

truncate; terminal clasp segment slightly swollen basally, long and evenly curved; dorsal plate short, broad and broadly triangularly emarginate, the lobes obliquely truncate and sparsely setose; ventral plate moderately long, slender, broadly and roundly emarginate, the lobes diverging, moderately stout, setose; style long, stout, broadly rounded.

Female.—Length, 1.2 mm. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, sparsely haired, yellowish-brown; 14 segments, the fifth with a stem $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the subcylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length three times its diameter; subbasal whorl sparse, subapical band scattering; circumfili moderately high and irregular; terminal segment produced, with a length over three times its diameter, the apical process stout, with a length over twice its diameter. Mesonotum yellowish-brown, the submedian lines yellowish. Scutellum reddish-brown; postscutellum yellowish. Abdomen rather thickly haired, yellowish-brown. Ovipositor short, the terminal lobes narrowly lanceolate, with a length about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the width and rather thickly setose, there being two especially stout setæ apically.

Type.—Cecid a2140, N. Y. State Museum.

Lobodiplosis coccidarum, n. sp.

This remarkably interesting form was reared by W. H. Patterson, St. Vincent, W. I., in February, 1911, from larvæ preying on the eggs of *Dactylopius citri*. A study of other forms having similar habits, and an examination of the original description of *Diplosis coccidarum* Ckll., convinces us that the earlier-described species is very different from the one under consideration. This latter is tentatively referred to the genus *Lobodiplosis* because of the rudimentary lobe on the basal clasp segment, though the strongly-reduced terminal clasp segment and the lack of chitinization in the harpes, so conspicuous in typical species referable to this genus, evidences a different line of development.

Description.—Male: Length, .75 mm. Antennæ $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than the body, thickly haired, light brown; 14 segments, the fifth having the basal portion of the stem with a length $\frac{1}{4}$ greater than its diameter, the distal part with a length $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its diameter; basal enlargement subglobose, subbasal whorl thick, moderately long, the circumfilum with rather numerous stout loops reaching almost to the base of the produced distal enlargement, which latter has a length $\frac{1}{4}$ greater than its diameter, a sparse whorl of stout setæ and subbasal and subapical circumfili, the lobes of the circumfilum extending almost to the apex of the