Philoxanthus n. g.

Agrees very closely with Cockerella in venation and palpal characters, but is readily distinguished by the color of body which is wholly yellow, the abdomen being immaculate; the supraelytral plate not being distinctly separated; the clypens being semicircular at base; while the hind trochanter have a distinct flocculus; claws simple. Type Perdita buata Ckll.

Nomadopsis n. g.

Separated at once from Perdita, Cockerella etc. by the longer marginal cell which is much longer than the stigma, fully twice as long, or as long as or longer than the first discoidal cell; submedian cell a little shorter than the median; maxillary palpi 4-jointed, the first joint very long, fully 7 times longer than joints 2-4 united, with a contraction at base. Type Perdita xonalis Cr.

NEW TETTIGONINAE, WITH NOTES ON OTHERS.

By C. F. Baker, Auburn, Ala.

Xeroploceea major n. sp. Length 7.5 mm., width across pronotum 2.5 mm. Larger, more robust, and more coarsely pitted than viridis. The vertex proportionally much larger than in viridis, and broadly, evenly rounded in front, not at all even subangulate.

Described from two females in the National Museum, collected by Mr. E. A. Schwarz in Virginia. In the National Museum there is also a specimen from the Fitch cabinet, bearing the label “Xeroploceea major, Arkansas, W. S. Robertson.” I have a large series of viridis Fab. from California, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, Alabama, and Brazil. Major differs as above stated from anything in this series. The forms of this genus, occurring in the Northeast, should be collected in large series at many points.

Tettigonia geometrica Sign. This species is found in the United States, but has probably been confused with bifida Say, which it resembles in a most striking manner. Besides some minor details, geometrica is smaller and lacks the whitish lines on elytra. I have it from Illinois, Washington, D.C., Alabama and Louisiana.

Tettigonia cinctella n. sp. Length 6-6.5 mm. Pale yellowish, the legs and base of venter sometimes bright orange. Front usually with two longitudinal black stripes on disc, a very short one on margin next each antenna, and one transverse on clypeal suture; all these markings may be obsolete. Vertex with a black point at tip and another at center of disc; two very short transverse lines behind, their inner ends embracing the ocelli, and a large incurved line on each side near the anterior margin, arising near the tip; these markings vary in intensity but are distinct in all the specimens. Pronotum, except anterior margin, pale blue; disc with four black spots, one on either side before the middle and one on either side behind the middle; other small dots may occur between these. Scutel yellowish, with two more or less exposed dots at base and transverse line, black. Elytra bright blue by reflected light, the apical margin transparent and the principal veins blackish; by transmitted light, the elytra appear deep smoky, with a slight bluish tinge. Wings deep smoky throughout. Prosternum, dorsum largely, and sometimes a median longitudinal row of small dots on venter, black or blue-black.

Last vental segment of female twice length of preceding, medially raised into a strong keel, the acute point of keel termin-
ating the sharply angled hind margin. Plates of male once and a half the length of preceding segment, narrow and slender, very gradually narrowed to tips.

Described from several males and females collected at Los Angeles, Cal., by Prof. A. P. Morse, at Prescott, Ariz., by Dr. R. E. Kunze, and one specimen in the National Museum, taken at Los Angeles by Mr. Koebele. This, one of our prettiest Tettigonids, has long borne the above Ms. name of Dr. Uhler.

_Tettigonia cythara_ n. sp. Length ♀ 5 mm., ♂ 4.25 mm. Pale yellowish, dorsum and more or less of sternum, black. Face without distinct markings. Vertex with three black dots on front edge, one at center and one on either side; on either side of the disc, near front edge and parallel with it, is a black line which originates back of the point and terminates on the disc. Two fine median longitudinal lines on posterior half of disc, and a small spot on either side between ocelli and eye, black. Pronotum bright green, front margin yellow, broadening laterally. Scutellum with the transverse impressed line and three very fine lines connecting it with hind margin, black, causing the whole to appear like a black double loop on basal half. Elytra bright green by reflected light (smoky by transmitted) with a bluish tinge along the claval suture and base of costal margin, the principal veins more or less darkened, the apical margins transparent. Wings infuscated.

Last ventral segment of female twice the length of the preceding, hind margin broadly rounded.

Described from two females collected in Arizona and received from the Cornell University collection. This is another of Dr. Uhler’s Ms. species, and the three are described under these names at his request.

_A NEW FORM OF PULVINARIA._

_BY G. B. KING AND T. D. A. COCKERELL._

_Pulvinaria innumerabilis_ subsp. _tiliae._ subsp. nov.

♀. Scale 6 mm. long, 5 broad, 2 high, varying in size, sometimes as much as 8 mm.