

outwardly three rows of stout bristles, and on the inner side with a row of smaller ones. Length, 7 mm. Washington. Two specimens from Prof. O. B. Johnson.

This is the first discovery of the present genus in this country. It is closely related to *Mycetophila*, differing principally in the course of the auxiliary vein, which terminates in the first, instead of being abbreviated, or of ending in the costa.

### ON THE SUBGLOBULAR SPECIES OF *LECANIUM*.

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The genus *Kermes* of modern authors contains about a dozen subglobular forms, found on oaks, with one exception. These insects might be taken for species of *Lecanium*, but a microscopical examination of their characters, especially in the larva, shows that they are quite distinct from that genus.

There are, however, four known subglobular species which structurally and in the larva resemble *Lecanium* and not *Kermes*; adding to these four others which I have lately received, we have altogether eight subglobular coccidæ which show true *Lecanium* characters.

Two of these live on conifers, and are placed in a genus separated from *Lecanium*, known as *Physokermes*. *P. abietis* (mod.) = *hemicyphus*, Dalm., = *racemosum*, Ratz., = *piceæ*, Schr., inhabits Europe; *P. n. sp.* (shortly to be published) lives in Colorado.

In Europe is also found *Lecanium emeriçi*, Planchon, on *Quercus ilex* and *Q. coccifera*. This I have never seen, but Signoret gives its characters in some detail. The dermis is tessellate, as in *Physokermes*.

From Montevideo comes a very large species, *L. verrucosum*, Signoret, and below I describe three from Brazil.

Finally, in Australia is *L. bacatum*, Maskell. None of these last five have the dermis tessellate.

Summing up, we thus have: (1) A distinct genus of two species,—one Palæarctic, one Nearctic,—confined to conifers. (2) A single Palæarctic species, on oaks. (3) Four Neotropical species; and (4) One Australian.

It seems probable that these insects represent old types, not late developments from normal *Lecanium*. But *L. emeriçi* and *Physokermes*