig. 11) is short, broad and almost truncate. There are apparently two pairs of very small lobes and the dorsum bears a few very small ducts.

Notes.—This differs rather widely from the other species

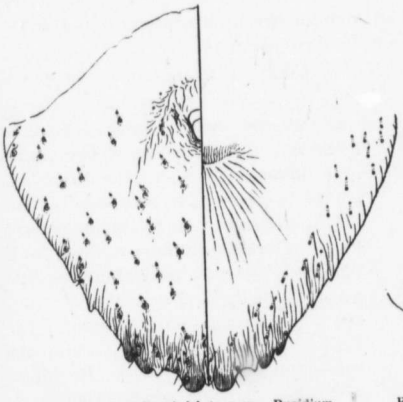

Fig. 10.—*Protodiaspis lobata*, n.sp. Pygidium of adult female.

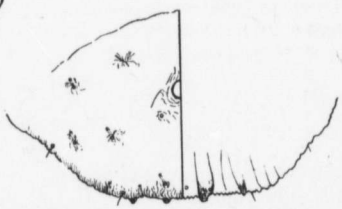

Fig. 11.—*Protodiaspis pulchra*, n.sp. Pygidium of second stage from exuvia.

of the genus, so much so as to complicate the definition of the group, but it may be referred here for the present, at least.

Genus ANCEPASPIS, new genus.

Coccidæ referable to the subfamily Diaspinæ but in which neither the male nor the female secretes a scale, the adult of both sexes being included within the derm of the preceding stage which becomes heavily chitinized; exuvia of second stage of female dehiscing about the posterior margin to permit the escape of the larvæ; adult female without circumgenital pores, and all stages without tubular ducts either on the pygidium or elsewhere; pygidium of the adult female with the margin more complex than that of the second stage, or at least not less complex. Small species (adult less than 1 mm. long) occurring on hosts of the families *Fabaceæ*, *Mimosaceæ* and *Cassiaceæ*.

Type of the genus, *Protodiaspis tridentata* Ferris[1].

Notes.—In addition to the type, the following may definitely be referred to this genus; *Protodiaspis anomala* Green, *P. edentata* Green and an undescribed species which I shall discuss in another paper. Green has suggested that *Fiorinia syncarpiæ* Maskell and *F. secreta* Green are congeneric with this group, but in both of these species the male is described as having a secretionary scale. I have seen the male of an *Ancepaspis* only in connection with the undescribed species mentioned above, but this species is so clearly congeneric with at least *tridentata* and *edentata* that there can be no question as to the relationship of these forms.

This is a most peculiar group, having but little resemblance to the ordinary Diaspine types. It is probably not related to such genera as *Fiorinia* and *Leucaspis*, in which tubular ducts are present at least in the nymph.

1. *Protodiaspis tridentata* Ferris, Contrib. Knowl. Coccidæ Sw. U. S., p. 46, fig. 22. *In* Stanford University Publications, University Series, 1919.