

Subgen. SELENASPIDUS, Ckll.

17. *Aspidiotus articulatus*.

Aspidiotus articulatus, Morgan, Ent. Monthly Mag. 1889, p. 352.

Hab. MEXICO: Tampico, San Rafael, Laguna, Izamal, and Balantam (*Townsend*); Vera Cruz (*Cockerell*); Tlacotalpam, April 20, on "limon real," and April 21, on orange (*Townsend*); Minatitlan, April 25, 1898, on *Citrus* (*Townsend*); Paraje Nuevo in Vera Cruz, April 29, 1898, on orange (*Townsend*); Cordova, April 29, 1898, on mango (*Townsend*); Soledad in Vera Cruz, April 29, 1898, on tree called "guayado" or "guayano" (*Townsend*). PANAMA: on *Gardenia* (*Dolby-Tyler*).

Subgen. PSEUDAONIDIA, Ckll.

[Bull. 6, Techn. Ser., Div. Ent., Dep. Agric. p. 14 (1897).]

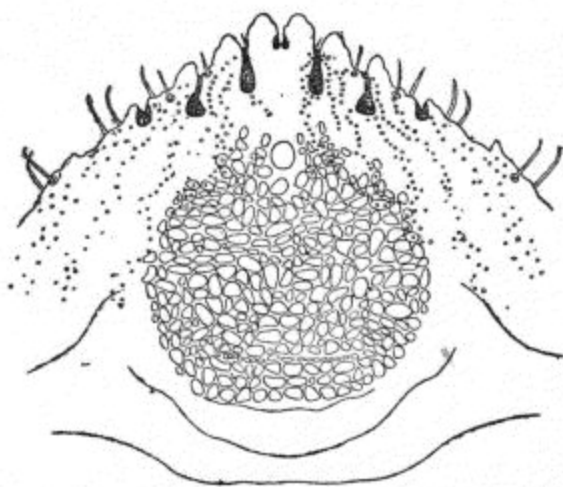
18. *Aspidiotus tesseratus*.

Aspidiotus (*Diaspidiotus*) *tesseratus*, de Charmoy, Proc. Soc. Amicale Scient. (Mauritius), 1899, p. 23, t. 1. figg. 2, 2 a-c.

♀. Scale circular to oval, about 3 millim. diam., slightly convex, dull dark sepia-brown, more or less encrusted with black and whitish particles; exuviae about halfway between the centre and margin, or sometimes nearly central, marked by a shining ferruginous boss. A thick ventral film.

♀. Dark brown when dried; after boiling in caustic soda transparent, with lobes, mouth-parts, and interlobular processes dark brown, and a large reticulated space in the anal region light yellow. Form suboval, segmentation well marked; thorax with a deep constriction as in *A. trilobitiformis*, Green. No circumgenital glands, even in females full of embryos. Four pairs of lobes, and a small pointed process representing a fifth lobe. Median lobes largest, close together, but not contiguous, broad, equilateral, notched on each side. Second and third lobes with the outer side oblique and notched. Four lobes pointed. Spines large. Many small dorsal glands.

Hab. MEXICO: Coatzacoalcos in Vera Cruz, April 24, 1898, on "tulipan," *Malva-viscus*, sp. (*Townsend*).—MAURITIUS.



Aspidiotus tesseratus, de Charm. From Coatzacoalcos.

Allied to *A. duplex*, Ckll., but easily known by the absence of circumgenital glands.

Since the above description was written, specimens of the same species have been received from Mr. d'Emmerez de Charmoy, who found it on the grape-vine in Mauritius. Doubtless this is much nearer its original locality than Mexico.