ORDER OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Office of the Postmaster General,
Washington, Nov. 27, 1912.

Order No. 6675.

Paragraph 8, Section 496, Postal Laws and Regulations, is hereby amended as follows:

8. Nursery stock, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied by a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that the nursery from which such nursery stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects, and the parcel containing such nursery stock is plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender.

FRANK H. HITCHCOCK,
Postmaster General.

ORDER OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Office of the Postmaster General,
Washington, Dec. 4, 1912.

Order No. 6696.

Paragraph 1, Section 549, Postal Laws and Regulations, is amended as follows:

Provided, That on written request, postmasters at offices of address may furnish a State officer of any State having a law regarding the inspection of nursery stock coming into the State the names of persons to whom are addressed parcels of nursery stock received from any point without the State, marked as provided in paragraph 8, Section 496; but there shall be no delay in the delivery of such nursery stock to the addressees.

FRANK H. HITCHCOCK,
Postmaster General.

TWO NEW COCCIDÆ

By T. D. A. COCKERELL

A New Coccid from the Philippine Islands

Drosicha lichenoides n. sp. ♀. Length 12 mm. or a little over, breadth 8.5, height 5; light reddish; strongly emarginate anteriorly; smooth above, with the segmentation distinct; legs and antennæ very dark brown; antennæ about as long as anterior femur + trochanter. Microscopic characters (measurements all in microns): eyes on prominent tubercles; antennæ 9-jointed, the third joint slightly constricted before the middle, the last joint long and slender; measurements of joints (1) 240, (2) 240, (3) 336, (4 to 8) each about 320, (9) 590; femora stout; claws strongly curved, the claw digitules represented by a pair of stiff bristles, pointed toward but not reaching end of claw; greatest diameter of femur of middle leg 480; tibia of middle leg 1120 long, with about 12 short spines on inner margin; tarsus of same leg (exclud-

ing claw) 480, measured along middle line; lateral margins of insect densely beset with very short hair (about 50 long), but with occasional long slender hairs, 640 to 1120 long, these long hairs (dark in color) rather numerous at the caudal end.

Habitat, Los Banos, Philippine Is., 1912 (*C. F. Baker*). Five specimens in alcohol sent by Professor Baker, who writes that in life it is covered with thin short waxy hair-like material. It lives on the bark of *Ficus nota* (I do not find any species of this name in the Index Kewensis), "frequenting so far as I observe only areas covered with whitish lichen patches, the color of which it imitates so closely as to be very effectually hidden. It is commonly attended by ants, which lead to its discovery." Dr. W. M. Wheeler has kindly determined this ant as *Dolichoderus bituberculatus* Mayr.

By the 9-jointed antennæ, this is related to *Drosicha maskelli* (Ckll.) but in *lichenoides* the ninth joint is much longer and more slender in proportion to the basal joints. *D. corpulenta* (Kuwana) is also related, but larger, longer in proportion to its width, and has very different antennæ, the joints much shorter in proportion to their breadth (in *lichenoides* the joints beyond the second are considerably longer than broad, the seventh about twice as long as broad). The longer antennal joints also separate our species at once from *D. contrahens* Walker and *D. stebbingi* (Green); the latter has 8-jointed antennæ.

A New Coccid on Grass

Recently I had a few hours collecting at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, in the company of Mr. E. Bethel. On a species of *Agropyron* (probably *A. biflorum*) we found a mealy-bug in considerable abundance. This insect, first observed by Mr. Bethel, proves to be an undescribed *Trionymus*.

Trionymus violascens n. sp. ♀. Length nearly 2 mm., width about .75 mm.; elongated, dark plum color, appearing greyish from a scanty secretion. Very short caudal tufts of white wax, but no lateral ones. Antennæ and legs light ferruginous; legs slender; claw with no inner tooth; claw digitules extremely fine, with very small knobs. Caudal lobes hardly at all developed, each with a bristle about 140 μ long. Ovisac copious, pure white, forming fluffy masses on the grass stems. Labium short, about 75 μ long and 50 broad at base.

The following measurements are in microns: middle leg, femur+trochanter, 175; tibia, 125; tarsus (excluding claw) 75.

Antennal segments: (1.) 38, (2.) 38, (3.) 25, (4.) 23, (5.) 26-29, (6.) 26-30, (7.) 33-35, (8.) 70-75. The normal antennæ are 8-jointed, but one specimen has a 7-jointed antenna on one side, joint 6 of this antenna measuring 48 μ . Easily distinguished from *T. nanus* Ckll. and *T. californicus* Ehrhorn, both of these being yellow or pale yellowish. *T. americanus* (Ckll.) is much larger, with a differently shaped labium. In spite of the supposed generic difference, there is much resemblance between *T. violascens* and the Californian *Ripersia festucae* Kuwana. *R. festucae* has the antennæ 7 jointed, varying to 6; the labium is considerably broader than in *T. violascens*.