

thoroughly with scalecide or some other good miscible oil a few days before the buds burst. This substance will kill all the eggs that it covers, but to insure that the egg masses are all covered means that the spray must be forced right through the tree to the farthest twigs and branches on the opposite side, otherwise many egg masses situated on the inner side of these twigs and small branches will not be hit. The introduction of the new spray guns makes it a great deal easier to control these insects than it was a few years ago. It should be remembered that each barrel of scalecide should be diluted enough with water to make sixteen barrels of mixture for the orchard, and also that this substance is very effective against San José scale. In nearly every case the scalecide should be used two years in succession to insure full success.

NOTES ON COCCIDÆ II. (HEMIPTERA).

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As at present constituted, the genus *Sphærococcus* is nothing more than a convenient dumping-place for a considerable number of species that are but little understood—or it were entirely truthful to say not understood at all. The only character that the eighteen or twenty included species are supposed to have in common is that of the absence of hairs on the anal ring. I am informed by Mr. Harold Morrison, who has examined the types of *S. casuarinæ* Maskell, (the type of the genus), that setæ are present on the anal ring of this species, notwithstanding Maskell's assertion to the contrary. In fact, Mr. Morrison is somewhat inclined to believe that this species is nothing more than a species of *Antonina* and certainly the original description and figures support this conclusion. However that may be, some of the species now referred to this genus indubitably have nothing to do with the genotype and must be placed elsewhere. It is probable that but few of these can be assigned to recognized genera.

I am here naming new genera for three of the species now included in *Sphærococcus*. One of these, based upon *S. pulchellus* Maskell, belongs to the group now recognized as the tribe *Asterolecaniini* of the subfamily Dactylopiinæ. The other two, based