

## NEW COCCIDÆ FROM NEW MEXICO.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

*Orthesia lasiorum*, n. sp.—♀. About 2 millim. long; *pale orange*; ovisac (in specimens seen) not very long; *two very long median white caudal lamellæ*, about two-thirds length of body, curving over ovisac, but not attached to it. Dorsum covered with waxy secretion, but it is so easily deciduous that I have never found an adult with it sufficiently in place to describe. Middle leg with femur + trochanter 300  $\mu$ , tibia 240, tarsus (without claw) 180. Antennæ 7-jointed, the last joint with a terminal spine; joints measuring in  $\mu$ : (1.)75–90. (2.)72–75. (3.)84–95. (4.)60. (5.)48. (6.)45. (7.)120–129. I have never found one with 8 joints, though I should expect such to occur.

*Young*.—Length of body about 1 millim.; body yellowish-pink, thickly covered with waxy lamellæ, no bare areas; long caudal lamellæ; antennæ and legs black or almost. There is a groove down the middle of the back, with no triangular plates (such as occur in *O. occidentalis*); the anterior lateral lamellæ are about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  as long as broad, the posterior ones about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  as long as broad. The caudal lamellæ make a very conspicuous tail.

*Hab*.—Abundant in nests of *Lasius Americanus*, Las Vegas and Trout Springs, N. M. Easily known by the orange colour and long tail. *O. occidentalis* also occurs at Trout Springs; its secretion is hard to remove, not at all easily brushed off as in *lasiorum*. Although *O. lasiorum* is so abundant, I have never seen it except in nests of *Lasius*. The ♀ with ovisac was first found by my wife, April 25.

*Dactylopius Neomexicanus*, var. *indecisus*, n. var.—♀.  $1\frac{2}{3}$  millim. long. Pink, varying to pale sage green; mealy; no lateral or caudal tufts; no well-defined ovisac; legs and antennæ very pale. Middle leg, with femur and trochanter, 174  $\mu$ ; tibia 108; tarsus (without claw) 60. Antennæ 8-jointed, varying to 7; one ♀ full of eggs had one antenna with 8 joints, the other with 7. Formulæ: 812(37)(56)4 and 821(37)6(45). Measurements of joints in  $\mu$ : (1.)36–45. (2.)36–40. (3.)24–25. (4.)15. (5.)15–18. (6.)18–21. (7.)24. (8.)63–69. Seven-jointed form: (1.)45. (2.)45. (3.)30. (4.)36. (5.)24. (6.)27. (7.)63.

*Hab*.—In nests of *Lasius Americanus*, Las Vegas, N. M., April 22 (*W. P. Cockerell*). I thought this might be merely a summer form of *D. Neomexicanus*, but the types of the latter, with very different ovisacs, were collected in summer.

*Eriococcus Tinsleyi*, var. *cryptus*, n. var.—♀. When boiled in potash becomes bright red; dermal spines fairly numerous, about  $24\ \mu$  long; middle leg with femur + trochanter  $150\ \mu$ , tibia  $90$ , tarsus (without claw)  $100$ . Antennæ (in females full of eggs) 6-jointed. Formulæ:  $31(26)45$ ;  $321(46)5$ . Measurements of joints in  $\mu$ : (1.) $30$ . (2.) $27-36$ . (3.) $87-90$ . (4.) $24$ . (5.) $21$ . (6.) $24-27$ .

*Hab.*—Under rocks, Las Vegas, N. M., April 19th, etc. (*Wilmatte P. Cockerell*). I believe the roots it lives on are those of *Gutierrezia*. This is probably a distinct species.

*Pseudolecanium Californicum* (Ehrhorn).—This is to be added to the fauna of New Mexico; it was found in Las Vegas, on grass, by my wife and myself. It was determined by Mr. Parrott.

#### BOOK NOTICES.

MOSQUITOES: How they live; How they carry disease; How they are classified; How they may be destroyed.—By L. O. Howard, Ph. D. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1901. I. Vol., 12 mo., pp. xv. + 241. (Price, \$1.50; postpaid, \$1.64.)

For nearly ten years Dr. Howard has applied himself to the study of the life-history and classification of North American mosquitoes, and to practical experiments for their destruction. His success in the latter direction has become widely known to the general public, while his scientific work has caused him to be looked upon by entomologists as our chief authority regarding these obnoxious insects. In the work before us he has embodied in popular form the results of his observations and investigations, and furnishes a most interesting and valuable handbook, written in attractive style and presenting in a clear and concise manner all that is known at the present time on this subject. The title of the volume gives an epitome of its contents, and shows at a glance how completely it covers the ground and how full of useful information it evidently is. We commend its perusal to all who suffer the tortures inflicted by these tiny creatures—that is, to almost every inhabitant of this continent—for the mosquito is ubiquitous and her attacks are often serious.

In the older settled parts of Ontario we are happily almost entirely free from annoyance by mosquitoes, but there are many localities where life on a warm summer's night is rendered almost unendurable by these tormentors. The author shows how this plague may, in most cases, be