

with a film of semitransparent silvery secretion, which under the microscope has a reticulated structure, resembling a skeletonized leaf. Scale dark brown, exuviae dull orange. ♂ scale white, the filmy margin broad, so that the scale becomes oval, or sometimes subcircular. The ♂ and ♀ scales congregate in large patches on the leaves, and even the area between them is thinly covered with the silvery secretion.

♀. Very long and narrow, dark red. No groups of circumgenital glands. Four lobes, and many pointed processes of the margin. Embryonic larva with two large figure-of-8 glands in the cephalic region.

Hab.—On leaves of a forest tree, Campinas, Brazil; April, 1898. (*F. Noack.*)

I will take this opportunity to record a new locality and food plant for *Aspidiotus dictyospermi*, Morgan. Dr. F. Noack found it in May, at Campinas, Brazil, on leaves of ivy (*Hedera helix*).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO COCCIDOLOGY. — I.

BY J. D. TINSLEY, NEW MEXICO AGR. EXPT. STA.

DACTYLOPIUS SORGHIELLUS, Forbes. Syn. *D. Kingii*, Ckll.

Dr. S. A. Forbes has kindly sent me the type material of this species, which I have examined with much interest. The material studied consisted of 4 specimens. As is usual with these subterranean forms the antennæ are quite variable, both in the number of segments and their relative length.

Only two of the antennæ of the 4 specimens were 8-jointed, the others being 7-jointed, and some plainly aborted. After careful measurement and study, I conclude that the forms described by Cockerell in *Science-Gossip*, Feb., 1897, p. 240, as *D. Kingii*, must be referred to this species.

I have studied quite a number of specimens of subterranean ant's-nest forms collected by Mr. Geo. B. King around Lawrence, Mass., and have called those specimens *D. Kingii* which had an antennal formula of 81237564. Joint 1 is usually appreciably longer than either 2 or 3, although 1, 2 and 3 may be subequal; 7 is sometimes longer than 3, and 6 sometimes longer than 5.

By examining a considerable number of specimens, however, the formula stated above will always be found to stand out quite prominently.

By way of parenthesis let me add here, that no one should undertake to describe the antennal characters of a species of the *Dactylopinæ* from