

list, being at present nameless. Prof. C. H. T. Townsend has given an account of it in Bull. 7 of the New Mexico Exper. Station, and it will be described in detail and named at some future time by Prof. Riley.

The adult ♀ has a large white ovisac, and 9-jointed antennæ. The young (2nd stage) are so much like *Icerya palmeri* that I thought they might be that species; but Prof. Riley pointed out to me that the newly-hatched larvæ could be distinguished from *I. palmeri* without any difficulty, since they possess only four (instead of six) especially long terminal hairs, and these are not so long as in *palmeri*.

On July 21 I was fortunate in finding the ♂. Its body is dark dull red, antennæ and legs black. The wings are smoky with a dark costa and two white lines. There are no conspicuous caudal appendages, but two black bristles of only moderate length. Dorsum of thorax more or less shiny black.

(2.) It seems doubtful whether *Dactylopius adonidum*, as defined by Signoret, can be definitely recorded from North America.

(3.) *Dactylopius iceryoides*, *Ctenochiton perforatus*, etc., are mentioned in *Insect Life*, April, 1893, p. 281-2, as having been imported into California. I suppose, however, that they have not become established there, and so have marked them with a query in the list. The species referred to are Nos. 13, 41, 69, 70. Others mentioned in the same article are well-known to be established in America.

(4.) *Bergrothia* takes the place of *Westwoodia* (preoccupied). A second species is known to occur in North America, but it has not been named.

(5.) Nos. 14, 16, 26, 38, 67, 72 var., and 100 var. have not been published at the date of writing, but their descriptions have been sent out for publication.

(6.) *Phenacoccus* takes the place of *Pseudococcus*, Auctt., nec Westwood.

(7.) *Coccus confusus* (which probably includes all reputed *C. cacti* of the Rocky Mtn. Region) is congeneric with an insect from Mexico, which Lichtenstein identified as *Acanthococcus tomentosus* (Lam.). The larva has spines after the manner of *Capulinia sallei*; the antennæ of the adult ♀ are very degenerate, 5-jointed. Hab., Las Cruces, N. Mex., on cacti.

(8.) *C. trifolii* and *sorghiiellus*.—I know these only from Prof. Garman's account in 2nd Kentucky Report. One can safely say that they