

known from *Kingii* by the third joint of the antennæ being distinctly longer than the second, as well as by the quite different colour when alive.

(3.) *Ripersia flaveola*, n. sp.—♀. Rather slender, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, colour about a light French yellow when alive (Mr. King informs me); antennæ slender, 6-jointed: 6 longest, a little longer than $4+5$; 2, 3 and 4 subequal, 4 a little the shorter, but quite remarkably long, fully twice as long as broad; 1 next longest, then 5, which is a third longer than broad; 3 has a deep constriction at its distal third, so that it looks as if there were 7 joints, with a very small 4th, broader than long; 6 with three whorls of hairs. Legs slender, except femur, which is fairly stout. Tibia about as long as femur, tarsus about two-thirds length of tibia. Claw rather long, fairly stout, not much curved, with a small sub-basal tubercle on its inner side. Digitules apparently wanting. Mentum rather short, ordinary.

Another shows 7-jointed antennæ: 4 dividing into two, so we have 4, 5 and 6 all short and equal, or about so, 5 a little the shorter. This differs from 7-jointed *R. lasii* in being longer and slenderer, the sutures between the joints nearly flat for the most part, 6 much narrower, 2 and 3 longer, especially 2, which is at least twice as long as broad.

Hab.—Methuen, Mass., April 18, 1896, with *Lasius claviger*, Rog., not common [G. B. King]. Differs at once from *R. Tomlinii* by the antennæ; it is smaller than *R. corynephari*.

(4.) *Dactylopius prosopidis*, n. sp.—♀. Oval, about 2 mm. long, pale gray, varying to dark slate-gray and pale brownish-gray, with a sparse mealy covering, which is most dense along back and at sides, leaving fairly well-defined broad subdorsal bands of a somewhat darker colour, due not to pigment, but to the exposure of the body. No caudal or lateral cottony filaments, except in half-grown individuals, which show six short cottony caudal tufts.

The females live in subspherical masses on the twigs, after the fashion of *D. filamentosus*, and are attended by ants. The ♀ forms a dense cushion of white cottony matter, on which it rests; this cushion is visible all round the margin of the insect, and does not at first protrude greatly behind. In it are laid the very pale greenish-yellow eggs. Eventually the females become dark slate-gray, and have a cross of white secretion on the hind end. They at this period possess a Pulvinaria-like ovisac, projecting behind about as much as the length of a ♀, but thick, its height at the hind extremity of the ♀ being probably not less than the length of the ♀.