The genera are not numerous and may be separated as follows :

Table of Genera.

- Hind wings with one closed submarginal cell.
- Front wings with four submarginal cells.....3.
- Front wings with three submarginal cells.....2.
2. First submarginal cell receiving both recurrent nervures; antennae 6-jointed Paraperga, Ashm., n. g.
(Type *P. jucunda*, Kirby.)
- First and second submarginal cells each receiving a recurrent nervure; antennae 7-jointed Pseudoperga, Ashm., n. g.
(Type *P. polita*, Leach.)
3. Antennae 6-jointed, joints 3 to 5 of an equal length or nearly so; head subquadrate, scarcely so broad as the thorax; first submarginal cell not unusually small..... Perga, Leach.
- Antennae 7-jointed; head very large quadrate, fully as broad or a little broader than the thorax; first submarginal cell very small, half the length of the second, or smaller..... Neoperga, Ashm., n. g.
(Type *P. amenaida*, Kirby.)

DIASPIS AMYGDALI IN MASSACHUSETTS

BY R. A. COOLEY, B. S., AMHERST, MASS.

In January of this year Mr. A. H. Kirkland sent me specimens of a scale insect he had taken from *Prunus mume* at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., which on examination proved to be *Diaspis amygdali*, Tryon. A little later Mr. Kirkland sent me more specimens which he had taken from *Prunus subhirtella* at the Arboretum. Specimens of the scale were sent to Dr. L. O. Howard, who confirmed my identification, stating also that he had asked Mr. Coquillett to examine the specimens and had received the report that he could find no difference between them and *Diaspis amygdali*. The infested trees came from Japan, the *Prunus mume* in the spring of 1894 and the *Prunus subhirtella* in the spring of 1897.

These specimens, with others of the same species received from various sources, have been compared with specimens of *Chionaspis prunicola*, Maskell, received from the author of the species, without finding the slightest difference. I therefore consider *Chionaspis prunicola* a synonym of *Diaspis amygdali*, which has priority.