

they are widely separated at their base. The punctures in the striæ of the elytra are small and widely separated from each other.

Onthophagus nanus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, sat depressus, niger, opacus, subtus purpureo tinctus nitidus; capite crebre punctato, clypeo sat late triangulariter emarginato; thorace confertim sat fortiter punctato, æquali, subnitido; elytris evidentem striatis, striis nitidis parce subtiliter punctulatis, interstitiis suturalibus parum convexis obsolete subtilissime punctulatis, lateralibus nitidis punctatis; tarsis piceis.

♂. Capite nitido, cuprescenti, vertice carina bene elevata apice arcuatim emarginata, clypeo subtiliter punctulato.

♀. Capite minus nitido, vertice carina parum elevata retrorsum angulata, clypeo carina fere recta, clypeo creberrime sat fortiter punctato.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. East Australia, Sydney.

Somewhat the appearance of the European *O. ovatus*, but with the thorax much more closely and rather more strongly punctured; rather more convex, with scarcely any trace of longitudinal impression. The elytra are dull; the first and second interstices are nearly flat, with a few indistinct punctures; the third has a slightly raised central line, which is punctured, and each of the following interstices has this line more distinct, more shining, and more punctured, until the lateral interstice is entirely shining, convex, and closely and rather strongly punctured.

The male has the clypeus rather closely and delicately punctured, the forehead still more delicately punctured, the ocular canthus more strongly punctured.

The female has two raised transverse lines, the one on the vertex angulated; the punctuation is much stronger than in the male and more uniform.

A single specimen, which is probably an undeveloped male, has the punctuation of the head as in the female; the carina on the vertex is also like that of the female, but there is no anterior raised line.

III.—*Two new Coccidæ from the Arid Region of North America.* By T. D. A. COCKERELL, Entomologist to the New Mexico (U. S. A.) Agricultural Experiment Station.

THE arid region of Western North America has not been well explored for Coccidæ, but it is already known to support

about a dozen species of these insects found nowhere else. Moreover, the only genus (*Cerococcus*, Comstock) considered peculiar to the Nearctic Region comes from the arid portion of it; while *Tachardia*, *Prosopophora*, and *Lecaniodiaspis* are restricted to the arid portion so far as America north of Mexico is concerned.

Last year I found in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, a peculiar Coccid, which I made the type of a new subgenus (*Ceroplastodes*) of *Fairmairia*. It was then questionable whether *Ceroplastodes* should not be considered a valid genus, and I now propose so to regard it, having a new species referable to it to announce. *Fairmairia* must be regarded as monotypic and restricted to Europe.

Ceroplastodes daleæ, sp. n.

Adult ♀.—Scales numerous on the twigs, snow-white, 3 millim. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide, 2 (or slightly over) high. Glassy but opaque, with posterior orifice as in *C. niveus*. Rough, with strong prominences, irregularly placed, but running in an antero-posterior direction. The outline of the scale, as seen from either end, may present six prominences, but this is variable; the two dorsal ones are the largest. After boiling in caustic soda the female is pale brownish; the margin with a few short, rather thick spines.

Tibia very little longer than tarsus; a little shorter than tarsus + claw. Tibia with three bristles near its distal end—two on the inner side, one on the outer. Tarsal knobbed hairs rather stout, but with obscure knobs; extending as far as end of claw. Claw large, moderately curved; digitules small and ordinary.

Antennæ seven-jointed: joint 2 shortest, then 6 and 7; 4 almost or quite as long as 3, 5 nearly as long as 4. Formula 3 (41) 5672, but one might almost as correctly write (3415) 6 (72). Last joint rounded, with many short hairs.

Other specimens indicate some variation in the antennæ; joint 7 may be a little longer than 6, 4 may be even a little shorter than 5 and only about as long as broad.

Young elongate, not keeled, shiny, rugose, reddish brown, longitudinally flattened, but transversely decidedly convex, somewhat less than 1 millim. long.

These young individuals are observed on the leaves, mostly stationary, but sometimes crawling.

Larvæ taken from under the female scale are (in soda) crimson, elongate; with distinct caudal tubercles, each emitting two short bristles or hairs and the usual caudal seta,

which is not quite so long as half the greatest diameter of the larva. There are also six short bristles proceeding from the region of the anus.

Antennæ six-jointed: joint 2 shortest, 3 longest; 4, 5, and 6 subequal, but of these 6 is a little the longer.

Hab. On *Dalea formosa*; this plant kindly identified for me by Prof. E. O. Wooton. The scales were discovered on the Little or Tortugas Mountain, in the Mesilla Valley, New Mexico, on the occasion of a meeting of the New Mexico Agricultural College Field Club, May 12th, 1894. Although the plant is very common all over the mountain, I found the scales only on two plants, but on these they abounded.

The species is entirely distinct from *Ceroplastodes niveus*, though clearly congeneric with it.

Lecanium phoradendri, sp. n.

Adult ♀.—Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim., breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$, height 1. Almost exactly circular in outline, flattened, only moderately convex, shiny, moderately wrinkled and pitted. So dark brown as to seem black, varying to lighter brown, with a broad dark brown ring and a dark brown elongated central patch. Immature specimens are greenish.

After boiling in soda the female appears brownish, with a conspicuous broad pale margin; derm granulose; margin with few very small spines; lateral incisions with one large blunt spine and a rudimentary one. Anal plates broad, together forming a square. Lower lip two-jointed.

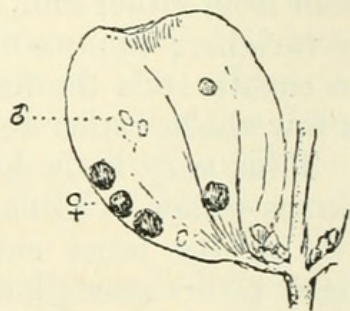
Coxa with a long hair; trochanter with a long hair. Tarsal knobbed hairs ordinary, but unequal, one longer and stouter than the other.

Claw small; digitules ordinary, well-knobbed, extending beyond claw.

Antennæ seven-jointed: joint 3 longest; 4 and 2 about equal, or 4 perhaps a little the longer; 5, 6, and 7 subequal, but 7 shortest; a false joint in distal half of 3; 2 and 4 each emitting a long hair on inner side. Last joint with several hairs.

♂ *scale*.—Glassy, ordinary, 2 millim. long, 1 broad.

Hab. On *Phoradendron*, in Arizona; sent from Tucson, Arizona, by Prof. J. W. Toumey. The scales are abundant both on the leaves and stems in the specimen sent.



Lecanium phoradendri
in situ, nat. size.

This makes the third Coccid believed to be found only on Loranthaceæ; the others are *Diaspis visci*, Schr., on *Viscum*, in Europe, and *Pulvinaria dendrophthora*, Ckll., on *Dendrophthora*, in Jamaica.

Las Cruces, New Mexico, U.S.A.,
May 1894.

IV.—*On a Small Collection of Odonata (Dragonflies) from Queensland, with Descriptions of Five new Species.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S., Assistant in Zoological Department, British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington.

THE British Museum has lately received one or two collections of insects of various orders from Mr. Gilbert Turner, of Mackay, Queensland, among which were twenty species of dragonflies; and as five of these appear to be new and others interesting from the locality or otherwise, I thought it might be useful to publish a list of them.

Libellulidæ.

LIBELLULINÆ.

Pantala flavescens.

Libellula flavescens, Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 285 (1798).

An almost cosmopolitan species, found in all parts of the world except Europe.

Tramea Rosenbergii.

Tramea Rosenbergii, Brauer, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xvi. p. 564 (1866).

The known localities are Ceram (*Brauer*), New Caledonia, and Moreton Bay (*Brit. Mus.*).

Rhyothemis graphiptera.

Libellula graphiptera, Ramb. Ins. Névr. p. 45 (1842).

A common Australian species.

Rhyothemis chloë, sp. n.

Long. corp. 30 millim.; exp. al. 68 millim.; long. pter. 2 millim.

Female.—Body pale greenish bronze; head above and



Cockerell, Theodore D. A. 1894. "III.—Two new Coccidæ from the arid region of North America." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 14, 12–15. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939408677757>.

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