opposite the middle of the eyes and very close to their margins. Mouth
cone reaching the mesothorax.

Prothorax about as long as the head and considerably wider; sides
conspicuously arched and sharply rounded to the mesothorax. Anterior
marginal bristles 23 microns long, those at the anterior angles 01, and at
posterior angles 51 microns.

Metathorax considerably narrower than prothorax, sides nearly straight
and slightly diverging posteriorly. Legs of medium length, the hind pair
especially appear weak. Wings short and weak in comparison with the
sturdy body, not reaching the tip of the abdomen. Coastal margin with
about 21 bristles. Anterior vein with 19, posterior 14 bristles.

Abdomen heavy, much the widest part of the body. Bristles on seg-
ment IX rather short, longest 112 microns.

Measurements of type: Total body length, 1.1 mm. Head, length
.1 mm., width .114 mm.; prothorax, length .1 mm., width .18 mm.; meso-
thorax, width .22 mm.; abdomen, width .29 mm., antenna .24 mm.

Segments, length (width): I, 21 (33); II, 35 (26); III, 49 (21); IV,
42 (23); V, 38 (18); VI, 47 (21); VII, 11 (9); VIII, 12 (7) microns.

Described from two females taken in sweeping herbs in the
“Desert-of-the-Lions.” D. F. Mexico, Aug. 16, 1938. Type in
author’s collection, paratype in that of Dudley Moulton, to whom
the writer is indebted for examining and criticising both of
these species.

SOME UNUSUAL HOSTS OF COTTONY CUSHION-SCALE

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The following seemingly worthwhile entomological informa-
tion is taken mainly from the files of the Entomological Depart-
ment of the State Plant Board, beginning in 1915, when the
Plant Board was organized.

In Florida Experiment Station Bulletin No. 56, 1901, Pro-
fessor H. A. Gossard, then Station Entomologist, gives an ac-
count of an outbreak of Cottony Cushion-Scale at Clearwater
(Pinellas County) in the late 90’s of the last century and refers
to an unusually heavy infestation of this scale on Wax Myrtle
(Myrica cerifera). Judging from his account one would expect
to find heavy infestations of this scale on Wax Myrtle right along
as there is plenty of it growing wild in Florida and elsewhere.
However, there have been only five or six times that we have
received scale on this host indicating a paucity of infestations
on this plant. Specimens, indicating a heavier infestation, how-
ever, have recently been received from Ridgeland, South Carolina.

I have no certain explanation for the scale not occurring more regularly and abundantly on this host plant since Gossard's report in regard to it in 1899.

I presume one can conceive of chance variations of the scale, one of which displayed a better liking for the Wax Myrtle at Clearwater and developed into the extreme infestation recorded by Gossard. Again, the variation may have occurred in the myrtle, the myrtle in the thicket referred to by Gossard better supplying the needs of the scale. Then, also, the soil conditions in the thicket cannot be ruled out as these may have produced something in the plants favoring the development of the scale. Anyhow, the facts are as stated that the few specimens of Cottony Cushion-Scale on myrtle received do not indicate heavy infestations, except perhaps the one from South Carolina previously noted.

It would be superfluous here to give any long list of host plants of Cottony Cushion-Scale as such has been published elsewhere. There are, however, several other plants listed by Gossard that have either not been found infested by the Plant Board Inspectors or so listed by us only once or twice. Thus, quince has been received by us only once slightly infested from Sebring; fig only one record (slight) from West Palm Beach; solidago (goldcrod) twice, but only slight, in Gainesville; mulberry and pomegranate none during the past twenty-six years.

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