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L. RUGOSUM, Signoret, 1873.

"Among the species which are found on the peach-tree, there is one which is neither *L. persicae* nor *L. rotundum*, and which approaches more nearly to the latter than to the former.

"*L. rugosum* is round, rather elevated and very rugose on the sides, where there is a strong punctuation more or less confluent, and between the points smooth spaces forming a kind of hills. It is of a dark brown; the antennae are of eight joints, of which the third, 'mutique,' is longer by itself than the five following ones, the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh of equal length. By the antennae alone, as well as by the shape, it is easy to distinguish *L. rugosum* from the two other species; in *persicae* the fourth joint is longer by itself than the three following, and in *rugosum* it is equal to the others; in *rotundum* the fourth joint is equal to the third, and perhaps even longer; further, there are only seven joints to the antennae instead of eight.

"We found this species on peach-trees in our garden, at Clamart. It is not very abundant. Its length is from 4 to 5 mm. by about the same width; height from 2 to 3 mm.

"One other peculiarity we ought to point out in this species is the form of the posterior tarsi, which are as if flattened, wider than the tibiae and a third shorter.

"The anterior tarsi are ordinary, but have a furrow on the internal face. The claws are very wide at the base; the digitules of the claws are long and unequal in size, the one forming a more extended 'cornet' than the other. The digitules of the tarsi are long and straight, inserted at a distance from one another. The tibiae, in general, present four to five hairs at the summit, one longer than the rest; the femora have two at the summit, the trochanters one very long one, the coxae two or three.

"We have never met with the males, but have seen several white shells whence they had emerged. This shell is smooth in this species and rugose in *rotundum*."

So far Signoret. Now to return to the Queenston scales. We have here a scale differing from ordinary *persicae* in being almost round in outline, very dark, and especially very rugose. Surely, then, it is Signoret's *rugosum*? But, if at first this seems an inevitable conclusion, it is rather contradicted by the microscopic char-