

tion, occurring also more or less abundantly over the dorsum, but especially noticeable in irregular longitudinal masses between the latero-medial rows of depressions on the dorsum, and also laterad of each row; a fringe of seventeen short, white, waxy spurs along

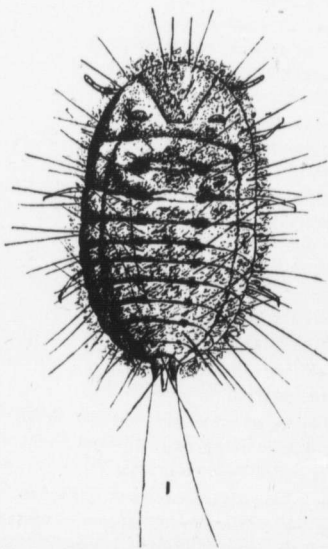


Fig. 24.—*Phenacoccus pettiti* n. sp., greatly enlarged. Note the two longitudinal rows of dorsal depressions and the long, waxy filaments.

either lateral margin of the body, the two caudal ones being the longest; entire dorsum bearing long, thin, silken, glass-like hairs, some of which are as long or longer than the insect; they break off very easily, but are soon replaced by new ones; iridescent; apparently arising from definite locations, for some of them are marginal, arising from about the middle of each segment while others are just anterior and posterior to each dorsal depression; apparently more in the caudal than in the cephalic region, as many as ten arising from the fourth segment from the anal end of one female; legs and antennae pale brownish, when boiled in 10% KOH turns red-brown to brick-

red, but does not colour the solution.

*Adult female mounted*,—2.7 mm. long and 1.8 mm. wide; *derm* in cephalic region bearing numerous long and short body hairs, most numerous cephalad of the mouth-parts and between the basal segments of the abdomen; also with numerous short and long body hairs in proximity to the anal orifice; cerarius type of gland-pores scattered over the *derm*; several large gland-pores of the "circumgenital" type also near the anal opening; many large