This past summer, however, the secret of its habitation was discovered by Miss Cora H. Clarke of Boston, who made an interesting collection of *Juncus* galls near Magnolia Village, Mass., on August 17, which she shared with the writer. At this date the galls contained only unknown nymphs of a Psyllid but they were about ready to wing and the adults began to emerge in large numbers on August 20–21. These proved to be *Livia maculipennis* Fitch.

The accompanying photograph gives the enlarged abnormal growth of the galled-specimen in contrast to the normal rush, and makes a description unnecessary.

Did Fitch, nearly sixty years ago, pick a stem of rush with its monstrous tassel deserted by its colony and wonder "What did that?" while the little "spotted wings" were flitting about the marsh or resting perchance upon sweet-flag near by?

THE COCCIDÆ OF NEW JERSEY GREENHOUSES.

BY HARRY B. WEISS,
New Brunswick, New Jersey.

While greenhouse coccids are not strictly a part of the New Jersey fauna, yet many of them are more or less permanently established and are a constant source of annoyance and expense to various growers. Except for the "mealy bugs" and a few species of "soft" and "armored scales," many of them are difficult to control and most of the insecticides recommended for greenhouse use are ineffective. Many of them will kill larvæ but here their usefulness ends. Many have been recommended by hearsay, on the basis of too little investigation, or after experimentation of a meager kind which neglected to include atmospheric conditions and other factors of a more or less variable nature which have an important bearing on the success or failure of the material.

As a result, the most effective work in combating scale insects in greenhouses is done when the plants are overhauled and repotted. At this time badly infested plants are destroyed, infested leaves pulled off, and men and girls are placed at work scrubbing the leaves with tooth brushes, erasers and soft cloths or using pointed sticks to dislodge the scales in cracks and crevices. In other words,

laborious hand methods are still the fashion in many greenhouses, not from choice but of necessity.

The following list consists of species which have been definitely found infesting various plants in New Jersey greenhouses. No attempt has been made to give a complete list of food plants, and only those on which the insects were found are recorded. To Mr. E. R. Sasscer, I am indebted for various identifications during the past several years.

ICERYA Sign.

I. purchasi Mask. On acacia, orange, lemon.

ORTHEZIA Bosc.

O. insignis Dougl. On coleus, gardenia, verbena, citrus, chrysanthemum, tomato and other plants.

PSEUDOCOCCUS Westw.

P. citri Risso. On bouvardia, coleus, citrus, fuchsia, croton, ferns, bay trees, tomato, palms, geranium and many others.

P. longispinus Targ. On ferns, citrus, palms, dracena, coleus and many others.

P. pseudonipæ Ckll. On Kentia sp. and Cocos sp.

CEROPLASTES Gray.

C. cirripediformis Comst. On citrus.

C. floridensis Comst. On citrus, oleander.

EUCALYMNATUS Ckll.

E. tessellatus Sign. On palms.

COCCUS Linn.

C. hesperidum Linn. On bay trees, oleander, crotons, begonias, palms, ficus, citrus, cyclamen, orchids, camellia and many others.

C. longulus Dougl. On citrus, ficus, euphorbia, ferns and others.

C. pseudohesperidum Ckll. On orchids (Cattleya and Dendrobium spp.)

SAISSETIA Depl.

S. hemispharica Targ. On palms, ferns, oleander, croton, orchids, citrus camellia and many others.

S. oleæ Bern. On camellia, citrus.

DIASPIS Costa.

D. boisduvalii Sign. On palms, orchids.

D. bromeliæ Kern. On pineapple, oleo fragrans, latania.

AULACASPIS Ckll.

A. zamiæ Morg. On cycas revoluta.

HEMICHIONASPIS Ckll.

H. aspidistræ Sign. On ferns, aspidistra, pandanus, orchids.

FIORINIA Targ.

F. fioriniae Targ. On camellia, palms, ficus, orchids and others.

ASPIDIOTUS Bouché

A. britannicus Newst. On bay trees.

A. cyanophylli Sign. On palms, orchids, ficus.

A. hederæ Vall. On orchids, palms, cycads, oleander, citrus, ivy and many others.

A. rapax Comst. On bay trees, palms, camellia.

CHRYSOMPHALUS Ashm.

C. aonidum Linn. On palms, pandanus, ficus, bay trees, camellia, citrus.

C. aurantii Mask. On citrus, palms, pandanus.

C. dictyospermi Morg. On palms, pandanus, latania.

C. perseæ Comst. On orchids.

C. rossi Mask. On orchids.

TARGIONIA Sign.

T. biformis Ckll. On orchids.

LEPIDOSAPHES Schimer.

L. beckii Newm. On citrus, croton.

L. gloverii Pack. On palms, citrus.

ISCHNASPIS Dougl.

I. longirostris Sign. On palms, pandanus.

PARLATORIA Targ.

P. pergandii Comst. On citrus.

The above list verifies most of the records furnished by Dr. W. E. Britton for Smith's 1909 list of "The Insects of New Jersey," and increases the number of greenhouse species from nineteen to thirty-two.

THE HOST OF *ZELIA VERTEBRATA* (DIPTERA, DEXIIDÆ).

BY J. A. HYSLOP,
Bureau of Entomology.

In the April number of this JOURNAL, Volume 22, No. 2, the writer published some observations on the life history of *Mera-cantha contracta* Beauv. At that time two parasites of this insect were recorded. A third parasite has since been reared, namely, *Zelia vertebrata* (Say). Mr. W. R. Walton in determining this