

5, 2, 1 (3, 4). (Fig. 21.) A pair of well-developed lobes notched on the outer side; two very long hairs and two short spines between the lobes.

Collected by the author on the under side of leaves of *Quercus densiflora* in Mendocino County, California.

*Aspidiotus yulupæ*, n. sp.—(Fig. 22.) Puparium of female round and quite convex. Black in colour, but often appearing gray when partly, or in some cases completely, covered by the epidermal tissues. Exuviae are in the centre of the scale, and are pink in colour, with a grayish central spot. Length of largest specimens, 1 mm. The males are not distinguishable from the females, having the same colour and form.

Length of scale on slide, .64 mm.; width, .46 mm. One pair of



FIG. 22.—*Aspidiotus yulupæ*.

well-developed lobes, with a deep notch on the outer side; second and third pairs of lobes rudimental, and showing no indications of chitin after boiling in K. O. H.; second with a groove on the outer side, and third with a groove in centre. Very few plates, a short curved one and a large one with four teeth between the first and second lobes; a long plate with branched end and a stout one with three teeth between the second and third lobes. Marginal spines quite prominent. One at the outer base of first lobe; one at the centre and one at the base, just below the notch of second lobe; one at centre, and just below the groove of the third lobe; one pair of spines near the middle of the segment, and one pair near the cephalic margin. Dorsal pores prominent, but not numerous. There are no groups of circumgenital gland orifices; anal orifice small and remote from the margin.