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mesothorax) slightly over twice as long as the second, the latter almost twice as long as the first abdominal segment and subequal to the second; about two-thirds as long as the third, the fourth segment deeply emarginate in the middle, at which point it is slightly shorter than the first abdominal segment; greatest vertical diameter of abdomen scarcely more than that of the thorax, venter convex (and without the blackish protuberance shown in Dr. Meinert's figure 2); head sparsely clothed with a short yellowish-white pubescence, a row of black postocular bristles extends from upper end of each eye to the oral margin, apices of palpi beset with a dense cluster of black bristles; legs beset with short, black, bristly hairs, femora very robust; length, 1.5 mm.

Collected July 5, 1901, at Flagstaff, Arizona, by Mr. H. S. Barber, at whose request the species is dedicated to Mr. E. A. Schwarz, whose careful investigations have brought to light so many rare and interesting forms in all orders of insects. Type No. 6703, U. S. National Museum.

#### NOTES ON THE COCCIDÆ.

BY MRS. C. H. FERNALD, AMHERST, MASS.

In an article on the genus *Lecanium*, published in the *CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST*, Vol. 34, p. 177 (1902), I stated that I inferred that Costa proposed generic names for the Coccidæ in his *Prospetto di una nuova descrizione metodica del genera Coccus L.*, a work I had not seen at that time, as no copy could be found in the libraries of this country or in London. Mr. Fernald has, however, recently secured a copy of this exceedingly rare work, published in 1828, from Naples, Italy.

Costa in his *Prospetto* published in 1828 proposed and described three genera. These were *Calymmata*, *Diaspis* and *Diaprosteci*. As this last is only a vernacular name, it need not be considered, although the author gave *Coccus adonidum*, L., as an illustration. *Calymmata* was divided into *Monaspidæ* and *Polyaspidæ*. Under this genus the author mentioned several species as illustrations. The genus *Diaspis* was described, but as no species were mentioned or referred to, it is without a type so far as the *Prospetto* is concerned. There is therefore nothing in this work to affect the classification of the Coccidæ.

In his *Nuove Osservazioni intorno alle Cocciniglie*, published in 1835, Costa used *Calypticus hesperidum* in some places and *Calymmatum hesperidum* in others, while he used *Dactylopius* instead of *Diaprosteci* of the *Prospetto*. In the *Fauna del Regno di Napoli*, he divided the Coccidæ into three genera, *Calypticus*, *Dactylopius* and *Diaspis*, each of which was described and with well-known and fairly well described species under them.