

With regard to the name of the species, it is a pleasure to dedicate it to Mr. Howard, to whom we are so greatly indebted for information regarding parasites of Coccids.\* The present species, *Howardi*, is infested by a dark brown Chalcidid parasite.

As to the origin of *A. Howardi*, nothing certain can yet be said, but it is still possible enough that it comes from Japan. At all events, horticulturists should be on the look-out for it, and some care should be exercised that it may not spread widely over the country. Attacking the fruit, it would surely interfere with their market value, even if not seriously injuring the tree.

*Mr. Pergande, on A. Howardi and A. spinosus.*

"Examined and compared typical specimens of *Asp. spinosus* with *Asp. Howardi*, with the following results:—There can be no doubt that the two are distinct species. *A. Howardi* is considerably larger than *spinosus*; measuring 1 mm. in length [—adult ♀], whereas the largest one of *spinosus* is but 0.6 mm. in length.

"The anal segment of *A. spinosus* presents the following characters:—There is but *one pair of anal lobes visible*. The spines on either side of these lobes are numerous, more or less distinctly toothed, grouped closely together and occupying the terminal third of the segment. [These spines are the spine-like plates.]

"There are but 4 groups of spinnerets, of which the anterior pair of groups is composed of 2 to 5, and the posterior pair of 2 to 4 pores. *There appears to be but one row of more or less irregularly arranged, often quite indistinct, oval pores* between the groups of spinnerets and the lateral margin.

"In *Asp. Howardi*, of which I had but a single specimen for examination, there are *two pairs of well-developed terminal lobes*; while the spines are longer and stouter than in *A. spinosus*, they are also more scattered and cover about the posterior half of the segment. There are also but 4 groups of spinnerets, the anterior pair of which is composed of from 6 to 7, and the posterior pair from 3 to 4 pores. *The oval pores are large and distinct, forming two rows*, besides a few near the anterior end of the lateral margin.

\*The North American Hymenopterous parasites of Coccids have been described as follows:—By Howard, 44; by Ashmead, 7; by Riley, 2; by Fitch, i.e. Baron, Emily A. Smith, Walker, Craw and Cook, 1 each; total, 59 species. There are a few others erroneously recorded as Coccid parasites, or only doubtfully parasitic on Coccids.