imate stage with an anal tube which is formed by the chitinization of the posterior portion of the anal ring and not by the invagination of the posterior portion of the abdomen, with short, stout legs and antennæ and with mouth-parts; first larval stage in general resembling the first stage of Icerya, with slender, six-segmented antennæ, a well-developed anal tube, and with a series of long, slender setæ along the posterior margin of the body; all stages with six pairs of abdominal spiracles.

Type of the genus, *Cryptokermes brasiliensis* Hempel.

Notes on the genus.—In the Fernald Catalogue this genus is referred to the subfamily Dactylopiinæ, and is placed between *Ourococcus* and *Sphaerococcus*, apparently because of Cockerell's statement (1902) that "It is now clear that the genus is related to the Australian *Sphaerococcus* and *Ourococcus*." The real nature of the genera mentioned cannot well be determined from the existing descriptions, but it is fairly evident that *Cryptokermes* is related to neither of them. It is, in fact, unmistakably a Monophleboid form, the presence of the abdominal spiracles alone being sufficient evidence of this. I may say that in this opinion Mr. E. E. Green concurs.

The exact affinities of the genus are somewhat in doubt. The first stage larva is distinctly Icerya-like, while the intermediate stages are very similar to Xylococcus except for the presence of the short legs and antennæ. The absence of legs and antennæ in the adult female is unique in this group, although by no means uncommon in the Coccidæ.

Cryptokermes brasiliensis Hempel.

1903. Fernald, Catalogue of the Coccidæ, p. 88.

Adult female.—Length (flattened on slide) 5 mm. Derm membranous except for a large area of the dorsum (and possibly a portion of the venter) at the anterior end of the body, which is heavily chitinized. The eyes appear as two light spots in this chitinized area, which is thickly beset with short, spike-like spines. Remainder of the body sparingly beset with short, slender setæ, except about the vaginal orifice where the setæ are longer and more numerous. Dermal pores of the types shown in Fig. 5. The anal tube of the penultimate stage (in my specimens at least)