

and none of the other oaks near by gave me a single specimen, and I have never happened on them again. In Maine I have beaten the rare *Enchodes sericea* Hald., *Microbregma emarginatum* Duft., *Oligomerus obtusus* Lec. and *Elater apicatus* Say from the dead lower limbs of large sugar maples.

A final kick at a dead stub brings down the whole top smashing into the umbrella with disastrous results and, casting away the now utterly useless implement, I plod along in the pouring rain over the railroad ties towards home. When I arrive there I am soaking wet but happy in the memories of the day's experiences, and each time I open my boxes these memories will be reflected from the shining armor of *Dicerca pugionata* and *Chrysobothris harrisi*.

### NOTES ON COCCIDÆ. V. (HEMIPTERA).

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(Continued from Can. Ent., Vol. 51, p 253.)

#### Genus PROTODIASPIS Ckll.

The original description of this genus was not sufficiently detailed, and much doubt has existed as to its exact nature. Through the kindness of Professor Cockerell I have been enabled to examine a slide mount of *P. parvula* Ckll., the type of the genus, and find it possible to extend somewhat our knowledge of this and related species.

The original description of the genus was as follows: "A genus of Diaspinæ secreting no scale but the females enveloped in cottony secretion, the male pupæ resembling those of Diaspis, but extremely short. No grooved circumgenital glands." To this genus there have previously been referred, (with some doubt) *Protodiaspis anomala* Green, *P. tridentata* Ferris, *P. edentula* Ferris, *P. agrifolia* Essig and *Fiorinia syncaripæ* Maskell. Of these only *P. agrifolia* Essig can be considered as congeneric with the type, and I am here naming a new genus for the others.

I am unable at present to offer any very precise definition of the genus *Protodiaspis*, partly because of certain possible errors in the original description that I am not able to clear up, partially because of the need of more information concerning the immature stages and partially because of the hazy limits of certain other genera. I present, however, the following characterization, this being based upon *P. parvula*, *P. agrifolia* and two other species that I am here describing as new.

Coccidæ referable to the subfamily Diaspinæ, secreting a distinct scale or possibly in some cases merely loose secretion; the scale of the female circular with the exuviae central, that of the male elongate with the exuvia at one end, in both sexes white; second exuvia of female large but not at all, or at the most only partially, enclosing the adult; tubular ducts (Fig. 1B) of the type seen in *Diaspis* and related genera, all small, those of the pygidium scattered; pygidium usually weakly or not at all chitinized; circumgenital pores present or absent; lobes of the pygidium present or absent. Small species (about .5 mm. long) as far as known infesting only oaks.