82. *Libellula quadrimaculata*, L.—Hamilton; Toronto, May 20, 1901–July; De Grassi Pt., July 4, 1901.

This widespread species is always common in Ontario, and sometimes exceedingly abundant.

83. *Libellula semifasciata*, Burm.—Toronto, High Park, June 11, 1901, June 15–22, 1903, common and the first *Libellula* to appear in the spring.

84. *Libellula pulchella*, Drury.—Point Pelee, Aug. 7, 1901; Sarnia, Aug. 12, 1901; Hamilton, June; Toronto, June 22–Aug.; De Grassi Pt., July 3–5, 1901; Go Home, Georgian Bay, July, 1904; Thessalon, Algoma.

This species is nearly as abundant and some seasons more so than *L. quadrimaculata*.

85. *Plathemis Lydia*, Drury.—Point Pelee, Aug. 8, 1901; Niagara Glen, June 28, 1903; Hamilton; Toronto, June 24–July; De Grassi Point, July 15–19, 1901; Thessalon, Algoma.

86. *Tramea Carolina*, L.—Toronto, May 24, 1904, one fresh male. The only other *Tramea* I have ever seen was flying over a pond near Toronto, on June 24, 1901. I watched it for half an hour, but it never rested, and never came within my reach.

TWO NEW HOMOPTERA FROM AFRICA, AND SYNONYMICAL NOTES.

BY G. W. KIRKALDY, HONOLULU.

Superfamily TETIGONIOIDEA.

Scaphoideus Annæ, sp. nov.—Different from all the other species of *Scaphoideus* known to me, by the presence of only one median subapical cell in the tegmina, instead of two; the subcostal (marginal) cell widens apically, the outer branch of the radial vein being continuous up to the apex of the tegmen, not ending at the base of the subapical cells as in the other species. The interolateral margins of the eyes are straight, diverging very slightly towards the dorsal apex, and the posterior margin of the pronotum is a little more emarginate. It may be taken as the type of a new subgenus, *Scaphoidophyes*. (*Scaphoideus* proper has been found in America, Ceylon, Japan, Australia and Hawaii, the last doubtless introduced.)