

The mesal lobes are the largest, and are parallel, widely separated, broadly notched once on both outer and inner sides, with ends rounded, and slightly narrowed at the base, $10-12\ \mu$ broad by $12-14\ \mu$ long. The lobes of the second pair are small, entire or slightly notched on outer side. *Incisions* are wanting. The *plates* are slightly shorter than the mesal lobes, and are situated as follows: Two between mesal lobes, two between first and second lobes, 6-3 laterad of second lobe. The interlobular plates and the first three laterad of the second lobe are deeply and similarly branched; the remainder are simple or irregularly branched. The *spines* are small, shorter than the lobes. On the dorsal surface they are situated as follows: One at the outer part of the base of the mesal lobes, one at the base of the second lobe, one just beyond third plate laterad of second lobe, one just beyond fringe, and one at the anterior margin of the pygidium. Spines on the ventral surface are similarly situated; wanting at the mesal lobes.

The *spinnerets* are in four groups; anterior laterals 9-12, posterior laterals 6-8. The *anus* is midway between the mesal lobes and the

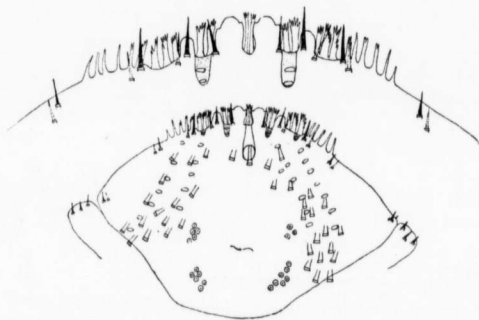


Fig. 10.—*Aspidiotus pseudospinosus*—Pygidium and Anal Fringe.

posterior lateral spinnerets, or about $50\ \mu$ from the mesal lobes. The *vaginal opening* is between the posterior lateral spinnerets. The *pores* are in three rows on either side of pygidium. *Dorsal tubular spinnerets* are numerous, elongated, about 15-20 on either side of pygidium. The body of the insect is fringed at the sides with small spines.

Habitat.—On Cranberry. Collected by J. B. Smith in 1891.