upon S. cupressi Ehrh. and S. disticlium (Kuwana), appear to belong to an unnamed group that includes Kuwanina parvus (Maskell) also. I consider this group to be equivalent in value to the groups at present recognized as tribes of the subfamily Dactylopiinæ. Whatever that value may be is certainly questionable for this subfamily, like the genus Spharococcus, is a most unnatural and but little understood group that must eventually be disrupted and reorganized. Pending this upheaval I shall not name the group under consideration, but shall merely indicate as many of its characters as appear to be of value. The group may be characterized as follows:

Coccidæ referable to the subfamily Dactylopiinæ (of the Fernald Catalogue), that is: without abdominal spiracles; end of the abdomen neither cleft nor pygidiform; without a pair of conspicuous lateral prominences. Distinguishable from the other groups of the subfamily chiefly by negative characters. Without dorsal ostioles or cerarii; anal lobes obsolete; without 8 -shaped pores; tubular ducts without a filamentous prolongation but bearing at their inner extremity a more or less definitely multilocular pore; anal ring nearly or quite simple, with from two to six very small setæ; antennæ either well developed or vestigial; legs either entirely lacking or well developed.

Included genera: Kuwanina Ckll.; Ehrhornia new genus; Paludicoccus new genus.

## Key to Included Genera.

1. Adult female with well developed legs and antennæ, the latter 6 -segmented.

Ehrhornia, n. gen. Adult female without legs and with vestigial antennæ, the latter not more than 3 -segmented
2. Adult female with a pair of small, circular cribriform plates on the ventral side of the abdomen...........Kuwanina Ckll. Adult female without cribriform plates.......Paludicoccus, n. gen.

## Kuwanina Ckll.

1903. Cockerell, T. D. A., in Fernald, Cat. Coccidæ, p. 101. Coccidæ of the type described above. Adult female apodous and with the antennæ reduced to mere unsegmented tubercles.
