The genera are not numerous and may be separated as follows:

Table of Genera.
Hind wings with one closed submarginal cell.
Front wings with four submarginal cells
2. First animarginal cell receiving both recurrent nervures; antennæ
6-jointed
(Type P. jucunda, Kirby.)
First and second submarginal cells each receiving a recurrent nervure;
antennæ 7-jointed Pseudoperga, Ashm., n. g.
(Type P. polita, Leach.)
3. Antennæ 6-jointed, joints 3 to 5 of an equal length or nearly so; head
subquadrate, scarcely so broad as the thorax; first submarginal cell
not unusually smallPerga, Leach.
Antennæ 7-jointed; head very large quadrate, fully as broad or a little
broader than the thorax; first submarginal cell very small, half the
length of the second, or smaller Neoperga, Ashm., n. g.
(Type P. amenaida, Kirby.)

DIASPIS AMYGDALI IN MASSACHUSETTS

BY R. A. COOLEY, B. S., AMHERST, MASS.

In January of this year Mr. A. H. Kirkland sent me specimens of a scale insect he had taken from Prunus mume at the Arnold Arboretum. Jamaica Plain, Mass., which on examination proved to be Diaspis amygdali, Tryon. A little later Mr. Kirkland sent me more specimens which he had taken from Prunus subhirtella at the Arboretum. Specimens of the scale were sent to Dr. L. O. Howard, who confirmed my identification, stating also that he had asked Mr. Coquillett to examine the specimens and had received the report that he could find no difference between them and Diaspis amygdali. The infested trees came from Japan, the Prunus mume in the spring of 1804 and the Prunus subhirtella in the spring of 1897.

These specimens, with others of the same species received from various sources, have been compared with specimens of Chionaspis prunicola, Maskell, received from the author of the species, without finding the slightest difference. I therefore consider Chionaspis prunicola a synonym of Diaspis amygdali, which has priority.