

NEW NORTH AMERICAN MYCETOPHILIDÆ.

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Platyura lurida, n. sp. ♀. Head and antennæ black, first two joints of the latter and the mouth parts somewhat yellowish. Thorax, pleura, scutellum, abdomen and legs, pale yellow, the tarsi toward the apex brownish-yellow, the thorax marked with three reddish-yellow vittæ. Wings hyaline, slightly tinged with yellowish toward the costa, otherwise unmarked; tip of auxiliary vein nearly twice the length of the humeral cross-vein beyond the base of the third; sub-costal cross-vein nearly three times the length of the humeral beyond the latter; anterior branch of the third vein oblique, ending its own length beyond the tip of the first; sixth vein reaches the wing margin. Length, 6 mm. Washington. A single specimen from Prof. O. B. Johnson.

Platyura Maudæ, n. sp. ♀. Head and antennæ black, palpi yellowish. Thorax, pleura and scutellum bluish-black. Abdomen reddish-yellow, first two segments black, the base of the second tinged with reddish; this segment is one-half longer than broad. Halteres yellowish. Coxæ reddish-yellow, blackened at their bases, femora deep yellow, tibia brownish-yellow, tarsi black. Wings yellowish-gray, a brownish spot extends from the first vein, before its apex, to the posterior branch of the fourth vein near its base; apex of wing from midway between tips of first and third veins to apex of sixth vein grayish-brown; a brown cloud on third vein near its base; tip of auxiliary vein twice the length of the humeral cross-vein beyond the base of the third; sub-costal cross-vein one and one-half times the length of the humeral cross-vein beyond the latter; anterior branch of third vein oblique, ending nearly its own length before the tip of the first; sixth vein reaches the wing margin. ♂ same as the ♀ except that the second abdominal segment is twice as long as broad, and the anterior branch of the third vein is perpendicular, ending twice its length before the tip of the first vein. Length, 9 mm. Washington. A pair from Prof. O. B. Johnson, at whose suggestion I have named this handsome species in honour of Miss Maud L. Parker, whom he designates as "one of my most faithful collectors."

Platyura pectoralis, n. sp. ♀. Front, occiput and antennæ, black; first two joints of the latter, the face, cheeks and mouth parts, yellowish. Thorax and scutellum reddish-yellow, pleura and metanotum bluish-black. Abdomen reddish-yellow, the first segment black, the second three times as long as broad. Halteres yellowish. Coxæ and femora reddish-

yellow, tibiæ brownish-yellow, tarsi black. Wings yellowish-gray; a brown spot extends from costa before tip of first vein to posterior branch of fourth vein near its base; apex of wing from midway between tips of first and third veins to apex of sixth vein, grayish-brown; a brown cloud on the third vein near its base; tip of auxiliary vein opposite base of the third; sub-costal cross-vein one and one-half times the length of the humeral beyond the latter; anterior branch of third vein oblique, ending twice its length before the tip of the first vein; sixth vein reaches the wing margin. Length, 12 mm. Nevada. A single specimen from the late Mr. Morrison.

Platyura fasciola, Coq. Described as a *Ceroplatus*, but is best located in the present genus.

Mycetophila Hopkinsii, n. sp. ♂. Black, the thorax and abdomen sub-shining, not pollinose; the halteres, femora, tibiæ and base of metatarsi dusky yellow. Antennæ twice as long as the head and thorax united, densely short, whitish pubescent. Thorax and scutellum sparse, coarse, golden-yellow pilose; abdomen fine yellowish-white pilose. Front tibiæ destitute of stout bristles except at the tip, the middle and hind ones bearing numerous black bristles. Wings gray, unmarked; auxiliary vein entire, ending in the costa slightly beyond the base of the third; fourth vein forks the length of the small cross-vein beyond the latter; fifth vein forks opposite the lower end of the oblique small cross-vein; sixth vein scarcely reaching beyond the middle of the posterior fork of the fifth; costal vein reaches the first third of distance between tips of third vein and anterior branch of the fourth. Length, 4 mm. Morgantown, W. Va. A single specimen from Prof. A. D. Hopkins, after whom the species is named.

Dynatosoma fulvida, n. sp. ♀. Yellow, the antennæ and apices of tarsi black, tibiæ tinged with brown; an indistinct brownish fascia extends from one ocellus to the other, or the entire front and occiput are sometimes black. Wings yellowish-gray; a brown spot extends from costa to base of posterior branch of fourth vein; apex of wing from before tip of first vein to apex of posterior branch of fifth vein, brownish, enclosing a sub-hyaline spot that extends from the third vein to the middle of the third posterior cell; tip of auxiliary vein three times the length of the humeral cross-vein beyond the latter, ending in the first vein; sixth vein not nearly reaching the wing margin. Middle and hind tibiæ each bearing

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 emerici*, 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. baccatum*, Maskell. None of these last five have the dermis tessellate.

Summing up, we thus have: (1) A distinct genus of two species,—one Palearctic, one Nearctic,—confined to conifers. (2) A single Palearctic 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. emerici* and *Physokermes*