Dr. Fyles calls Abbot's plate "quite a fancy sketch!"—presumably because the larva is represented as feeding on the mulberry, but I have no doubt it does, it is such a general feeder,—almost universal, Dr. Howard says.

Dr. Fyles's reference to Walker's description of what he took to be cunea, and what was doubtless punctatissima, is without weight, as I have mentioned above.

Drury only figured and described the ♂ of cunea.

Dr. Fyles seems to measure the expanse of moths from tip to tip as set according to the present fashion. This is misleading, and the measurement should be taken from the tip of wing to centre of thorax and doubled.

Dr. Fyles certainly sticks to his guns with a tenacity not surpassed by the Boers in the Transvaal, and asserts that even if his Gomin specimen is prima, Slosson, it only proves that the latter is a synonym of cunea, Drury!

Dr. Fyles sums up the matter by stating that he is convinced that Hyphantria textor, Harris, is not one and the same with Bombyx cunea, Drury, and in this I am inclined to agree with him, but surely such a statement was unnecessary after declaring Bombyx cunea, Drury, to be a Spilosoma.

FOUR NEW COCCIDÆ FROM ARIZONA.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, N. M. AGR. EXP. STA.

Dactylopius Irishi, sp. n.

♀.—Adult dark red, forming a very convex chalk-white ovisac about 3 millim. long and 2½ high, the sacs clustered on the twigs of the plant at the nodes, from two to ten at a node. Eggs and newly-hatched larvæ pale yellow.

Adult ♀, after being boiled and flattened on a slide, nearly circular, about 2 mm. long. The insects do not stain the liquor potassæ on boiling, but the body contains a dull crimson pigment, partly retained in boiled specimens.

Skin with many small round glands, which in lateral view look like truncate spines. Dermal hairs very few and small. No lateral patches of spines. Caudal lobes completely obsolete, marked only by a pair of short stout spines on each side. Hairs on anal ring comparatively short