A CHECK-LIST OF AFRICAN COCCIDAE.

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Although the entomology of Africa is at the present time receiving much attention, both here and in Europe, our knowledge of the Coccidae of that continent remains singularly deficient. The present list has been compiled for the convenience of those who may be able to add to it; and here it may be remarked that any non-entomologist can collect coccids without much trouble, simply by gathering infested leaves and twigs and putting them in boxes or envelopes. In this way important contributions may sometimes be made by residents in unworked localities.

GUERINIA Sign.

1. *G. serratulae* Fab.— Algeria.

MONOPHLEBUS Leach.

2. *M. raddoni* Westw.— W. Africa.

ORTONIA Sign.

3. *O. natalensis* Dougl.— Natal.

ICERYA Sign.

4. *I. purchasi* Mask.— S. Africa.

5. *I. seychellarum* Westw. — Mauritius, Seychelles, Rodriguez, Bourbon, Madeira. Syn., *sacchari* Guér.

6. *I. aegyptiaca* Dougl.— Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.

GOSSYPARIA Sign.

7. *G. mannifera* Hardwick.— Algeria, Egypt. Syn., *manniparus* Sign.

DACTYLOPIUS Costa.

8. *D. bromeliae* "Bouché," Sign.— Zanzibar.

9. *D. graminis* Mask.— Natal.

COCCUS Linn.

10. *C. cacti* Linn.— Algeria, Canaries, Madeira. Introduced by man.

ASTEROLECANIUM Targ.

11. *A. bambusae* Boisd.— Algeria.

12. *A. miliaris* Boisd.— Algeria.

KERMES Auctt.

13. *K. quercus* Newst. MS.—Africa.

PULVINARIA Targ.

14. *P. gasteralpha* Icery — Mauritius. Syn., *iceryi* Guér.

VINSONIA Sign.

15. *V. stellifera* Westw.— Réunion.

CEROPLASTES Gray.

16. *C. mimosae* Sign.— Egypt.

17. *C. vinsoni* Sign. —Mauritius, Réunion.

18. *C. myricae* Linn.— Cape of Good Hope.

LECANIUM Illig.

19. *L. hesperidum* Linn.— S. Africa.

20. *L. guerinii* Sign.— Mauritius.

21. *L. asparagi* Giard.— Algeria.

ASPIDIOTUS Bouché.

22. *A. destructor* Sign.— Réunion.

23. *A. lentisci* Sign.— Algeria.

24. *A. ficus* Riley MS., Ashm.— Egypt, fide R. Newstead in litt.

DIASPIS Costa.

25. *D. asparagi* Giard.— Algeria.

PARLATORIA Sign.

26. *P. zizyphus* Lucas.— Algeria, Egypt.

AONIDIA Sign.

27. *A. blanchardi* Targ.— Sahara.

I think I have collected in this list the whole of the definitely recorded species; and yet the total is less than half that of the single Island of Jamaica, where these insects have been somewhat carefully sought for of late.

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NOTES UPON TOXONEURON.

The proper spelling of the name is here restored to the genus. Better sectional characters than those afforded by colour I have found to exist in the breadth of the head and in the length of the ovipositor.

Toxoneuron viator Say. — A female specimen from Lake Co., Calif. (O. T. Baron) shows variation from the typical form as

follows: space including ocelli, the ocelli, the eyes, the antennae, the edge of labrum, the maxillae and palpi black, head otherwise entirely reddish; spot on pleura below, spot on disc of metathorax surrounded by dusky area, and line on hind coxae above black, hind tarsi dusky, thorax and legs otherwise entirely reddish. The black ovipositor sheaths extend but a short distance beyond tip of the reddish abdomen. The head is wider than high.

Toxoneuron floridanum Ashm.—The ovipositor is fully one-half as long as the abdomen, the latter is longer and more narrow than in *viator*. The head is smaller and much more narrow. A female specimen from Florida received through the kindness of Mr. Ashmead. *Wm. Hampton Patton.*

NOTES ON THE ORTHOPTERA OF PENIKESE AND CUTTYHUNK.

These two islands are the outermost of the Elizabeth group which separates Buzzard's Bay from Vineyard Sound, Penikese being considerably the smaller, somewhat detached, and best known from its having been the site of the marine laboratory established by Louis Agassiz. The following lists of orthoptera are but records of the specimens obtained there while on a short excursion from the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Holl on Aug. 9, 1893. While they cannot, of course, be considered complete, it may be worth while to record the species obtained there at this season.

The time spent on Cuttyhunk was but little over an hour — far too short to allow of even an attempt to cover the island. On Penikese, however, nearly two hours were spent, and the island quite well examined.

One noticeable feature is the apparent absence of *Trimerotropis maritima* from Penikese, where it was expected and sought for; this is perhaps due to the limited area of sandy beach on that island. Although not seen on Cuttyhunk I have little doubt that a longer search would have secured it.

A great difference was observed between the two islands in the abundance of individuals. On Cuttyhunk from twenty to fifty specimens could be secured as readily as one on Penikese. This was true particularly of *Stenobothrus aequalis*, *S. maculipennis*, and *Melanoplus femur-rubrum*, the fields fairly swarming with the young of the latter species. This difference was chiefly due, without doubt, to the large number of sheep and turkeys with which Penikese is stocked, which ramble over it at will, and by trampling and feeding upon the young locusts greatly reduce their numbers.

Nestling in the grass on Penikese were scores of young terns, some in the down and some nearly able to fly, while the air was filled with the clamor of the parent birds and elder offspring which circled overhead or perching whitened the shore.

Even here,— where they are to some extent shielded from the persecutions of their arch-destroyer, man — one was pained to witness fresh evidence of the inhuman human hand. Visitors of an earlier date had mutilated numbers of the young terns by severing the wing-tips, carrying them home as trophies, mementoes of their visit, leaving the crippled wretches to flutter helplessly about, doomed to a lingering death. Shade of Agassiz! Science is called cruel, but science was not guilty of this.

The shadow of a tern's wing is but slight, and its hue is that of the surf along the shore, yet it might well forever cloud the memory and darken the record of the heartless wretches who practised such devilish cruelty upon the helpless innocents of Penikese.

CUTTYHUNK.

ACRIDIDAE.

Stenobothrus aequalis Scudd. Abundant.
" maculipennis Scudd. "
Stenobothrus curtipennis Harr. Common.
Dissosteira carolina Linn. Common.