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HYBLCEA PUERA, CRAMER.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO.

Mr. Butler (P. Z. S., 1892, p. 133) remarks concerning the *Hyblæidæ* (*Hyblæinæ*, I would rather write) as follows :—

“The position of this family is somewhat doubtful ; the aspect of the species forcibly reminds one of the Tortrices, but the neururation does not altogether correspond with that of the *Tortricidæ* ; at the same time the *Hyblæidæ* do not appear to be true Noctuides.” How this may be, I cannot venture to judge, but *H. pueræ* is very common in Kingston, Jamaica, and as I have bred it, a description of the larva may help to decide the question.

Larva : about 19 mm. long, rather reminding one of the *megacephala* group of *Acronycta*. Body cylindrical, with sparse hairs of moderate length. Head shining pitchy-black. Body black above, with a more or less interrupted red dorsal stripe ; and very narrow subdorsal white stripes, much broken into spots. The black continues as far down as the spiracles, but just above the spiracles is another broken white line, like the subdorsal. There is a narrow yellowish-white band along the lower margin of the black, and below this the body is marbled with grey and pale reddish-brown, a small hair-patch below each spiracle being ringed with white. Abdominal legs pale brown. Thoracic legs shining red-brown. The first 3 and the last body-segments are almost entirely black beneath. Lives in curled-up leaves of *Catalpa*, in which it pupates.

Pupa bright red-brown.

Larva and pupa found in Kingston, May 3, 1892. Three moths emerged on May 10.

Mr. J. J. Bowrey has briefly referred to the larva in Handbook of Jamaica, 1881, p. 118. Moeschler, in his Porto Rico work, says the larva is found on *Crescentia* and *Tecoma*. The distribution of the insect is extraordinary—West Indies, Brazil, Java, Ceylon, Nepal, China, S. Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, etc.