Eggs light lemon-yellow.

Young larvæ lemon-yellow, covered with the usual cottony secretion and marginal tufts. Dorsum with three carina running longitudinally, marginal tufts composed of two and three joined filaments, resembling *Orthezia*. Legs dark brown, quite hairy. Tibia very little longer than tarsus, trochanter with long, slender hair. Margin with dark brown glands composed of short, stout spines, usually 3 in number. Antennæ 7 jointed, each joint with several long hairs. Formula: 7-3-5-(4-6) 2-1.

Habitat.—On *Quercus englemanni*, Benson, Arizona, A. Koebele, Mar. 25, 1907.

Trionymus californicus, n. sp.

Female elongate parallel-sided about 1½-2 mm. long by about ½ mm. broad, slightly covered with white powdery secretion, not hiding segmentation. Colour of body lemon-yellow. Where insects are found between the sheaths, there is quite a lot of white powdery secretion, no ovisac present, female body containing young.

When placed in boiling K. O. H., body turns crimson and after boiling is colourless.

Antennæ 8 jointed, each joint with several short, fine hairs. There is quite a variation in the segments, even on the same specimen. The following formulæ have been found:

Joints in μ: 1-48, 2-48, 3-32, 4-24, 5-32, 6-28, 7-36, 8-64. Formula: 8(12) 7(35) 6.4, also 1-40, 2-28, 3-24, 4-24, 5-16, 6-28, 7-68. Formula: 7.1. (2.6) (3.4) 5. Also 1-48, 2-48, 3-36, 4-28, 5-28, 6-28, 7-32, 8-80. Formula: 8. (1, 2) 3. 7. (4, 5, 6). Joint 8 ending in long bristle about ½ its length, antennæ about 200 μ apart.

Legs short and stout, quite hairy, middle leg about 400 μ long, tibia twice as long as tarsus. Anal ring quite large, with 6 hairs (80 μ), lobes very low, with long bristle (80-90 μ), and two stout spines, several hairs and numerous spinnerets. Margin sparsely set with short, curved spines. Digitules of tarsus long, fine-knobbed hairs, those of claw curved clubs.

Habitat.—On *Festuca* sp., near Lathrop, California.

Xylococcus Macrocarpæ Coleman.—(Journal N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. XVI, p. 198).

I found this species very abundant on *Libocedrus decurrens* at Sisson and Shasta Springs, and also on the same plant in the Yosemite Valley, Cal. This insect was doing considerable damage to young trees; this was