

NEW LEPIDOPTERA.—No. 2.

BY ANDREW GRAY WEEKS, JR., BOSTON.

Ethilla Buffumi, sp. nov.—Habitat: Suapure, Venezuela. Expanse, 1.25 inches.

Head and palpi above dark brown, with a few gray hairs; below nearly white. Thorax and abdomen the same above as head; below gray. Antennæ nearly black, with indistinct white annulations at base of each joint. Club, above black, beneath grayish. Legs light brown, with slight white annulations at joints.

Upper side of fore wing dark brown, heavily dusted with grayish at basal and inner marginal areas. The apical area shows none of this dusting except as slight suffusion from basal side. A series of very prominent semi-transparent white spots extends from centre of costa across the end of discoidal space towards lower angle. The first two of these are simply subcostal spots. The next lower is large, covering the entire end of discoidal space. Below this is another large spot, and between these, nearer the hind margin in first submedian interspace, is another but smaller spot. Near the apex are two white subcostal dots. The basal portion of discoidal space has a dark band extending downwards to the centre of inner margin. A similar dark band extends from below the apical subcostal spots to the inner margin just outside the large white spots. These are often indistinct, but show their permanent character in their extension through the hind wing. The marginal fringe is generous, but of the ground colour.

Upper side of hind wing is same in colour as fore wing, but the grayish hairs and scales quite cover the entire surface. A dark band runs from centre of costa across the wing to inner margin, just above the anal angle, following contour of the hind margin. Nearer the base, and barely crossing the centre of discoidal space, is a similar band. These two bands, as above noted, are continuations of the dark markings or bands of fore wing.

Under side of fore wing dark brown. The large white spots are more contiguous, more as a band. The two subcostal dots are repeated. The lower angle area is lighter than ground colour, a branch of it extending upwards through the apical area to the costa.

These markings are not prominent, and are softened by suffusion.

Under side of hind wing dark brown, the dark bands of upper surface being repeated, but showing more suffusion. Inner marginal area lighter than ground colour.

Taken in January, 1900.

May, 1906.

Pamphila Bryanti, sp. nov.—Habitat: Suapure, Venezuela. Expanse, 1.25 inches.

Head and thorax above rich dark brown, with hairs of a somewhat greenish tinge; below light brown or mouse colour. Abdomen above the same; below mouse colour, tending to white along central line. Antennæ nearly black above; below the same, suffusing to light brown towards the club. Legs mouse colour.

Upper side of fore wing rich dark brown above, with five or six white markings. The costa is well dusted with golden scales from base midway to apex. Hind margin has a slight whitish fringe. In apical area are two subcostal white dots. Below these, in centre of wing, are two large white spots, one above the other, and in interspace below, but nearer base, is a much larger white spot.

Upper side of hind wing rich dark brown. From upper angle to anal angle is a line of scattered non-prominent lighter hairs. Hind margin has a slight whitish fringe. The central portion of the wing, covering discoidal space area, has a decidedly dark line in some lights, hardly noticeable on casual inspection.

Under side of fore wing dark brown, without the richness of upper surface. The white spots are repeated, being, as in many of this genus, semitransparent. Costa slightly dusted with lighter scales. Inner marginal area darker than rest of the wing. Hind margin is edged with a black thread.

Under side of hind wing the same colour as fore wing. The line of lighter hairs of upper surface extending from upper angle across centre of wing towards anal angle and parallel to hind margin, appears as a line of interspacial dots, not well defined, but fairly prominent.

Variations.—In a few specimens there is a white dot at end of discoidal space on upper surface of fore wing, and also a third but minute subcostal dot. The white markings show scarcely any variations, however, in the specimens in my collection.

Taken in January, 1900.

Pamphila Chinoba, sp. nov.—Habitat: Suapure, Venezuela. Expanse, 1.12 inches.

Head, thorax, abdomen and legs dark brown above; beneath gray. Antennæ dark brown, with gray on under side at club.

Upper side of fore wing dark brown, with no markings excepting interspacial dark spots along hind margin.

Upper side of hind wing the same as fore wing, excepting that the hind marginal interspacial dark spots are more pronounced, and the edge of the margin is a little lighter than ground colour.

Under side of fore wing light brown, close to mouse colour. The costal area shows a tendency to some lustre. The hind margin is edged with a black thread and a narrow border of gray. The interspacial dark spots of the upper surface of hind margin are repeated, but not prominently. Inner marginal area grayish.

Under side of hind wing brownish gray, mottled with slight interspacial streaks of darker colour. From the costa near upper angle an irregular dark band runs across to near the centre of inner margin. Another branch of this band extends from the same point on the costa down to the anal angle along the hind margin. Outside of this are repeated the interspacial dark spots of upper surface, being black and very prominent. The inner marginal area is light gray, with slight mottling towards anal angle. The hind margin has a dark thread.

Variations.—In many specimens the marginal interspacial dark spots are practically wanting on upper surface. The hind margin is occasionally well bordered with gray hairs. Also there is a suggestion of three subcostal white spots on the fore wing, but none of the twenty specimens in my collection show them at all conspicuously. The under side shows but little variation except in the distinctness and depth of colouring of the dark bands.

Taken in August, 1900.

Achlyodes Melcheri, sp. nov.—Habitat: Suapure, Venezuela. Expanse, 1.35 inches.

Head, thorax, abdomen, antennæ and legs rich dark brown (nearly black) above; beneath a shade lighter.

Upper side of fore wing rich dark brown, nearly black. Towards the apical and hind marginal areas the colouring becomes somewhat lighter, sufficient to show a series of dark interspacial markings along the hind margin. Within this, running from costa towards centre of hind margin, is another series of similar dark markings, forming a band. Still nearer base, and crossing end of discoidal space, is a suggestion of another dark band. These dark markings are so indistinct in a fresh specimen that they would be seen with difficulty. In worn or faded specimens they would, undoubtedly, be quite prominent.

Upper side of hind wing very rich dark brown. From the upper angle to anal angle extends a series of interspacial lighter dashes,

following contour of the margin, and above these, near end of discoidal space, are two slight dashes also. These markings are almost too indistinct to warrant mention.

Hind margins of both wings have a slight fringe of ground colour.

Under side of fore wing dark brown, but lighter and less rich than upper surface. The suggestions of dark markings are repeated. Inner marginal area a little lighter than balance of wing.

Under side of hind wing the same dark brown, the lighter markings of upper surface being repeated. The basal area has a few indistinct mottlings.

A coloured plate of a species like this is absolutely necessary for anything approaching accurate identification, and a plate will be duly published at a later date.

It may resemble *Adelyodes castalus*, Hew., but that has three subapical light spots, which do not appear at all in this, and on close inspection of the scale distribution on under side of hind wing, considerable difference will be noticed.

Taken in November, 1899.

Plestia Kikkawai, sp. nov.—Habitat: Suapure, Venezuela. Expanse, 1.25 inches.

Head, thorax and abdomen above dark brown, with a few grayish hairs. Circles of grayish hairs at base of each segment of abdomen. There is a white dot at base of each antenna. Antennæ dark brown, tip beneath gray. Legs nearly white.

Upper side of fore wing dark brown, with nine white spots or markings, giving the wing almost a mottled appearance. The largest of these is at centre of discoidal space, strongly concaved on marginal side. Below this, in the next two lower interspaces, are two white spots. This row of spots is edged with very dark brown on basal side. Near the end of discoidal space, near costa, is a small white spot. There are two larger white spots or markings in the first and second submedian interspaces, both of them more or less concaved on marginal side. There are three apical white dots. Below them, near lower angle, is a well-defined marking of very dark.

Upper side of hind wing is dark brown. Costa and portion of discoidal space close to base crossed by a heavy white band. Below this, near centre of wing, is a prominent white spot, with a smaller one adjoining it. A band of very light brown extends on each side of these spots towards upper angle and inner margin respectively, giving the

appearance of a series of brownish spots. The hind margin, which is somewhat dentated and enlarged at anal angle, has a very irregular and jagged line of light brown, forming a series of interspacial light brown spots, extending from anal angle to upper angle.

Under side of fore wing brown, somewhat lighter than upper surface, and with less lustre. The white spots are repeated, showing more transparency. The lower submedian interspace and the inner marginal area are lighter than the ground colour.

Under side of hind wing brown, a shade darker than fore wing. The white and brown markings of upper surface are repeated, but are all white. The hind margin has a slight whitish line.

Variations.—In some specimens the light brown marginal border or series of interspacial spots noted on upper surface of hind wing is continued upwards across marginal area of fore wing, but it is so variable in its definiteness that it may be considered a distinct band in some specimens, or a mere suffusion in others. The small discoidal spot of fore wing is often joined to the larger one in the discoidal space.

Taken in January, 1900.

SELIDOSEMA UMBROSARIUM, HUBNER.

BY RICHARD F. PEARSALL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In a recent paper on the "Lepidoptera of the Kootenai District" (page 910), Dr. H. G. Dyar remarks of this species: "No specimens; one from Mr. Cockle's collection. The specimen agrees with two in the National Museum, bearing Dr. Packard's original labels, '*Boarmia indicataria*, Comp., Walker's type,' and '*Boarmia umbrosaria*, Hbn., *B. gnophosaria*, Gn,' the specimens originally coming from the Meske and Riley collections. They are males, and show a hair pencil on the hind tibiæ, so I transfer *umbrosaria* to *Cleora*, following Hulst's separation of *Cleora* and *Selidosema*."

In this conclusion I cannot concur, having raised from larvæ, when in Florida, one male and three females of this species, the male having *no* hair pencil, and an exact counterpart of Packard's figure of the type (Mono. Geom., Plate XI, fig. 23), which came from Demopolis, Ala. When at Cambridge I examined this type, which proved that it was correctly placed in *Selidosema*. With it under this name were perhaps twenty specimens, six of which were the true *umbrosarium*, the rest being a species I take frequently in the Catskill Mts., belonging in the genus *Cleora*, and at that time without name in my collection. On my return home I sent one of

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