

Skin thick, strongly chitinized ; cephalic region remarkable for three broad lobes or tubercles, one on each side of the antennæ, and one between ; stigmatic spines very obtuse ; antennæ eight-jointed, joints 2 to 7 measuring in microns : (2) 37, (3) 52, (4) 60, (5) 37, (6) 37, (7) 30 ;

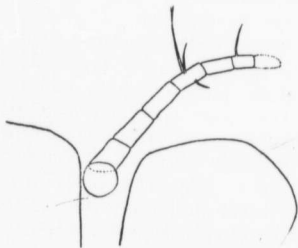


FIG. 6.—Antenna of *C. Lahillei*.

these antennæ are not quite like any others I have seen, but are rather similar to those of *C. formicarius*, *scutigera*, *brachyurus*, *purpurellus* and *Mexicanus*. Legs well developed (see figure) ; tarsal digitules with very distinct knobs, claw digitules incrassate. (The microscopic figures are by Miss Falk.)



FIG. 7.—Leg of *C. Lahillei*.

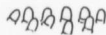


FIG. 8.—Stigmatic spines of *C. Lahillei*.

*Hab.*—Santa Ana, Argentine (Lahille). The bottle bears this label : "Sta. Ana (Misiones), Llana, No. 10, No. 8 Hem."

The genus *Ceroplastes* is evidently derived from some convex Lecaniid type, and from this point of departure presents a series of forms showing the most curious modifications, coincident with the greater development of wax. Some of the recognizable groups are as follows :

(1.) *C. denudatus* Ckll., of the Lesser Antilles, which is at first a typical *Ceroplastes*, but in age loses nearly all of the wax, and looks like a *Saissetia*.

(2.) Typical *Ceroplastes*, with convex scales, in which the lateral plates are large and reach the lower margin ; caudal horn usually moderate, and