INCISALIA (LEPIDOPTERA) FROM TEXAS.

BY JOHN H. COOK AND FRANK E. WATSON, ALBANY, N. Y.

Some years ago there came into our possession a number of butterflies of the genus *Incisalia*, which we recognized as belonging to an undescribed species, closely allied to *irus*. No data accompanied the specimens, but we have recently learned that the species is found in some abundance near Houston, Texas.

Incisalia hadros,* new species.—Wings above, ♂, brown; ♀, bright ferruginous, with a coppery lustre, slightly clouded near bases, apices and outer margins; fringe concolorous, except for a narrow edging of white near the apex. Wings beneath dark brown, the secondaries with a ruddy cast and a rather obscure overlay of dull griseous scales on the outer margin, broadening toward the anal angle and running up the inner margin about one-third of the way. Practically all the other elements of design (as found in *irus*) may be discerned in some specimens as vaguely lighter and darker markings almost obliterated by the tendency to uniformity in the coloration; but the only remnants visible throughout the series are the extramesial white line on primaries and a white dash occupying the costo-subcostal interspace in the middle of the front margin of the secondaries. In the types (♂ and ♀) and two paratypes (♂ and ♀), which will be sent to the U. S. National Museum, the black spot crowned by a rusty crescent occupying the first median interspace on the secondaries is in evidence. This mark is, however, obliterated in many individuals, especially among the males.

The types were selected to show the more usual form with variegation reduced to a minimum, the paratypes to show a somewhat brighter phase, in which the elements of design are visible, though obscure.

Expanse, ♂, 32 to 36 mm.; ♀, 35 to 38 mm.†

Incisalia Henrici, G. & R., new variety, *solatus*.‡—Differs from the usual northern form in that the difference in colour between the basal and limbal areas of the wings beneath is comparatively slight. The brighter yellows are, in the variety, replaced by yellow-brown, and the blackish-browns are lightened to faded chocolate. The hoary margin of the

*ἄδρῶς, well-grown.

†The expanse of *irus* varies in the male from 28 to 30 mm., and in the female from 30 to 32 mm. All measurements taken from apex to apex through mesonotum.

‡*Solatus*, sunburnt.

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secondaries beneath is pale and lacking in brilliance, and the wings above show little or no tendency to ferruginous suffusion.

This is an interesting, though by no means striking example of the effects of environment in inducing a protective alteration in colour. The form is a good geographical variety, and merits a distinctive name.

Seventeen specimens from Blanco Co., Texas (Feb. and March).

SOME CURIOUS CALIFORNIAN LEAF-HOPPERS.

BY E. D. BALL, LOGAN, UTAH.

The Jassid fauna of the Western Coast of North America is strikingly different from that of the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountain Region. The *Deltocephalinae* and *Athysaninae*, which contained the greater numbers of species in the eastern fauna, are almost wanting on the coast. In place of these groups we find representatives of a number of curious and aberrant genera, some of which are apparently restricted to this region, while others occur in the fauna of Northern Europe. Several of these genera have but a single representative in the European fauna, while in most cases a number of species have been found in the coast region.

Errhomenellus friscanus, n. sp.—Form of *montanus* nearly, but smaller and paler. Female green, male green with black markings. Length, ♀, 5.5 mm.; ♂, 4 mm.

Vertex acutely conically-pointed in the female, shorter and more angular with front in the male, longer than pronotum, ocelli placed closer to the margin than in *montanus*. Front broad, tumid, slightly convex in profile, ledge above antenna but slightly developed. Elytra reaching only to the apex of last dorsal segment in both sexes, exposing the pygofer, their apices rounding, venation faint and weak, under wings about half the length of the elytra.

Colour: Female bright green, slightly whitish pubescent from sparse white hairs; male pale, dirty straw-colour, with a pair of divergent black stripes arising just behind the apex of vertex and extending onto elytra from just outside the scutellum. Elytra smoky-black, with the nervures light. Pale examples have the stripes reduced to three pairs of spots, two pairs on vertex and an elongated pair on pronotum, and in this case the elytra are mostly pale.

Genitalia: Female segment moderately long, rounding posteriorly and weakly notched; male plates long, slender attaining.

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