

Mexico, July, 1897, by Mr. A. Koebele, and sent to the New Mexico Expt. Station by Mr. L. O. Howard. This is the first time that *D. virgatus*, Ckll., has been found in Mexico.

*PHENACOCOCCUS MINIMUS*, n. sp.—Adult ♀. Length about 1 mm. Shape, somewhat globular. Colour, reddish-pink.

Body nearly naked, and shining. No lateral filaments; a pair of short, stout, flattened, caudal filaments.

Antennæ (see Fig. 19) of 9 segments: segment 9 longest: segments 2 and 3 next longest, these may be subequal, or three may be the shorter; segment 1 next, and fairly stout; segment 6 about same length as 1, although it may be a little shorter; segment 7 next; segments 4, 5 and 8 subequal, and shortest.

Formula 9(23)167(458). Segments of antennæ with very long, fine hairs. While the fully-developed antennæ have 9 segments, and are well represented in the figure, yet a large proportion of the individuals examined have 7 and 8 segments. Those with 8 segments are due to the failure of segment 8 to divide. Those with 7 are due to lack of division in 3 and 8. The division in the 8th segment (terminal segment) is never so distinct as that between the other segments.

Legs—Femur, length  $185\mu$ , width  $50\mu$ ; with some long, slender hairs. Tibia, length  $185\mu$ , width  $30\mu$ , with rather slender hairs. Tarsus, length  $85\mu$ , proximal end nearly as wide as tibia, tapering toward the distal end to join the slender claw; hairs similar to those on tibia; a pair of slender hair-like digitules, not knobbed. Claw, length  $25\mu$ , slender, with a small denticle on its inner face. A pair of slender, knobbed digitules longer than the claw.

Anal ring normal. Anal lobes well developed.

Ovisac.—Apparently without definite shape, just a fluffy mass of fairly coarse filaments, enclosing the pale yellow, almost white, eggs, and partially enclosing the female.

Male unknown.

Habitat.—On silver spruce, *Picea pungens*, Engelm. The specimens were near the end of the twig on one side, at the base of the needles, and had apparently caused the death of the needles.

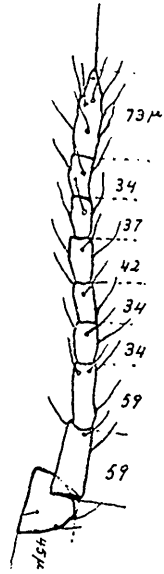


FIG. 19.