

chitinized and the venter becomes much expanded (Fig. 36A). This dorsal, chitinized area is destitute of spines and pores except around its margin where there are numerous slender setae and pores of the type shown in (Fig. 36B). There are also numerous setae about the vaginal orifice. The antennae (or what appear to be the antennae) are a pair of small, tubular, wrinkled, chitinous structures, usually appearing behind the mouth-parts and presenting no traces of segmentation. The internal framework of the mouth-parts in unusually

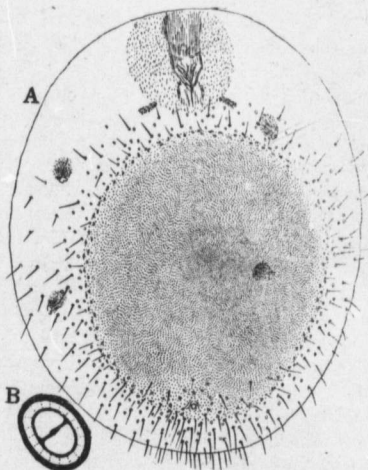


Fig. 36.—*Eremococcus pirogallis* (Maskell); A, adult female, from dorsal aspect; B, type of pore.

large, and the rostrum is borne upon a prominence, the derm of which presents a somewhat papillate appearance. I have been unable to detect any trace of tubular ducts.

The first stage larva is as described under the genus. My material is not in sufficiently good condition to permit the presentation of figures.

*Material examined.*—Specimens from Froggatt and from Ehrhorn, determined as this species and agreeing with the original description.

#### WILSONIA—A CORRECTION.

A curious case of lapse of memory occurs in my article, Canadian Entomologist, Vol. LI, p. 212. Although I know several species of *Wilsonia* I used this name for a genus of Aphids. Both Dr. Cockerell and Mr. Criddle have called my attention to it. It is inexcusable. I herewith substitute the name *Dilachnus*.

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