

black ones forming a distinct spot at forking of the second vein with the third, another on upper branch of fifth vein at the hind crossvein, and a third on the apical third of the last vein, remaining scales of this vein wholly yellow; length 4 mm. A specimen from Delair, New Jersey, received from Prof. J. B. Smith.

Type.—No. 6894. U. S. National Museum.

CORRECTIONS AND NOTES ON DR. DYAR'S LIST OF NOCTUIDS.—II.

BY A. RADCLIFFE GROTE, HILDESHEIM, GERMANY.

Page 99. *Apatela*. As might have been expected from the inconspicuous markings and uniform gray colour of the moths, the identifications of species of *Acronycta*, described by Walker and Guenée, have proved difficult and often contradictory. I am now inclined to waive all objections and accept Dr. Dyar's list as it stands. The only point I make is, the difficulty I have in believing that, having identified *xyliniformis*, Guen., already and originally for Riley, I should have redescribed specimens at a later period as *pallidicoma*; it seems to me yet possible that two forms are here "mixed up," although I know *xyliniformis* to be inconstant.

106. *Fragilis* having been transferred to *Apatela*, *diphteroides* becomes type of *Microcoelia*. Guenée writes *Diphthera*, following Ochsenheimer. Hübner originally wrote *Diphthera*, which is the correct Greek form.

107. The generic term should read "*Cyathissa*," not "*Cyathisa*."

112. This genus should be called *Monodes*, Guen., type *nucicolora* (r. *nucicolor*); the type of *Oligia* being *strigilis*.

113. *Crasia*, Auriv., 1891, Staud. and Rebel, 295, is a synonym of *Hillia*, Grote, 1883. According to the European catalogue *iris*, Zett., is an older name for the variable species.

121. The genus is "*Momaphana*," not "*Momophana*."

120. No. 1267. The name *illepida* should be preferred, since the type of *diversilineata* had patched wings and the species is irre recognizable from this description, and the identification of the type uncertain.

124. As I have shown in these pages, the citation to *Pseudanarta* of Hy. Edwards is spurious. There is no such name in Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., Pac. Coast, Lep., Nos. 1 to 22.

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132. *Blanda*, cited, I believe, wrongly under *Metalepsis*, is repeated in the right place on page 178 under *Pseudoglaea*. It should be struck out here.
138. Prof. Smith is responsible for the confusion in the name of this common species. *Subgothica* of Stephens is = *jaculifera*, Guen. The original *subgothica* of Haworth is claimed as British by Tutt. In the meantime Slingerland says *subgothica* of Haworth is *tricosa*, Lintner. My original determination should not have been altered. But whether *jaculifera*, Guen., *tricosa*, Lintner, and *herilis*, Grote, which I still claim as the correct scientific names for the three forms (leaving out Haworth's variously interpreted name entirely, for the sake of clearness and precision) are distinct species and not forms of one, seems not definitely known.
140. The new name *Paragrotis* is unnecessary. *Carneades* being preoccupied, the genus should be called *Pleonectopoda*, with the type *Lewisii*, which has in any way priority. In the meantime I cannot but believe the genus must be represented in Europe, and that some Hübnerian name will eventually be found for it. Others of our American names at expense of *Agrotis*, Lederer, may be found in the same case.
149. It should be *aratrix*, not "*atratrix*."
150. From photographs and descriptions, I cannot believe that Prof. Smith's *profundus* and *obscurus* are distinct species from our eastern *Anytus sculptus*.
154. At length the dispute as to *comis* is decided in my favour, and the type is therefore not "like typical *olivacea*, but so spread that the insect appears more plump, shorter winged and differently marked"! It now appears that after having disposed of my species in this manner, Prof. Smith has redescribed the form or species five times, thus affording ample proof of the incorrectness of the original statement. Time, as Mr. Strecker used to say, at length sets all things even.
157. Instead of *Neuronia* (preocc.) it would appear that *Epineuronia*, Rebel, should be used for No. 1883.
167. The term *Acerra* with the type *normalis* should be used here as being more correct and also earlier published than *Stretchia*, described as a notodont, and which I regard as a synonym of

- Perigrapha*, Led. I am not agreed with the reference of *muricina* to *plusiiformis*, but I have no material of the former to compare.
173. For *Asteroscopus*, Boisd. *Brachionycha*, Hübn., should be used; see Staud. & Rebel, p. 181, l. c.
177. *Xanthia*. The type is *paleacea*. According to Staud. & Rebel, 207, the species cited as "*flavago*," No. 2199, should be called *lutea*, Ström.; it belongs to *Citria*, Hübn. From the photograph *pulchella* belongs to *Orthosia*; this specific name is too often used. *Puta* is same as *Orthosia euroa*.
181. Morrison sent me *apiata* as "*Glea*, n. s.," Bull. B. S. N. S., 211, 1875. It was not type of *sericea* which I noted, Bull. Brklyn Ent. Soc., 37, 1880, but a spec. of *venustula* so named. But Morrison's original description cannot well apply to a *Glea* at all, as elsewhere shown by me. At any rate *venustula* is being called *sericea*.
- No. 2183. The authority should read Grote, not Grote & Robinson.
2197. I regard *angulata* (*exprimens*) as a distinct species.
- Page 178. It is my fault that *Trigonophora* is here used. The genus should be *Habryntis*, Lederer, 1857. I have a specimen of the green *H. scita*, which shows an orange-brown tinting, and recalls thus more nearly the American species.
179. For "*Cosmia*, Ochs," read *Xanthia*, Hübn.
- No. 2222. I prefer *ferruginoides* for the species and *bicolorago* for the variety, since this arrangement brings the forms into correspondence with the original descriptions. It ought to make no difference which stands first on Guenée's page. The important point is, that the name is sustained by the original description, which should always be looked up, and is the only basis and warrant for the application of the name.
2354. *Arcifera* is a dimorphic ♀ form of *Spraguei*; a similar variation is shown by *brevis* and *atriles*. I figure both sexes of *Spraguei* with yellow hind wings. I wonder how many times more I must repeat this. I have never seen a male *arcifera* with black secondaries.
2358. I think *mortua* might stand as an immaculate form of *Packardii*; *nobilis* merely has the lines more distinct than the latter, better written.

2617. For "*pentia*" read *penita*.

2650. For "*lixivia*" read *lixiva*.

2696. I draw attention to my papers in CAN. ENT., Vols. IX. and XI. I believe the three forms here cited to be distinct. I refer *tortricina* to *Spragueia*. *Fruva fasciatella* and *obsoleta* appear to differ in the structure of the front as well as in ornamentation. The Californian *acerba* is near *fasciatella*. I do not know who is responsible for the present jumble. If these forms are not kept separate they will inevitably be described over again.

A NEW CECANTHUS FROM ILLINOIS.

BY E. S. G. TITUS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cecanthus Forbesi, n. sp.—♂. General colour pale yellow. Length to tip of wings 17 mm.; greatest width across closed wing-covers, 3.5 mm. Very slender, elongate in general shape, somewhat resembling *Zabea bipunctata* (DeG.), but the outline of the closed wing-covers is more elongate.

Face rather more elongate than in other species in the *Cecanthinae*; *maxillary palpi* 5-jointed, *first* and *second* short, broadened at tips; *third* slender, elongate, as long as fourth and fifth united; *fourth* slightly clavate, distinctly constricted at the middle; *fifth* shorter than fourth, elliptical, elongate, and very dark; all the joints pubescent; *labial palpi* with *first* joint short; *second* $\frac{1}{3}$ longer; *third* slightly longer than second, obliquely truncate at tip and very slender at base. Eyes reddish-brown. Antennæ filiform, almost as long as the body; all the joints except basal two alternately equal in length up to 20th joint (except also the fifth, it being slightly elongate), 12–15th joints not elongated. First basal joint with a broad longitudinal black stripe on the inner side beneath, and a slight trace of a brownish horizontal line near the apex on the outside; second joint with two longitudinal parallel black lines beneath. This joint and those following have each at their apex, beneath, a brown line.

Thorax elongate, narrower anteriorly; sides deflexed, with their lower margins slightly reflexed. Wing-covers flattened, very narrow; wings $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than covers. Hind legs long and slender, their tibiae armed with six pairs of medium spines, all tipped with black. All the tarsi and claws black. Abdomen quite dark beneath.

Male cerci reaching almost to tip of the wings.

Habitat.—Urbana, Ill., September; C. H. Hart.