

Camptoneura picta, Fabr. Chætopsia aenea, Wied.
Stictocephala vau, Say.

Trypetidæ.

Straussia longipennis, Wied. Euaresta bella, Loew.
Oedaspis polita, Loew. " festiva, Loew.
Eurosta solidaginis, Fitch.

Lonchæidæ.

Paloptera superba, Loew.

Sapromyzidæ.

Sapromyza compedita, Loew. Sapromyza philadelphica, Macq.

Diopsidæ.

Sphyracephala brevicornis, Say.

Ephydridæ.

Paralimna appendiculata, Loew.

Ochthera mantis, Deg. Also several other species.

Ephydra atrovirens, Loew.

Oscinidæ.

A few species around decayed fruits.

NORTH AMERICAN PYRALIDÆ.

BY PROF. C. H. FERNALD, STATE COLLEGE, ORONO, ME.

Crambus zeellus, n. s.

Expanse of wings, from 18 to 24 m. m.

Palpi, head and thorax, pale leaden gray. The labial palpi extend forward as far as the length of the head and thorax. The maxillary palpi are as long as the head.

Fore wings dull leaden gray, mixed with ashy and whitish, especially on the outer part, and crossed beyond the middle by two angulated dull ochre yellow lines, overlaid more or less with dark brown. The first line crosses the end of the cell where it is angulated. The second crosses the wing about half way between this last and the end. The terminal line is dark brown, and a dark brownish cloud extends obliquely in from the apex to the second line, but does not reach the costa. A narrow ochre yellow line, somewhat curved, extends from the middle of the base of the wing to the second line near the anal angle, and a similar line, though less

plainly marked, runs parallel, between this line and the hinder margin. The terminal space is more or less gray. The outer margin is regularly excavated below the apex. Fringes pale metallic lead color. Hind wings pale fuscous with lighter fringes. Under side of the body and all the wings pale fuscous.

Habitat.—Me., Penn., W. Va., Ill., Mo.

Bred from corn by Prof. S. A. Forbes.

I am under obligations to Lord Walsingham for comparing specimens of this and other species with the collections in London.

Crambus hulstellus, n. s.

Expanse of wings, 26 m. m.

Head, thorax and fore wings, chalky white. The palpi are somewhat fuscous on the outside, but white on the rest of their surface. Antennæ fuscous.

The fore wings are crossed by a twice angulated, brown, median line, much darker and heavier on the angles. This line starts from a point a little beyond the middle of the costa and runs out beyond the end of the cell where the first acute angle is formed. From this angle the line runs obliquely across the wing to the middle of the hinder margin forming the second angle just below the cell, beyond which the line is nearly obsolete. A double, yellowish line starts from the costa a little beyond the outer fourth, and curving downward runs nearly parallel with the outer margin, to the hinder margin a little within the anal angle. The terminal space is yellowish and this color fuses with the line so that it does not appear double except at the costa, and there is a row of seven black points along the outer margin. The space between the median and subterminal lines has six longitudinal, geminate brown dashes on the veins. The surface of the wing inside of the angles of the median line is covered with silver colored scales, and there are three dark brown dashes, one near the base above the hinder margin, the second outside of this and a little above, and the third extends along towards the second angle of the median line; and the costa is more or less sordid. Cilia white with a silvery base which is broken by the white opposite the second and third black spots below the apex.

The hind wings are sordid white, with a narrow terminal border slightly darker. Cilia pure white. Under side of the hind wings lighter

than above, under side of fore wings sordid white, with the subterminal line and terminal black points reproduced.

Received from Texas by Rev. Geo. D. Hulst, for whom I take great pleasure in naming this species.

Eurycreon perplexalis, n. s.

Expanse of wings, 22 m. m.

Palpi and head mouse-colored. The base of the palpi beneath and a superciliary line, white. Thorax and fore wings pale mouse-colored, the latter overlaid more or less with whitish scales. The space between the reniform and oblique orbicular is whitish. The inner line is obsolete; the outer line starts at right angles from the costa, has a re-entrant angle outside of the upper part of the reniform spot, thence it is outwardly rounded and dentate with five teeth, down to vein two, where it sends a long blunt angle in towards the base of the wing, then turns and forms a similar but shorter outward angle, then runs to the hinder margin at right angles with it. This line is bordered on the outside with a narrow whitish shade, most prominent on the costa and before the hinder margin. The terminal line is dark and composed of confluent semi-lunate spots. The fringes are paler than the wings.

Hind wings pale gray, darker terminally, with the faintest indication of an extra median line. Fringes paler with a basal darker line. Under side of all the wings pale yellowish fuscous, with the markings of the upper surface faintly indicated.

Received from Texas by Rev. Geo. D. Hulst.

Botis inornatalis, n. s.

Expanse of wings, 13 m. m.

The head and palpi are pale snuff brown, the latter extend forward as far as the length of the head in front of it, and they are whitish underneath at the base, and the superciliary line is white.

The thorax and fore wings are of a light vinous red or reddish pink color, very near the color of *Botis signatalis*, but without markings of any kind. Fringes paler than the wings at the base, but whitish on the outer part.

Hind wings pale fuscous, lighter at the base, and stained with vinous red along the outer margin. The abdomen is concolorous with the hind wings.

Under side of the fore wings silky, fuscous and stained with vinous along the outer part of the costa. Under side of the hind wings lighter than above. Under side of the body, middle and hind legs, white and silky. The fore legs are pale fuscous.

This beautiful little species was collected in Florida and sent to me by Rev. Geo. D. Hulst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

XYLORYCTES SATYRUS.

Dear Sir: In answer to Dr. H. A. Hagen's query in the ENTOMOLOGIST for Dec., 1884, I have to say that some four years ago a boy brought me a living specimen, a fine male, of *Xyloryctes satyrus*, which he had taken in Bleecker's Woods, just outside of the city limits.

JAMES T. BELL, SC. D.

Belleville, Ont., Feb. 17th, 1885.

Dear Sir: Dr. Hagen asks in Dec. No. (Vol. xvi., p. 239) whether this beetle occurs further north than Pa. I find it recorded by Zesch and Reincke in their list of species captured within fifteen miles of Buffalo; by Howard and Schwarz in list of Coleoptera of lower peninsula of Michigan, presumably from Detroit; by Pettit, as captured at Grimsby, Ont., and by Prof. Bell, as taken near Belleville, Ont. It also occurs here—and this is probably the most northerly record for it—but is apparently rare. The only specimen I possess is a ♂ which was brought to me alive by a friend, but I have several times met with the elytra and other fragments of dead specimens in or under decayed logs. It is of course noticeable as being our largest representative of the Scarabæidæ, which in these colder regions only muster about forty species.

W. HAGUE HARRINGTON.

Ottawa, 25th Feb., 1885.

Dear Sir: I am able to add to the kind answers to my query by Messrs. G. Dimmock and S. Henshaw, two more. Prof. Chas. V. Riley writes me that August 18th, 1871, he found larvæ, pupæ and fresh beetles of *X. satyrus* quite common at Ridgewood, N. J., under old leaves in the