
CHIONASPIS GLEDITSIAE. (New Species.)

J. G. SANDERS.

SCALE OF FEMALE.—Figure 1. Length 1.5—2 mm. Irregular in form, usually very broad posteriorly, somewhat convex. Of rather firm texture, dirty white, usually blackened and inconspicuous on host. When removed, a conspicuous white patch is left.

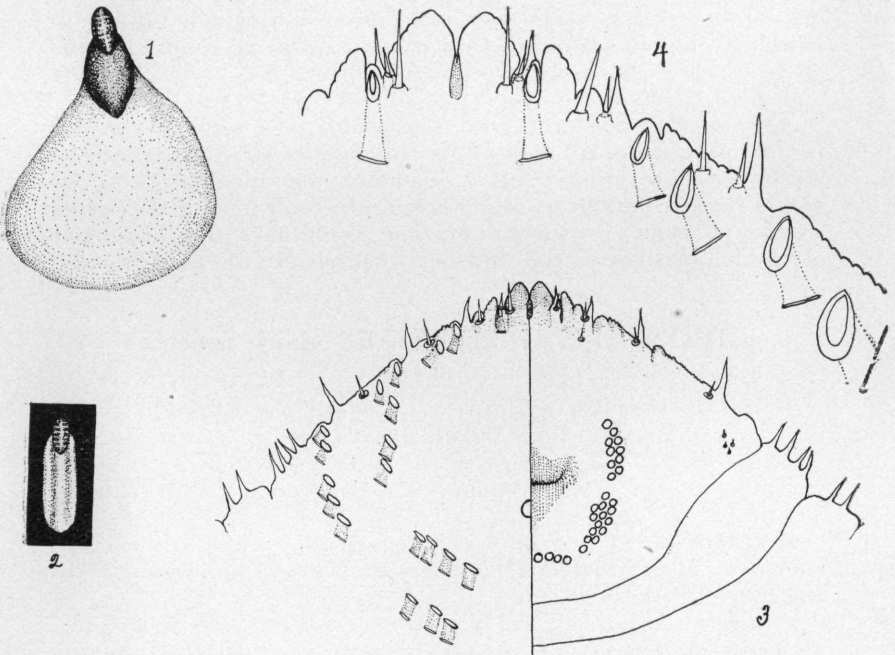
SCALE OF MALE.—Figure 2. Length .6—.8 mm. Sides parallel, strongly carinated. Exuviae pale yellow, occupying about one-fourth of the scale.

FEMALE.—Figures 3 and 4. Broadest toward posterior end; segments prominent. *Median lobes* short, broad at base, tapering sharply, and serrate. The mesal margins approach at base and apparently fuse, forming a small, club-shaped thickening extending anteriorly. Inner lobule of *second lobe* very long and narrow,

serrate, extending posteriorly two-thirds of length of median lobe, and separated from it by almost its own width. Outer lobule rudimentary, rounded. *Third lobe* rudimentary; lobules faintly serrate. The *gland-spines* are arranged as follows: 1, 1, 1, 1, 3-4; large and conspicuous, decreasing in size toward the median lobes. *Spines* on dorsal surface are arranged as follows: 1st on base of median lobe, laterad of center; 2nd at base of second lobe, between the lobules; 3rd at base of third lobe; 4th about two-thirds of distance to penultimate segment, posterior from the fourth gland-spine. On the ventral surface the spines are shorter and located just laterad of the corresponding dorsal spine. First and second rows of *dorsal gland-orifices* are absent; third row represented by 3-5 in the anterior and 3-6 in the posterior group; fourth row with 2-4 in anterior and 5-7 in posterior group. Median group of *circumgenital gland-orifices*, 4-10; anterior laterals, 15-21; posterior laterals, 8-14.

Habitat: Abundant on *Gleditsia triacanthos* (Honey Locust), at Columbus, Ohio.

[The author wishes to thank Prof. Cooley for his expert opinion on this species, and also for his many favors.]



EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Fig. 1.—Scale of female.

Fig. 2.—Scale of male.

Fig. 3.—Pygidium of female.

Fig. 4.—Part of Fig. 3, enlarged.