

in many places confluent, and the individual scales overlap one another, or are contorted by being squeezed together closely, or even appear to lie one over the other, and where the male scale insects crowd together these spots present a more finely chaffy appearance. As it will occur quite up to the tips of the branches, the complete destruction of any tree subjected to the attack of the peach scale, and owing to it, is only a matter of time. When already in patches on the branchlets prior to the formation of the leaves and fruit, in early spring, it does not hinder their formation; the leaves are green as usual, the fruit sets, but is soon retarded in its growth and shrivels up." Writing me under date of November 7th, 1897, however, Mr. Tryon has this to say of its present condition in Queensland: "This Coccid is far from being generally distributed in Queensland, and nowhere have I observed it to act very prejudicially to the trees that it attacks."

In March, 1897, a consignment of Japan Flowering Cherry, both the single and double varieties, was received direct from Japan by the importers in Ohio. A few months later, it was discovered that some of the double flowering variety were infested by a species of scale insect, which proved to belong to this species, and which had not before been known in Ohio. A thorough spraying with kerosene emulsion did nothing more than to check its increase, and did not exterminate it. (It has since been found on *Prunus pandula* and *P. pseudo-ceraceus*, also recently from Japan.)

The distribution of *Diaspis amygdali* and its food plants are also of interest. Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell has given an extended list of the food plants of the species*, and others have since been reported. It is now known to attack *Hibiscus (Abelmoschus) esculentus*, L., and *Gossypium barbadense*, or Jamaica cotton, about Kingston, Jamaica. Cultivated Pelargoniums; the grapevine †, dwarf peach and cherry ‡ (cited as *Diaspis amygdali*, Putnam, in Proc., but correctly in CAN. ENT.), on *Bryophyllum calycinum*; *Carica papaya*; Persimmon; *Jassium*, in Jamaica; Oleander; *Calotropis procera*, *Capsicum*, *Argyria speciosa* when under cultivation in Jamaica, also Acanthus, and *Cycus media*. Mr. E. E. Green found it on *Callicarpa lanata* and *Tylophora asth-*

*Food Plants of Scale Insects (Coccidæ), by T. D. A. Cockerell, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XIX., pp. 725-785, No. 1122.

† Townsend, Jour. Inst. Jamaica, 1893, pp. 283, 378.

‡ Cockerell, CAN. ENT., 1895, p. 260.