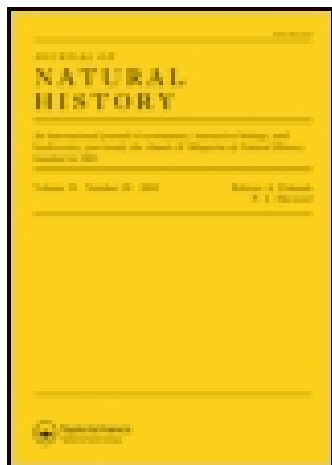


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### XLV.—New North-American insects

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8. *Saletara gisco*.

♂. *Appias gisco*, Grose-Smith, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. xv. p. 229 (1895).

Solomon Islands.

Allied to *S. panda*, and said to resemble the female of that species on the upper surface.

9. *Saletara nigerrima*.

♀. *Appias panda*, var. *nigerrima*, Holland, Proc. Bost. Soc. xxv. p. 76, pl. iv. fig. 3 (1891).

♂. *Saletara Schombergi*, Semper, Reisen im Arch. Philipp. vol. v. p. 249 (1891).

♂. *Tachyris aurantiaca*, Staudinger, Deut. ent. Zeit., Lep. vii. p. 352 (1894).

Celebes and Sula Islands. B. M.

Our male from the Celebes is white above and nearly resembles *S. nathalia*. I consider this as probably the male of the wet phase and Dr. Holland's female as belonging to the same phase. *S. Schombergi* from Borneo and *S. aurantiaca* from the Sula Islands probably represent the dry phase, which will doubtless be found in the Celebes also.

[To be continued.]

XLV. — *New North-American Insects*. By T. D. A. COCKERELL, Entomologist of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station.

IX.—*Two new Coccidæ of the Genus Orthezia*.*Orthezia garryæ*, sp. n.

♀ (adult).—Length about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millim., with ovisac about 7 millim.

*Body pale pea-green; ovisac strongly curved upwards, composed of ribbon-like longitudinal bands, which are contiguous, but little or not coherent; lateral dorsal areas only clothed with thin meal; middle of back with a double crest of long erect white lamellæ; sides with long thick curling white lamellæ, the two at the beginning of the ovisac on each side very long and curving downwards over the side of the ovisac; caudal lamellæ rather short; legs light brown, femora and ends of tarsi piceous; the legs measure as follows in  $\mu$  :—femur + trochanter 746; tibia 696–779; tarsus 381; claw 90.*

The last six antennal segments measure thus in  $\mu\mu$ :—(3) 199, (4) 182, (5) 140, (6) 124, (7) 116, (8) 232; there is a hyaline process at the end of the eighth segment.

*Larva*.—Pale yellow, covered with white lamellæ, which form a high and thick dorsal crest, covering the back; the lateral lamellæ are also well developed, with an especially long one at each corner.

*Hab.* On leaves of *Garrya*, Dripping Spring, Organ Mountains, New Mexico, middle of August, 1898 (*Ckll.* and *José Mendoza*). The females were producing young.

*O. garryæ* is a very distinct species, remarkable for its green colour, high dorsal crest, and the very long tibia. The *Garrya* is a tall shrub; I find it in the herbarium of the N. M. Exper. Station labelled "*G. ovata*, var. *Lindheimeri*," but it cannot well be that, having glabrous leaves. It agrees with the description of *G. Wrightii*, Torrey.

*Orthezia monticola*, sp. n.

♀ (adult).—Length about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millim., with ovisac 4 millim.

Body rather pale brown, legs and antennæ dark chestnut-brown. Dorsal surface naked, except for a very little mealy powder, and two median rows of small white waxy tufts; lateral lamellæ rather short; caudal lamellæ fairly long, about equal in size. Ovisac broad, not curled upwards, dorsally with the usual longitudinal ridges. Antennæ 8-segmented, the eighth with a little hyaline elongate-conical process at the end. The antennal segments, measured in  $\mu\mu$ , are as follows:—(1) 133, (2) 99, (3) 116, (4) 99, (5) 99, (6) 83, (7) 75, (8) 149; formula 8 1 3 (2 4 5) 6 7. The legs, measured in  $\mu\mu$ , are thus:—coxa 149; femur + trochanter 514; tibia 514; tarsus 282; claw 66.

*Hab.* At roots of grass, Dripping Spring, Organ Mountains, New Mexico, middle of August, 1898 (*Ckll.*). The locality is about 5600 feet above sea-level.

*O. monticola* differs from *O. graminis*, Tinsley, by its smaller size and much shorter ovisac and the arrangement of the dorsal secretion in two lines with a dark space between. From *O. nigrocincta*, *Ckll.*, it differs again by the two separate lines of white dorsal tufts, and also by having the ridges on the ovisac weaker, but sharper, and not quite so numerous. From *O. insignis*, Dougl. (which is a tropical insect), it differs by the dorsal stripes of waxy secretion being hardly divergent at the middle, and the tufts composing them, especially the anterior ones, being thicker and longer, whereas in *insignis* the secretion is reduced to fine lines.

## X.—Two new Case-bearing Lepidoptera.

*Coleophora suædicola*, sp. n.

Expanse about 8 millim.

Head, thorax, abdomen, legs, and primaries white; secondaries and all the fringes very pale ochreous. Primaries without streaks or lines, but conspicuously, though irregularly, speckled with black scales. Palpi clothed with white scales, but the penultimate segment on the outer side with a distinct black streak, running up to the small but well-formed apical tuft. Antennæ ringed with black and white, the extreme base rather thickly clothed with white scales.

Case about 5 millim. long and 1 broad, cigar-shaped, dark brown, roughened, the mouth like that of a *Clausilia* shell; hind end tricarinate.

*Hab.* Common on *Suæda* at Mesilla Park, New Mexico (*Chll.*). Moths emerging at the middle of August.

I will take this opportunity to mention that *Lycæna exilis* breeds in numbers on the same *Suæda* plants; this is quite a new food-plant for it.

*Coleophora atriplicivora*, sp. n.

Expanse 18 millim.

Head and thorax above and primaries white, with a delicate ochreous tint. Secondaries, abdomen, legs, and underparts of body silvery white; hind tibiæ pale ochreous, clothed with long white hair. Fringes pale, faintly greyish, tinged with ochreous; fringe on primaries at its longest longer than the greatest diameter of the wing. Primaries apparently without streaks, but a close examination shows that the courses of the veins are broadly ochreous-tinged, while the intervals are narrowly white, producing an obscure longitudinal streaking, which is somewhat intensified by the fact that the intervals are peppered with minute dark grey specks. Palpi quite long, the penultimate segment with a well-marked terminal brush of scales. Antennæ delicately annulate with white and pale grey, the basal two fifths heavily clothed (especially above) with ochry-white scales, so as to appear considerably thickened. Abdominal segments 2 to 6 each with a pair of longitudinal narrow brown (*i. e.* scaleless) marks, one on each side of the median line.

Case cigar-shaped, 12 millim. long, 3 broad; white, with the faintest yellowish tinge, roughened, tricarinate at hind

end; plane of mouth forming a distinct angle with the longitudinal axis.

*Hab.* Common on *Atriplex canescens* at Mesilla Park, New Mexico (*Chlt.*). Moths emerging at the middle of August.

I have known the cases for several years, but until recently have been unable to breed the moth.

Mesilla Park, New Mexico, U.S.A.,  
Aug. 26, 1898.

XLVI.—*Descriptions of Two new Species of Butterflies of the Genus Thysonotis.* By H. GROSE-SMITH, B.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S.

*Thysonotis zuleika.*

*Male.*—*Upperside.* Differs from *T. apollonius*, Feld., in the following respects:—On the anterior wings the white band which crosses the middle of the wings to the inner margin is much less distinct, being irrorated with blue scales, in this respect approaching *T. lampros*, Druce, and the costal and outer-marginal black bands are narrower than in either of those species. On the posterior wings the white central area is considerably wider, and the dark outer marginal area is narrower than in those species.

*Underside* with the white areas on both wings much more extended, the black outer-marginal areas being correspondingly narrower; the blue submarginal bands on the posterior wings are also narrower, and the black spots in them are smaller and rounder.

*Female.*—*Upperside.* Both wings black; anterior wings crossed about the middle, from the upper discoidal nervule to the inner margin, by an irregular, curved, transverse white band; the apical third of the costal and outer margins is rather broadly white. Posterior wings crossed a little before the middle by a broader white band than in *T. apollonius*.

On the *underside* the apex of the anterior wings is also broadly white, and the white central band extends at its apex to the subcostal blue band; in other respects the underside is as in the male. Cilia of both wings narrowly white.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

*Hab.* Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago (*Meek*).

In the collections of Mr. Grose-Smith (types, ♂ ♀) and the Hon. Walter Rothschild.