

The first stage larva is quite as in *Antonina*. The antennæ are six-segmented. The anal lobes (Fig. 33) bear a single stout spine, a short seta and the usual long seta.

Material examined. From *Casuarina quadrivalvis*, Australia.

Genus *AMORPHOCOCCUS* Green.

But two species are at present referred to this genus, one *A. mesuæ* Green, from Ceylon and another *A. acaciæ* Brain, from South Africa. With these



Fig. 33.—*Sphaerococcus casuarinae* (Maskell); dorsal aspect of portion of caudal extremity of first larval stage.

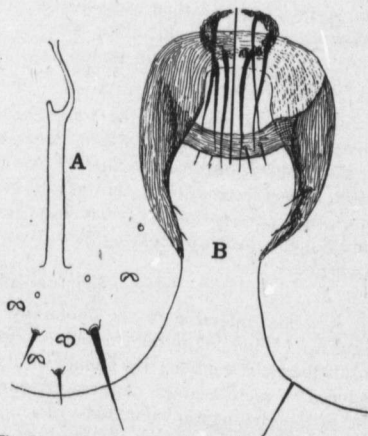


Fig. 34.—*Amorphococcus leptospermi* (Maskell); A, tubular duct; B, anal rings and surrounding structures, left half dorsal, right half ventral.

Sphaerococcus leptospermi Maskell appears to be strictly congeneric. All are gall makers, the galls appearing as twig swellings.

Amorphococcus leptospermi, (Maskell).

Fig. 34.

Habit.—Occurring in a twig-gall, this gall being merely a swelling with a small, pore-like opening at the top.

Morphological characteristics.—Adult female apodous and with the antennæ reduced to mere vestiges, which show three or four minute segments. Derm membranous throughout. Pores of the 8-shaped type small and rather few, scattered over the body but most numerous in a narrow zone extending about the lateral margin of the body. Tubular ducts likewise relatively few, of the type shown in Fig. 34A. Anal lobes rather prominent, each bearing one moderately long and two much shorter setæ. Anal ring borne at the inner end of a quite deep cleft, apparently at the end of a short invagination, rather small, bearing six slender setæ. The mouth of the invagination (Fig. 34B) is surrounded by a narrow chitinous ring. From this ring a chitinated area extends posteriorly along each side of the cleft.

Immature stages not seen.