

with *L. ribis*, Fitch. Fitch's type has been destroyed, and there is nothing left but a fragment of the twig on which the species was found, showing only the original size, which must have been between 5 and 6 mm. in diameter. Since Fitch's short description appears to agree with *L. armeniacum*, Mr. Pergande thinks it to be that species, or a pale form of *L. cerasifex*, which is our most common Eastern species." At the same time, Dr. Howard kindly sent me some of Prof. Cockerell's *L. ribis*. These, together with specimens from Dr. Fletcher, P. J. Parrott, and those found by me in Massachusetts, were critically studied.

During the examination of these several lots of scales, it was questioned whether some, or perhaps all, might be very near if not identical with *L. Kansasense*, Hunter. I therefore wrote to Prof. Hunter for some of his species. Without delay, he kindly forwarded one of his type slide mounts, together with some scales *in situ*. These proved to be different from the species described by Prof. Cockerell as *L. ribis*, although in the antennæ and legs there seems to be no specific difference, but in the scale they differ very materially, being larger, very shiny, dark chestnut brown, distinctly pitted, and the texture of the scale much thicker. *L. Canadense*, Ckil., differs in the scale being much larger than *Websteri* or *Kansasense*, smoother, not so shiny, more convex, and not distinctly pitted. The antennæ and legs are larger and stouter, although the formula of the antennæ is nearly the same. *L. armeniacum*, Craw., is another perplexing species, which has practically seven-jointed antennæ, although, however, we find some individuals with only six joints, with the third very long and much resembling those already cited above. The scale of this species is quite large, of a pale brown colour, texture very thin, crowded closely together on the twigs, minutely pitted and not shiny. *Lecanium Websteri*, therefore, will be known by its very small size: 3 mm. long, 2 broad and about 2 high, of a yellowish brown colour; texture thin, not at all shiny, apparently inclined to be much shrivelled, nearly hemispherical in shape and not distinctly pitted, as in *L. Kansasense*, which is its most nearly related species. *L. Websteri* is normally a six-jointed species. In no instance did I find an individual with both of its antennæ to have seven joints. One would be six and the other seven, while it was not an uncommon occurrence to find individuals distinctly six-jointed. This will also apply to *L. Kansasense* and *L. Canadense*. The following measurements in micromillimeters will, it is hoped, assist in the recognition of the various species cited in this paper: