I do not know that I can say any more on the subjects that we have had under discussion. I trust that I have written with befitting modesty, and that I have given the reasons for my statements with sufficient clearness. After weighing all that has been written, I am convinced that *Hyphantria textor*, Harris, is *not* one and the same with *Bombyx cunea*, Drury, and that the insect I have described as *cunea* more closely corresponds to Drury's figure than any other moth, or any figure or description that has come under my notice.

NOTE ON CYANIRIS PSEUDARGIOLUS OF BOISDUVAL AND LE CONTE.

BY ARTHUR G. BUTLER, PH. D., BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

In 1782, Cramer described and figured a *Cyaniris* (Pl. CCLXX., figs. D, E), and incorrectly gave the Cape of Good Hope as its locality.

In his "Rhopalocera Africæ Australis," Mr. Trimen described the species from a single example labelled "S. Africa" in the British Museum collection, and stated that this was the only example he had seen. In his later work this species is ignored, Mr. Trimen having evidently satisfied himself that it never came from any part of Africa. On looking up the authority for the locality of the specimen mentioned by Trimen in our oldest "Register of Accessions," I find it entered as "*P. Ladon*, Cram., n., S. Africa?" the locality having evidently been entered on Cramer's authority.

As a matter of fact, Cramer's insect is undoubtedly *Cyaniris pseudargiolus*, which it necessarily supersedes, and our reputed African example is a large specimen of the form *marginata*, rather less suffused than usual on the under surface.

It is always inconvenient to alter the names of well-known and abundant species, but under the circumstances I do not see how it can be avoided in the present instance: it will perhaps have one advantage — as *C. pseudargiolus* is not half so nearly related to *C. argiolus* as it is to the Sikhim species, *C. dilectus*, an inappropriate name is suppressed.

A NEW OAK-GALL FROM NEW MEXICO.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, N. M. AGR. EXP. STA.

Dryophanta Porteræ, n. sp.—♀. Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; very dark brown; cheeks, tibiæ more or less, tarsi, and antennæ except tips, clear ferruginous; smooth and shining, parapsidal grooves distinct; head transversely quadrate, broader than long; antennæ 13-jointed, 13 a little longer than 11 and 12, 3 about a third longer than 4 (3 about 200 μ , 4 about 150 μ , 13 about 180 μ); scutellum prominent; ovipositor rather long, ferruginous, its apical portion with six rings, counting the apex as one;

wings delicately hairy, marked with blackish, nervures suffused with black, marginal nerve almost but not quite attaining the costa at its distal end; a suffused black cloud beneath the end of the marginal cell, a double one in the apical field, a small and indistinct one beyond the apex of the marginal cell, and a faint cloud on the lower part of the wing.

Gall.—On under side of leaf of *Quercus undulata* (true *undulata*, not *Gambelii*), on each side of midrib, sometimes as many as eight on a leaf; gall a thin-shelled depressed sphere, light ferruginous, rather shiny, smooth, surface microscopically tessellate, basal portion with a thin inconspicuous pubescence.

Hab.—Las Vegas Hot Springs, N. M., Jan., 1900 (*Miss Wilmatte Porter*). Fly emerged Jan. 30. I had taken the galls to be those of *D. glabra*, Gillette, which I found in Wet Mountain Valley, Colorado, on leaves of *Quercus Gambelii*. The fly, however, proves quite different from that of *glabra*, and more nearly allied to *D. pulchripennis*, Ashm., and *D. bella* (Bassett). From both of these it differs by the 13-jointed antennæ; from *pulchripennis* also by its dark colour, from *bella* by the much smaller galls. The only other western *Dryophanta* which has 13-jointed antennæ in the ♀ is *D. nubila* (Bassett), but this has densely hairy galls.

PYRAMEIS HUNTERA, N. VAR. FULVIA.

BY G. M. DODGE, LOUISIANA, PIKE CO., MISSOURI.

Expanse one and six-eighths inches. It differs from the usual form of *Huntera* by its smaller size, its paler colour, and by being more broadly fulvous. The fuscous of the primaries is reduced to a black crescentic line at end of discal cell, a dark costal border and a small patch at apex enclosing the white spots. This apical patch is pale, and is outwardly invaded by fulvous.

The large, somewhat crescent-shaped spot that extends from the costa is fulvous, scarcely lighter than the surrounding parts, and is margined, inwardly, with a narrow black line.

On the posterior half of the wing the usual black marks are much reduced in area.

On the secondaries the costal shades are small and pale. The border is narrow, merely a line of crescent-shaped black spots, sharply defined by an outer fulvous line, beyond which a series of dark spots dot the margin, interrupting the white fringe.

Below much like typical *Huntera*, but paler and showing less blue.

Fulvia appears to be a spring form of *Huntera*, perfectly fresh examples being taken here May 2nd to 12th. It varies slightly in showing more or less of the dusky clouding, but its small size and pale fulvous primaries distinguish it at a glance from typical *Huntera*, in which the apical half of the wing is black.

Mailed February 27th, 1900.