A NEW LECANIUM FROM CANADA.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO.

In a box of Canadian Coccidæ lately sent to me by Mr. J. Fletcher, there are several species of *Lecanium*, including one which appears to be new, and is described herewith.

Lecanium Fletcheri, n. sp.

Belongs to subg. *Eulecanium*.

♀ Scale dark reddish-brown, hemispherical, shiny, not at all elongate, more or less wrinkled or with depressions; posterior cleft short, with one or two filaments of white secretion protuding from it. Length, 2 two-thirds mm., breadth nearly the same; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (apex depressed).

Derm yellowish-brown (prepared by boiling in caustic soda); distinctly reticulate, reticulations mostly hexagonal and pentagonal. Gland pits distinct towards the margin, numerous, large, sometimes in pairs. Margin with short simple spines, not very numerous.

Legs very small, ordinary; femur longer than tibia; tibia about $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than tarsus. Tarsal knobbed hairs very long and slender, with distinct though small knobs.

Antennæ 7-jointed; 1 longer than broad, 2 shorter than 1 or 3, 3 and 4 about equal, hardly equal to 1; 5 and 6 equal, and much shortest; 7 about or nearly as long as 5 + 6, and about as long as 2, or a little shorter. Formula 1 (34) (27) (56). The seventh joint has a false joint about its middle, which in one antenna was so distinct that it was difficult not to believe it a true joint. First joint with a long hair, second with two hairs, 4 and 5 each with a hair, 6 with two, 7 with three distinct hairs.

Larva: Of the usual shape, pale-yellowish; caudal filaments nearly straight but with an outward curve, the ends usually bending inwards and crossing. Each side of the abdomen with 7 short hairs. Last joint of antennæ emitting four long hairs. Legs with clubbed digitules about twice as long as the claw, and long tarsal clubbed hairs.

Food-plant: The specimens are labelled, "on Thuja, 'cedar.'"

Hab.: No locality is given by Mr. Fletcher; very probably the specimens were on a cultivated tree at Ottawa.

L. Fletcheri differs decidedly from any species hitherto found on coniferous plants, and seems most nearly allied to *L. quercitronis*, which it much resembles. Mr. Fletcher sent me some scales on *Quercus Coccinea*, which I believe to be *L. quercitronis*, Fitch. *L. Fletcheri*, compared with these, is shorter and more globose, and the posterior cleft is decidedly shorter.

Parasite: In a scale of *L. Fletcheri* I found three specimens of a Chalcidid parasite. I have not identified the species (very likely it is undescribed), but the following descriptive notes will probably suffice for its recognition:—

Head and thorax dark metallic green; abdomen brown, shovel-shaped; ovipositor just projecting. Eyes hairy. Antennæ brown, with the two joints before the club white. Tarsi 5-jointed, first joint of middle tarsus longer than $2 + 3 + 4$, last longer than $3 + 4$. Middle tibia with a very stout, straight spur, but front tibiæ with a smaller curved spur. Front femora brown, with the end white; middle femora whitish tinged with brown; hind femora all brown. Front tibiæ brown, with the end white; middle tibiæ white, with a brown cloud on proximal half; hind tibiæ brown, with both ends white. Tarsi all white. Wings hyaline; stigmal club bifid. A hairless line springs from near stigmal vein and proceeds obliquely downwards and inwards. Three long hairs spring from a point on the side of the abdomen.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DIPTEROUS GENUS *PSILOCEPHALA*.

BY D. W. COQUILLET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The following table contains all the species of *Psilocephala* known to me as occurring in America, north of Mexico, with the addition of one species from Jamaica, West Indies. The *Thereva crassicornis*, Williston (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XIII., 293, *non* Bellardi), is a true *Psilocephala*; California specimens collected by Mr. O. T. Baron were submitted to me by Mr. J. M. Aldrich, of Brookings, South Dakota, who kindly placed his *Therevidæ* at my disposal. The *Thereva tergissa*, Say, is also a *Psilocephala*; specimens from Florida, the habitat of Say's original specimens, were contained in a very interesting collection of *Therevidæ* sent me by Mr. C. W. Johnson, of Philadelphia, Pa., who had identified the specimens in question as probably belonging to Say's species. As I cannot find that Say's name had previously been used in this genus, I have adopted it in preference to the later one, *corusca*, proposed by Wiedemann. *Psilocephala erythrura*, Loew, is evidently a synonym of *pictipennis*, Wied.

The *Thereva nigra* of Say, although placed in *Psilocephala* by Osten Sacken (Catalogue of the described Diptera, page 95), is a true *Thereva*; in his original description, Say distinctly says: "Hypostoma and all beneath with gray minute hair." I have a *Thereva* from Southern California which agrees in all respects with Say's description, and as other species