

four or five segments. Anterior to these segments they appear only toward the lateral margins. Abdomen with a few rather stout, conical spines arranged in transverse rows. Spiracles not unusually large, associated with a few very small, circular pores. Behind each of the posterior pair there is a small, cribriform plate or tubercle.

*Penultimate stage*.—In form resembling the adult but without the constrictions between the abdominal segments, without the pores in the inter-segmental furrows and less heavily chitinized. Antennæ and legs present, the former (Fig. 35C) quite stout, six-segmented, the latter of ordinary character, the tibia somewhat shorter than the tarsus, the claw with a small tooth. Anal ring as in adult but at the tip of the abdomen. Body with a few, scattered conical spines and a very few, small, multilocular pores.

*First Stage*.—Antennæ (Fig. 35D) six-segmented, the last three segments each with one or two long, stout, curved spines. Anal ring with six slender setæ. Anal lobes each with a single slender seta and two short spines. Derm with a few small, stout spines and multilocular pores.

*Specimens examined*.—From *Eucalyptus*, New South Wales, Australia. Collected by Koebele and received by me from Mr. Ehrhorn. They agree in all respects with the original description.

*Notes*.—While it is possible that this species is not strictly congeneric with *K. parvus*, I am inclined to think that it belongs in the group with that species. It will at least rest better in *Kuwanina* than in *Sphaerococcus*. It differs from *K. parvus* in the nature of the first stage and in the entire absence of the tubular ducts which are a conspicuous feature of *K. parvus*, while it agrees in the presence of the pair of cribriform plates or tubercles behind the posterior spiracles.

#### Genus EREMOCOCCUS, new genus.

Coccidæ referable to the subfamily Dactylopiinae (of the Fernald Catalogue) but of doubtful position within this group. Adult female apodous and with the antennæ reduced to mere unsegmented vestiges; anal orifice simple, minute, borne on the dorsum; dorsum of adult flat, heavily chitinous, venter membranous; mouth-parts with internal framework unusually large and heavily chitinized; first stage larva with anal ring small and simple as in adult, with the antennæ composed of a single very large segment (and possibly one or two minute basal segments), with the anal lobes obsolete and not marked by a long seta. Dorsal ostioles lacking; tubular ducts lacking.

Type of the genus, *Sphaerococcus pirogallis* Maskell.

*Notes*.—I am unable to throw any light on the relationships of this genus. I would suggest that possibly its nearest relatives are to be sought for in such forms as *Sphaerococcopsis* and *Pseudoripersia*.

#### *Eremococcus pirogallis* (Maskell).

Fig. 36.

*Habit*.—Enclosed within a small, pear-shaped gall which has a minute opening at one side near the base. The insect lies in a saucer-like elevation at the far end of the gall.

*Morphological characteristics*.—In addition to the characters given in the description of the genus I may add the following. The female of the early adult stage is entirely membranous but at maturity the dorsum becomes heavily