

but I have specimens of that, and it is clearly a different thing; the scale is dark-coloured. I do not suppose that *P. amygdali* was introduced into Pinos Altos on trees, but rather that it lives on some rosaceous shrub or tree in the mountains adjacent and has been carried to the peach tree on the feet of birds. This idea is favoured by the observation that it suffers severely from a Chalcidid parasite. The insect was discovered on July 8, 1896.

(6.) *Aulacaspis montanus*, n. sp.—♀. Scale circular to slightly oval, slightly convex, white, exuviae exposed, rather large, pale straw-yellow, first skin on second, but to its side. Diameter of scale little over 1 mm.

♀. When dry, brown-black, colourless after boiling in caustic soda. Mouthparts far anterior. Five groups of ventral glands, caudolateral and median groups compact, caudolaterals of 8, cephalolaterals 13, median 7. Median lobes wide apart at base, rounded, very low, their height above the margin less than half their breadth, their bases pointed, their colour slightly yellowish, not dark. Second and third lobes small, rounded, nearly obsolete. Plates small, spinelike. Anal orifice some distance from hind end, but caudad of the level of the caudolateral grouped glands. Margin with narrow sacs or saclike incisions, about as long as the greatest breadth of a median lobe.

♂. Scales in colonies, much as in *A. texensis*, brownish-white, distinctly 3-carinate, exuviae at one end, pale orange.

Hab.—Pinos Altos, N. M., July 8, 1896, on the trunk and limbs of *Quercus Wrightii*. It is evidently nearest to *A. texensis*, which lives on *Sophora* in Texas, but the median lobes are differently shaped and do not show the prominent serrations. The ♂ scales are not so white and have sharper keels than in *texensis*, but the ♀ scales are whiter and have the exuviae more contrasting with the scale.

I found four species of Coccidæ on the *Quercus Wrightii* at Pinos Altos, namely: *Aulacaspis montanus*, n. sp.; *Aspidiotus ancylus*, Putnam (evidently native); *Kermes galliformis*, Riley; and *Olliffiella cristicola*, Ckll., ined. The last is an extraordinary gall-making species, the type of a new genus of Idiococcinæ, the larva resembling *Crocodycysta*; the adult, *Sphaerococcus*—Australian insects! The galls were abundant on the leaves.

I found at Pinos Altos two other species of oaks (*Q. Gambelii* and *Q. hypoleuca*), kindly identified for me by Mr. C. A. Keffer, but on neither of them did I observe any Coccidæ. Pinos Altos is the only locality in the Rocky Mountains where I have seen as many as three species of oaks growing on one hillside.