

Colour: vertex white, washed with yellow, a crescent either side the point, a dash on the lateral margin and interrupted before the middle, brownish fuscous; face pale yellow, a narrow black line just under the margin of the vertex; pronotum yellow, with six dark brown stripes, the inner and broader pair arising behind the middle of the vertex, continuing across the scutellum; elytra yellow, with five light brown stripes on each side, interrupted by the light nervures, the reflexed veinlets broadly white, lined anteriorly with fuscous; below pale yellow.

Genitalia: ultimate ventral segment of the female half longer than the penultimate, the posterior margin angularly excavated one-third its depth, margins of the excavation near the centre slightly toothed and marked with black.

Described from three females; two taken from the Platte valley at Sneyder and Julesburg, Colo., and one from Kimball, Neb. This is a very distinct species, and though unquestionably a member of the reflex-veined Deltoccephalids, still in face characters it recalls a *Platymetopius*, and in colour and ornamentation it might easily be confused with *Athysanus colon* or *texasus*.

A NEW SPECIES OF KERMES.

BY E. E. BOGUE, M. S., STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA.

Kermes trinotatus, n. sp.—Female scale variable in size, averaging about $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, 6 mm. wide, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high; rounded above, somewhat flattened behind, convex beneath, front turned down into a more or less beak-like prominence; median groove obscure or broad and shallow; colour varies from bright argillaceous to dull gray; surface uniform, more or less conspicuously speckled with black; segmentation obscurely or plainly marked with dark spots. When the median groove is present it is crossed with more or less dark lines showing segmentation. There is a rounded dark spot on each side of the front, and an elongated dark blotch extending for a short distance above and below the anal opening: hence the specific appellation.

Larvæ $416\ \mu$ long by half as broad; caudal setæ $160\ \mu$ long; antennæ $100\ \mu$ long, 6 jointed, formula (1, 2) (3, 4) (5) (6), 6 longest, 3 and 4 shortest, a few hairs towards tip; marginal spines conspicuous around the head, a prominent one each side of each caudal seta; claws of feet simple, slightly curved inward, accompanied by a few hairs. Abundant

in certain localities near Stillwater, Oklahoma, on *Quercus nigra*, and occurs in other regions on various species of *Quercus*. The species is very variable in colour, size and markings, and it is possible that more than one species is included in the description. Further study of larval characters would be necessary to separate them. It seems to be frequent across the continent. I have it from Dr. J. A. Lintner, Albany, N. Y.; Dr. John B. Smith, New Brunswick, N. J.; Mr. W. M. Scott, Atlanta, Ga., and a large number of specimens from Stillwater, Okla. Dr. L. O. Howard wrote me from Washington, D. C., under date of Jan. 5, 1899, that the same species bears their (U. S. Nat. Mus.) numbers 722, 2404, 3706 and 7387, and bears a manuscript name. No. 1097 in collection Okla. Expt. Sta.

The species is one or more of the forms that have passed under the name of *Kermes galliformis*, Riley. Mr. Theo. Pergande kindly compared specimens with type specimens of *Kermes galliformis*, Riley, and has decided them to be very distinct. Dr. Riley's description is not available to most entomologists of to-day, so I should like to record here what he says of it: "*Kermes, galliformis*, n. sp. A new species of oak coccid mistaken for a gall. An esteemed correspondent from Ohio (Dr. John Waider) sends us what he supposed to be some kind of a gall which he found at Iron Mountain, Mo., on twigs of *Quercus palustris*. They are pretty, large, globular, or almost globular, objects fastened to the twigs either singly or in clusters as we are accustomed to see certain Cynipid galls. Their shining yellow surface is handsomely variegated with light brown patches. The particular species sent by our correspondent is undescribed, and may be characterized as follows: Mature female scale, average length 5 mm. Subspherical, usually somewhat broader than long, and often with a broad shallow constriction medio-dorsally. Attached by a broad, dark brown cut or excavation which is covered by a beak anteriorly and notched anally, the brown colour extending to a point above the notch. Polished and smooth. Ground colour pale yellowish, appearing under lens minutely and evenly specked with brown, more or less suffused or mottled with gray or brown, the constriction when present generally dark. A series of about seven irregular rows of black punctations running across the scale, often connected by an irregular black line, and this again relieved by white or pale yellow. The uppermost row distinct and constant."

The form found at Stillwater, O. T., is considered typical of *K. trinotatus*.