26. (a) Using Table 45-3, we find $q = 0$ and $S = -1$ for this particle (also, $B = 1$, since that is true for all particles in that table). From Table 45-5, we see it must therefore contain a strange quark (which has charge $-1/3$), so the other two quarks must have charges to add to zero. Assuming the others are among the lighter quarks (none of them being an antiquark, since $B = 1$), then the quark composition is $\bar{u}\bar{s}d$.

   (b) The reasoning is very similar to that of part (a). The main difference is that this particle must have two strange quarks. Its quark combination turns out to be $\bar{u}\bar{s}\bar{s}$.