

1. *Phycus varicornis* Howard.

I desire to record the occurrence of this coccid parasite in some Canadian localities. Dr. Hewitt recently sent me four female specimens on slides labelled "From spruce budworm material, Maniwaki, Montcalm and St. Gabriel de Brandon, Province of Quebec, 2, 3 and 6, July, 1911."

In the original description of this genus (Howard, Bull. No. 1, technical series, Division of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1895, p. 43), a statement is made to the effect that the "second and third funicle joints" are "subequal and each longer than joint 1." Later (Id., Bull. No. 12, technical series, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1907, p. 72), this statement is used as a diagnostic character in a table of genera to the Aphelinini. The character varies. In the four specimens noted above, three have the joint as described, but the fourth specimen has the first funicle joint slightly longer than either joint 2 or 3. In some Illinois specimens I have noted the same variation, sometimes all three joints equal, sometimes the second shortest, and in others as described originally. The matter is of no great importance, since the table mentioned can do without the line containing the statement about the funicle joints. The variation itself, however, is a rather peculiar one, and important from the standpoint of specific characters.

Genus *Prospaltella* Ashmead.

1. *Prospaltella aurantii* (Howard).

This widely distributed parasite of coccids has lately been received from Dr. Hewitt from several localities in Canada, which I think should be recorded in this connection. There were seven females on six slides labelled "From spruce budworm material, Chicoutimi, St. Gabriel de Brandon and Maniwaki, Province of Quebec, July 2 and 3, 1911." They evidently originated from some coccid concealed in the host material. All of the specimens were compared with the type, and are homotypes, therefore. The fore wings in this species seem to have a tendency to be very slightly clouded out to the end of the marginal vein from base, but this cloudiness is so slight that one cannot always be sure that it is real. From the collections of the United States Department of Agriculture I have a series of six females on a slide, with a number of other coccid parasites labelled "1725. *Aspidiotus* on common wild shrub on streams, California and Cuautla, Morelos, Mexico, July 1, '97, Koebele."