

Aspidiotus pseudospinosus, n. sp. (Fig. 10)

Scale.—The scale of the female is circular, or somewhat oval, slightly convex, 1.5–2 mm. in diameter; covered by a brown fungus.

Female.—The female is brownish-yellow, nearly circular, about .58 mm. broad by .6 mm. long. The *pygidium* is furnished with two pairs of lobes. The mesal lobes are large, widely separated ($5-6\ \mu$), parallel, distinctly notched on both outer and inner sides, rounded at end, about $12-14\ \mu$ broad by $12-13\ \mu$ long. Lobes of the second pair are much smaller than the mesal lobes, entire or slightly notched on outer side.

Incisions are wanting. *Plates* are well developed. They are situated as follows: Two between the mesal lobes, two between the first and second lobes, and six to ten laterad of the second lobe. The interlobular plates and the first three laterad of the second lobe are branched; the remainder are simple, unbranched. *Spines* are large. On the dorsal surface they are situated as follows: One at the outer side of the base of the mesal lobe, one at the base of the second lobe, one just beyond the third plate laterad of the second lobe, one just beyond the last plate, and one at the anterior border of the pygidium. The first three spines are as long as or longer than the plates. Spines on the ventral surface are similarly situated; wanting at the mesal lobes. *Spinnerets* are in four groups; anterior laterals 5–7, posterior laterals 3–6. The *anus* is large, and situated at the caudal end of the pygidium, about $28-33\ \mu$ from base of mesal lobes. The *vaginal opening* is between anterior and posterior lateral groups of spinnerets. The *pores* are large, in two rows on each side of pygidium; 6–10 pores in each row. *Dorsal tubular spinnerets* are present, short, irregular, or seldom in two rows on each side, about 15–20 on each side.

This species is closely related to *A. spinosus*, Comst., from which it differs mainly by the presence of dorsal tubular spinnerets. The mesal lobes are not prolonged inward as in *spinosus*, and are more widely separated ($2-3\ \mu$ in *spinosus*). The plates also differ.

Habitat.—The specimens were taken from Saw Palmetto, collected in Florida by W. H. Field in 1882, and since have been in the collection of the Entomological Department of Cornell University.

Types of the two above described species are in the Entomological Department of Cornell University, and the U. S. National Museum.