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NEW COCCIDÆ FROM CALIFORNIA.

By EDW. M. EHRHORN.

Kermes cockerelli n. sp. ♀.—Scale 5 mm. long 4.5 mm. broad and 4 mm. high, deeply segmented, dorsum usually marked with black lines and spots along the sutures, some specimens not showing any. There is a broad, median, longitudinal groove, where the segmentation is obsolete; on each side of this the segments are strongly gibbous. Color light brown, without any conspicuous black specks; derm, by transmitted light, brown with numerous oval glands, several large pustulæ on body. Antennæ very small, 6-jointed, 3 very large, longer than the three following together; the others short, very little longer than 5, 4 shortest. Larva elongated oval, rather more than twice as long as broad, yellow, greatest breadth behind the middle of body. Eyes red, caudal tubercles quite large, each bearing one long bristle and three stout spines, one near bristle and one on the outer and inner margin of tubercle. On the anterior margin of the head are six bristles; the sides of the abdominal segments are armed with stout, but not very long bristles. Antennæ cylindrical, 6-jointed, formula (36) (12) 45, last joint rounded at tip with several hairs, one very long; rostral loop extending half way between base of third pair of legs and anal ring. Legs quite large, claw long and curved; tibia shorter than tarsus.

Hab.—On twigs of *Quercus lobata* at Mountain View, Cal.
Very much parasitized by undetermined *Chalcid.*

TWO NEW GENERA OF SAND WASPS.

By WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD.

(Assistant Curator Department of Insects U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Family NYSSONIDÆ.

FOXIA n. g.

Habitus of *Nysson* Latr. (*sens. str.*), but differs as follows: The second and third submarginal cells each receiving a recurrent nervure, the first received by the petiolated second before its middle, the second received by the third at its basal one-third; forehead at middle with a tubercle or carina just above base of antennæ; ventral segments 4-5 in ♀ with a lateral tooth, lateral margins of pygidium towards apex serrated; ventral segments 4-6 in ♂ with a lateral tooth, the pygidium at apex tridentate, the middle tooth minute, otherwise hind tibiæ, scutellums, etc., as in *Nysson* Latr., but not *Paranysson*, which I consider to be a distinct genus.

Dedicated to my friend, the energetic young hymenopterist, Mr. Wm. J. Fox, of Philadelphia, Pa.

(1) **Foxia pacifica** n. sp. ♂♀.—Length 6-6.5 mm. Head and thorax black, rugoso-punctate, the head, except vertex, collar, mesopleura and metathoracic spines clothed with a dense silvery pubescence; mandibles, hind legs, except coxæ and abdomen, mostly rufous; four anterior legs except the anterior tibiæ within and their tarsi and the middle tarsi, which are ferruginous, black; the dorsal abdominal segments are narrowly margined with white at apex, while the three or four apical segments are more or less black or blackish.

Hab.—Los Angeles, Cal. Collected by D. W. Coquillett.

Type No. 5017, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Family LARRIDÆ.

MISCOPHINUS n. g.

Allied to *Salostethus* Brauns, but the wings normal, the marginal cell not triangular, but as in *Misophus*, subtruncate at apex; submedian cell shorter than the median; cubitus in hind wings originating beyond the transverse median; eyes large, extending to base of mandibles, slightly convergent above; mandibles deeply excised beneath a little before the middle; maxillary palpi 6-jointed, the first joint the shortest, the following rather long, subequal; labial palpi apparently but 3-jointed; clypeus not sepa-

rated from the face by a distinct suture, the anterior margin slightly arcuate, with a triangular emargination or incision on either side; antennæ filiform, the scape clavate; ocelli normal, arranged in a triangle; occiput with a transverse furrow between the raised occipital margin and the base of vertex; metathorax fully as long as the mesonotum with a delicate median carina; tibial spurs long, 1, 1, 2; iibiae with a few black spines; anterior tarsi in ♀ combed.

Type *Miscophinus laticeps*.

TABLE OF SPECIES.

Black.

Head not twice as wide as the thorax	2.
Head twice as wide as the thorax	
Scape, pedicel, tegulae and legs rufous ♀	(1) <i>M. laticeps</i> .
2. Abdomen black, the extreme apex of the second segment testaceous, ventral segments with a row of sparse, stiff black hairs at apical margins; all coxae and femora <i>above</i> black, trochanters and rest of legs, and the scape, rufous	(2) <i>M. californicus</i> .
Abdomen mostly rufous, the two or three terminal segments obfuscated or blackish; legs, scape, pedicel, clypeus, mandibles, tegulae, ferruginous; prothorax brownish	(3) <i>M. texanus</i> .

(1) ***Miscophinus laticeps* n. sp.** ♀.—Length 5 mm. Black, closely finely punctate, opaque; face, sides of collar and the meso- and metapleura silvery sericeous; clypeus, mandibles, except tips and legs, rufous; tegulae and palpi paler; wings hyaline, the apical third fuscous. The head is unusually wide, twice as wide as the thorax; pronotum fully as long as the mesonotum; posterior face of metathorax transversely striate, with a median sulcus; tibiae with some sparse black spines, their spurs long, black; anterior tibiae with a sparse comb; transverse median nervure in front wings joins the median vein a little before the origin of the basal nervure; the marginal cell is only about two-thirds the length of the first submarginal, triangular petiolate, the petiole being as long as either side of the cell.

Hab.—Sacramento Co., Cal. Taken in July by A. Koebele.

Type No. 5018, U. S. Nat. Mus.

(2) ***Miscophinus californicus* n. sp.** ♂.—Length 4 mm. Structurally, resembles the former species, except the head is not nearly so wide; the silvery pubescence is denser on the face, on the lower part of the mesopleura and on the front coxae; the first, second and third dorsal abdominal segments laterally at apex also show more or less of the silvery pubescence; scape, mandibles, except tips, and tegulae ferruginous; all coxae and femora *above* black, trochanters and rest of legs rufous or ferruginous;

anterior tarsi with rather short spines; tibial spurs black; extreme apex of second abdominal segment testaceous; wings dusky at apex.

Hab.—Alameda Co., Cal. Taken in Sept. by A. Koebele.

Type No. 5019, U. S. Nat. Mus.

(3) *Misophinius texanus* n. sp. ♀.—Length 5 mm. In general appearance this species closely resembles *M. californicus*, but the collar is brownish ferruginous, the clypeus, mandibles, scape, pedicel and legs ferruginous, the middle and hind coxae at base behind, dusky or blackish; abdomen mostly dark rufous, the two or three apical segments blackish, the ventral segments blackish toward their base; the venation is similar to the two previous species, except that the submedian cell is somewhat shorter and the petiole of the second submarginal cell is much shorter, being scarcely one-third the length of the side of the cell.

Hab.—Bosque County, Texas. Coll. G. W. Belfrage.

Type No. 5020, U. S. Nat. Mus.

It may be well to state here that the type of *Nysson* ♀ *inerme* Cr. is in the National Museum. Type No. 1714. As indicated by Cresson, it is not a true *Nysson*, but belongs to this group in the genus *Nitelopsis* Saunders. I cannot agree with Herr Kohl in suppressing this genus and merging it with *Solierella* Spinola. It forms a natural group between *Scaphentes* Handl. and *Sylaon* Piccioli.

NOTES ON MISSOURI SPHINGES.

By R. R. ROWLEY, Louisiana, Mo.

Of all our hawk-moths the larva of *Paonias excruciatus* is the most general feeder. In the Autumn of 1887 I experienced little difficulty in gathering together a great number of the caterpillars of this species, and while most of them came from apple and plum, others were found feeding on tame cherry, apricot, elm, sugar-maple, willow, sycamore and oak. The species is double brooded here and the larvae may be found from June to mid-October, surviving severe frosts. It is a hardy "worm" and easily reared in bags or glass-jars, but suffers severely from the attacks of a small parasitic hymenopter whose cocoons we often see covering the whole body of the larva. There is some variation in the color of the imagoes, but the handsomest form and one of our prettiest hawks is a large female, the red of the hind wing beautifully blending with a rose-colored forewing.