new species the s. t. line is a much more distinctive feature, particularly in the tooth which it sends to the t. p. line in the submedian interspace.

There is another undescribed species from California belonging to this genus; but the material is at present insufficient to enable me to characterize it properly. I call attention to this fact at present because the female type of *obliquata* is from California and is not the same species as the male examples which I marked type from Colorado. In other words, what I considered at the time that I described *obliquata* to be sexual differences are really specific. I have since seen male examples from California that agree with my female type, but have no male myself to authorize a description.

THE COCCID GENUS SPHÆROCOCCUS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL AND GEO. B. KING.

Sphærococcus sylvestris, n. sp.

Much like an *Eriococcus* in shape, 2½ millim. long, 1½ wide, dark dirty brown, with a little white cottony down at its anal end, and on the mid-dorsal line a distinct longitudinal nearly white band. (King.)

♀.—Boiled and mounted in balsam, broad oval, 2 millim. long, transparent, without legs. Antennæ pale brownish, thick, subconical but very blunt at end, about 100 μ long, five-segmented; of the segments, 3 is longest, and about as broad as long; 5 next longest, slightly longer than broad; the others more than twice as broad as long, very short, 4 the shortest; 5 with a few bristles at tip. Mouth-parts yellowish-brown, very large and well-developed, about 200 μ wide. Anal ring hairless; caudal tubercles quite absent, their place represented by a few hairs. A few circular dermal glands in the caudal region. Two large stout spines, and a few small ones, on each side of the body. Spiracles as usual in the genus. (Ckll., from King's Mount.)

Hab.—Methuen, Mass., June 15, 1898, on white oak. (King.)

This is a most interesting discovery in every way, no *Sphærococcus* being hitherto reported from America. Whether the present insect is strictly congeneric with Maskell's type of *Sphærococcus* from Australia, must remain uncertain until the newly-hatched larva is found; but there is nothing in the adult ♀ on which to make a generic separation. At all events, our insect is surely congeneric with *Sphærococcus parvus*, Maskell, found on cherry, and possibly on oak, in Japan.

S. sylvestris will be readily known from *parvus* by its better developed antennæ.