

pudia may be identical with *Oribates* of Hy. Edwards, described more recently. I have seen the type of *O. Versutus*, and, without being able to compare it, it seemed to me identical with my previously published *Tripudia flavofasciata* Grote, CAN. ENT., 1877, p. 69. The type of *Tripudia* is this species, to which I have joined *quadrifera* of Zeller, from Texas, as a second. Whether the orange species *Muirii* and *limbatus* belong here can be ascertained by proper dissections, which should be undertaken as soon as possible.

The species of *Spragueia* have received two interesting additions since the publication of the List. The first of these is *Pardalis*, collected in Florida by Mr. Thaxter. It is allied to *dama* by the orange fringe of primaries interrupted with dark opposite the cell. The costal spots are smaller and pale; the wing is blacker and there is a pale costal spot at base, wanting in its ally.

The second species is *Funeralis* from Arizona, collected by Mr. Doll. It is of a peculiar silky dark leaden hue, with concolorous fringes. A large pale spot outside the t. p. line on costa. Two pale bands enclosing orange lines and swelling into wider spots at costa, where the outer band encloses a dark streak. The species are similarly sized and are very interesting from their brightly marked and narrow primaries. While recalling the European *Eroryta sulphuralis* in ornamentation, they are structurally distinct, as I have shown (l. c.). Our North American species are now as follows:

SPRAGUEIA Grote.

<i>onagrus</i> Guen. Fla.	<i>dama</i> Guen. Ala., Tex.
Type <i>leo</i> Guen. Ala.	<i>pardalis</i> Grote. Fla.
<i>plumbifimbriata</i> Grote. Tex.	<i>guttata</i> Grote. Tex.
<i>funeralis</i> Grote. Arizona.	<i>tortricina</i> Zell. Tex.
	? <i>apicella</i> Grote. Ala., Tex.
	= <i>truncatula</i> Zell.

A NEW SPECIES OF ICTHYURA.

BY G. H. FRENCH, CARBONDALE, ILL.

ICTHYURA PALLA, n. sp.

Length of body, including anal tuft, .56 of an inch. Expanse 1.10 inches. General color of body and primaries pale gray, the latter rather sparsely sprinkled with dark brown scales. Palpi brown above, scarcely

projecting beyond the head, third joint concealed by the hairs of the others. Front slightly brownish, a tuft of pale gray scales at the base of each antenna, the usual deep brown mark from between the antennæ to the top of the thoracic crest. Primaries with the usual transverse lines almost white. The basal line makes a bend outward on the median vein; from this it goes in a straight course to the submedian vein; from this to the posterior or inner margin it curves a little outward. A second line extends from the costa about one-fourth of the distance from the base obliquely to the posterior margin, near the posterior angle. A third line passes straight across the wing from the posterior margin to the second, a little below the median vein. The fourth begins as a white spot on the costa a little more than two-thirds of the distance from the base, and joins the second on the posterior margin, making the usual "V" as in the allied species. The fourth line is slightly S-shaped in its costal third. Outside the fourth line is a subterminal, somewhat zigzag row of black spots, some of which are often faint or obsolete. In the discal cell there is usually a faint oblique line that seems to be a continuation of the third line, though it does not reach the costa, and the end of the cell sometimes appears like a short line. There are three oblique shades of brownish olive more or less distinct, that cross the wing parallel to the second line; the first, beginning on the costa inside the basal line, faintly borders that line to the submedian vein, and is seen below that vein on the third line; the second outside the second line through its whole course, is darkest next the line; the third from both sides of the fourth line to the middle of the outer border, faint, except along the line. Just outside the S-part of the fourth line are three grayish-yellow spots with a few reddish-brown scales. Secondaries pale smoky gray with a faint whitish line from the fourth of the primaries (as the wings are spread) to the anal angle. Under side, the primaries are about the color of the secondaries above, pale along the costa and terminally, the secondaries paler with a dark transverse line.

Described from 2 ♂ and 3 ♀, all reared specimens.

Larva.—Length 1.25 inch when crawling, body nearly cylindrical, two black tubercles, close together, on the top of joints 3 and 11. On the dorsum are four bright but narrow yellow lines alternating with narrow black ones. The stigmatal line black; above this, or the subdorsal space, an irregular alternation of black and white. Below the stigmata a narrow

yellow line ; below this, or the substigmatal space, the body is flesh color. Head shining black. There are a few gray hairs scattered over the body.

These larvæ were found feeding on willows through the most of September, resting in an enclosure formed of several leaves fastened together at the ends of twigs, but I did not find more than half a dozen in a nest. Those put in breeding cages pupated before the middle of October, mostly in the corners of the boxes. The first hatched April 22, 1881, the last May 8. I took one fresh specimen that had flown to light May 28.

This form is related to *Inclusa* Hub. and *Ornata* G. & R., more nearly to the latter in size and coloration, but differs from both in several particulars. Besides size and color, it differs from *Inclusa* in the coloring of its larva. It differs from *Ornata* in the color of the scales sprinkled over the primaries, the color of the spots outside the fourth line, and the continuance of that line, as it is not here partially obsolete opposite the disc, as well as in some other points. The apices are no more produced than in *Inclusa*, nor is the costa more bent.

ON THE CHALCIDIDÆ OF FLORIDA.

(*Paper No. 2.*)

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Genus EUPELMUS, Dalman.

Prof. Westwood, in his *Generic Synopsis*, characterizes this genus as follows: "Antennæ 13-jointed, clavate, third and fourth joints minute ; club ovate ; thorax long-ovate ; collar moderate ; thorax depressed in the middle ; abdomen long-ovate ; *ovipositor exerted*, wings with stigmal branch distant from the union of the subcostal nerve and the costa."

In view of the recent controversy between Prof. Riley and Mr. Howard, in regard to this genus and the genus *Antigaster* of Walsh, I deem it advisable to publish the above from Westwood, *verbatim et literatim*. Just beginning my entomological studies, I do not pretend to take issue with either of these gentlemen, but merely desire to draw their attention to the *ovipositor* in this genus, which both seem to have entirely overlooked, and which, according to above description, is *exserted*.

Now, I have bred a great many specimens of *Antigaster mirabilis* from eggs of *Microcentris retinervis*, and neither this species nor those recently