The specimens from either Jamaica or Ceylon differ as much in size and colour among themselves as they differ from those of the other locality.

The Jamaica specimens agree quite closely with Mr. Newstead's description, and vice versa.

To form an idea of the variability of this species one has only to note the fact that Mr. Cockerell distinguished four varieties in addition to the typical species growing on various plants in Jamaica.

The most prominent characters, which are constant, are, first, the elongated shape, tapering posteriorly, and second, the presence of the peculiar waxy filaments which are quite distinct from the ordinary white filamentous secretion of the genus.

The antenne are quite variable, as may be seen from the following measurements of the type material from lamaica: First joint, 45-60 $\mu$; second, $55-80 \mu$; third, $85-95 \mu$; fourth, $45-55 \mu$; fifth, $50-65 \mu$; sixth, $55-60 \mu$; seventh, $53 \mu$; eighth, $115-120 \mu$.

Measurements of the Ceylon material vary as follows: First joint, $59-65 \mu$; second, $67-76 \mu$; third, $90-104 \mu$; fourth, $53-57 \mu$; fifth, $53-65 \mu$; sixth, $51-62 \mu$; seventh, $50-62 \mu$; eighth, $120-127 \mu$. I have also recently examined specimens from Mexico, and find them to fall between the Jamaica and Ceylon specimens in size. It will be noticed that the Ceylon specimens are longer than those from Jamaica.

The variations in relative length are well shown in the following antennal formule:

| Jamaica specimens. | Ceylon specimens. | Mexico specimens. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(83)(24)\left(5^{6} 7\right)$ | $3{ }^{\text {S2 }}$ (4567) | S32(45)(16)7 |
| $83267(45)$ | 8, 3216745 | $\mathrm{S}_{3} 24(\mathrm{t} 6) 57$ |
| $83(26)(57) 14$ | S321(67) 54 |  |
| $8_{32}(156) 47$ | 83245716 |  |
| S32(4567) |  |  |

Joint 3 of the antema is, however, always quite long, always appreciably longer than 2 .

Legs agree perfectly with the published descriptions.
After this careful examination, I am convinced that these are all one species, and since Mr. Cockerell published his virgatus, about a year previous to Mr. Newstead's publication of cerifcrus, D. ceriferus, Newst., will stand as a synonym for D. virgatus, Ckll.

The Mexican specimens were collected on coffee at Cuantia, Morelos,

