

there is just enough room for them to expand to their maximum development, and where the ants have easy access to the food-supply of secreted liquid. The writer has, however, occasionally found an isolated female scale which had been protected from external agents by the ants building up walls of frassy material from the wood of the tree to the shaggy flake of bark which had weathered away from the Coccid, thus exposing it to the attacks of predacious or parasitic insects until such a protection had been built by the ants. Through this wall of protective material were several entries or exits, as the case might be, for the ants to go to their "cows."

*Natural Enemies.*—While collecting this scale insect, the writer has found several Syrphid spp. larvæ in close conjunction with the sides of the scales, apparently feeding on their bodies. Insects thus attacked were partially shrivelled, but still alive and attended by the ants as usual. In a few cases the Syrphid larvæ were completely covered by the adult scale, probably having wormed their ways beneath the insects. It would appear that the ants tolerate this intruder, but for what reason, the writer cannot definitely say, unless it is because the Syrphid larvæ also give off a sweetened secretion, or because the ants have not learned to distinguish between the scale and the fly larvæ, or because the intruder does not entirely destroy the secreting faculties of this coccid. Most of the Syrphid larvæ are apparently of one species, being salmon pink in colour, and about 3 mm. long and 1 mm. wide at time of observation (14 Aug., 1916). However, a large, flattish circular or slightly elongate creamy-white Syrphid larva, 4 mm. long and 3 mm. wide was also taken in connection with the scales, but none have matured to render identification possible. No parasitic Hymenoptera have been reared from this Coccid.

*Remarks.*—A smaller, differently coloured mealy-bug, possibly very close to this species is mentioned from the same host in Indiana, but is not fully described, nor is it named by the State Entomologist of Indiana in his 1910 report, p. 226.