

to report that the members are beginning their collections with renewed vigor; and they trust that the next year's operations will show a great advance in the study of our fascinating science in Montreal.

The whole respectfully submitted.

GEO. JNO. BOWLES, President.

Montreal, 3rd June, 1879.

THE SPECIES OF EROTYLA, SPRAGUEIA, FRUVA, XANTHOPTERA, EXYRA AND PROTHYMIA.

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EROTYLA SULPHURALIS Linn.

The neururation of this European species is as follows: Fore wings 12-veined, 8 out of 7 well beyond the extremity of the accessory cell, 9 out of 8, a comparatively short furcation to costa. Hind wings 8-veined, 5 weaker than the rest, joined to the weak cross-vein which closes the cell; this latter is comparatively shorter than in *Spragueia*, veins 3 and 4 longer.

SPRAGUEIA LEO Guen. = onagrus H.-S. (nec *Guen.*) fig. 209.

Fore wings 12-veined, 8 and 7 together from the extremity of the accessory cell, 9 out of 8, a long furcation to costa. Hind wings 7-veined.

This North American species is the type of the genus *Spragueia*. I collected *leo* in Alabama. The fore wings have the costa striped with sulphur yellow to apical fourth, the costa beyond is orange to apices and there is an orange terminal band. A sulphur yellow stripe runs from base outwardly along sub-median interspace. The rest of the wing is blackish plumbeous, the central dark portion divided into three spots by two transverse orange lines which intersect the narrower dark space along internal margin as well. Fringes blackish except at anal angle, where they are orange. Three dark costal marks, the first two surmounting the two transverse orange lines, the outer of which latter tends to be broken and angulate on the median vein.

There can be no doubt that Herrich-Schaeffer's figure does not represent *onagrus* as illustrated and described by Gueneé. This confusion led me formerly to regard *leo* and *onagrus* as varieties of one species, but from my present material I must consider that we have two distinct species. Whether one of these is the *leo* of Gueneé admits of some doubt from his description. But if the species is but slightly variable in the continuation of the two orange lines which break up the mesial blackish stripe, his description will apply. In Herrich-Schaeffer's figure these two lines are, in effect, not continued across the wing, but joined in a sort of horse-shoe mark on internal margin; but the upper part of the horse-shoe is in reality the continuation of the basal submedian stripe, above which the lines are discontinued. If the outer orange median line alone be continued, then we would have Gueneé's spot "tresgrande, en Y plein," which consists of the bent subterminal band joined to the spherical reniform. While I have not before me the exact counterpart of Gueneé's description or Herrich-Schaeffer's figure, I believe it more reasonable that *leo* should vary to include both, than that I should suspect a third species in my material. That Herrich-Schaeffer's figure represents an easily understandable variety of my species I have no doubt.

SPRAGUEIA ONAGRUS, Guen., 2, 205, Pl. 10, fig. 2.

Fore wings 12-veined, 8 out of 7 a little beyond the extremity of the accessory cell, 9 out of 8, a long furcation to costa. Hind wings 7-veined, cell closed by a weak cross-vein.

Collected by Mr. Schwarz in Florida. In the character of the fringe of primaries it agrees with *leo*. It differs by the fusion of veins 8 and 7 at base, in which it stands nearest of all the species to *Erotyla*, but the hind wings are 7-veined and on primaries vein 9 is longer, as in the other species of the genus. The fore wings are sulphur-yellow at base with a rather broad plumbeous basal streak, a curved line below it above internal margin, which with the rest of the wing is orange, except the sulphur-yellow costal region. The discal spots are distinct, surmounted by three detached costal marks which note the inception of the anterior line, median shade and posterior line. A broad bent dark band on subterminal space, not continued to costa. A pre-apical costal mark. The first two of the four costal marks nearly fuse with the orbicular. In fresh specimens the colors are very vivid. In colors and ornamentation the species resembles *leo*. It is distinguished by the absence of the two orange

lines and of the median blackish longitudinal shade, as well as by the isolation of the spherical discal spots.

SPRAGUEIA PLUMBIFIMBRIATA Grote.

Fore wings 12-veined, 8 and 7 together out of the extremity of the accessory cell, 9 out of 8, a long furcation to costa. Hind wings 7-veined. The neuration agrees with *leo*.

This species, collected by Belfrage in Texas, has the fringes of primaries plumbeous; at internal margin a few pale hairs are sometimes to be noticed, but there is no distinct patch as in *leo* and *onagrus*. In color this species wants the orange of its allies, in ornamentation it resembles *dama*, but there is no basal plumbeous marking.

SPRAGUEIA DAMA Guen.

Fore wings 12-veined, 8 and 7 together out of the extremity of the accessory cell, 9 out of 8, a long furcation to costa. Hind wings 7-veined. The neuration agrees with *onagrus*, except that vein 9 is thrown off a very little further from the origin of 8.

I collected this species in Alabama. The fringe of primaries is entirely orange, flecked with plumbeous opposite the cell, and there are a few plumbeous hairs at internal angle.

I have a specimen of Guenee's variety "A" collected by Belfrage in Texas, July 30.

SPRAGUEIA TORTRICINA Zeller.

Fore wings 12-veined, 8 and 7 together from extremity of accessory cell, 9 out of 8, a long furcation. Hind wings 7-veined.

The species is bright yellow and has narrower wings than *Xanthoptera nigrofimbria*; the fringes are blackish and there are two cellular dots, the outer surmounting a blackish abbreviated band resting on internal margin two-thirds from base. The primary wings are a little more produced apically than in the other species, but the neuration agrees and the structure of the front differs from *Fruva*, to which genus I have referred it, CAN. ENT., ix., 69. It has been taken by Belfrage in Texas, May 10.

The clypeus is narrow and smooth in the species of *Spragueia*, flat on the first four species or but slightly bulging; in *tortricina* and *guttata*, especially in the latter, it is somewhat globose. In *Exolyta* the front is much projected and the surface is rough, the infra-clypeal plate is promin-

ent and the front terminates in a wide-lipped protuberance, centrally flattened, its lower edge exserted. In *Fruva fasciatella* the infra-clypeal plate is also prominent, the front is elevated and is crowned by a shallow, wider and more narrowly edged and rounded depression. Structurally *Fruva* is more closely allied to *Erotyla* than *Spragueia*, as we shall see in discussing the neurulation of *F. obsoleta*, yet in ornamentation the resemblances are reversed.

SPRAGUEIA GUTTATA Grote.

Fore wings 12-veined, 8 and 7 together from the extremity of the accessory cell, 9 out of 8, a long furcation to costa, the accessory cell smaller than in the other species. Hind wings 7-veined.

This species has very distinct ornamentation, the fore wings being light sulphur yellow crossed by black lines; the only orange is at base on internal margin, and a band running upwards on median space within the t. p. line, interrupted by the black-ringed, sulphur-yellow, spherical reniform, and extending beyond it to apices. The fringes are orange, touched with blackish at apices, opposite the cell, and again about internal angle. It has been collected by Heiligbrodt in Bastrop Co., Texas.

The wings are narrower in *Spragueia*. The neurulation characters which distinguish the North American genus from the European *Erotyla* (*Agriphila*) are first the 7-veined secondaries, with the three-branched median vein wanting the weak vein 5, while the cell is longer. Then the longer vein 9 of the primaries, while in all the species except *onagrus*, veins 7 and 8 spring together from the extremity of the accessory cell; in *onagrus* they are joined on a shorter stem than in *Erotyla sulphuralis*.

FRUVA FASCIATELLA Grote.

Fore wings 12-veined, veins 8 and 7 out of the extremity of the accessory cell, 9 a long furcation. Hind wings with vein 5 obsolete. The genus differs from *Spragueia* in the bulging clypeus surmounted by a shallow cup-like depression. But there is a faint indication of an independent vein on hind wings at the cross-vein, immediately beyond which it vanishes.

This species varies in the color of the indefinite shadings of the primaries from dusky olivaceous to ochreous. The discal dots and t. p. line are more or less evident. It is common in Texas.

FRUVA OBSOLETA Grote.

Fore wings 12-veined, veins 6 and 7 out of the extremity of the accessory cell, 9 a short furcation. Hind wings with vein 5 weaker, but distinctly present.

The neuration approaches *Erotyla* more closely than the other species in the presence of the weaker vein 5 on the secondaries, and the shortness of vein 9 on fore wings. The position of 8 and 7 on fore wings is, however, as in *fasciatella*, being separate at base. The species has unicolorous, dusky olive-fuscous primaries, a little paler shaded over costal region at base, and showing a variable ochrey reflection exteriorly. No markings. Illinois and Texas in June.

I have a single specimen of *Fruva acerba* Hy. Edw., from California, which seems allied to *fasciatella*.

XANTHOPTERA NIGROFIMBRIA Guen.

I restricted, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 295, 1873, the genus *Xanthoptera* to this type, proposing in the Check List, 1875, *Exyra*, with the type *semicrocea*, for the hairy species with differing venation and which are found to feed in the larval state on the species of *Sarracenia*, or pitcher plants. Gueneé's single species of *Exyra* was only known to him through Abbot's drawing.

In *nigrofimbria* the fore wings are 12-veined, the accessory cell longer than in *Spragueia*, veins 7 and 8 separate at base, 9 out of 8 a rather long furcation. Hind wings 8-veined, cell closed, vein 5 hardly weaker than the rest. The palpi are rather long and free from the front with well developed terminal joint, closely scaled. The front is smooth, rather wide and slightly elevated with a shallow depression and discolorous rim. The thorax and head are closely covered with flattened scales. The fore wings are rather broad with produced apices.

XANTHOPTERA SEMIFLAVA Guen.

Fore wings 12-veined, 8 and 7 joined at base, 9 out of 8, a long furcation. Hind wings with vein 5 very faintly indicated. Head and thorax closely scaled. Front globose.

This species differs from the following species of *Exyra* by the closer squamation and the wide, slightly elevated front, in which it agrees with *nigrofimbria*. But there seems to be no rim and shallow depression in the

clypeus. It agrees with *Exyra* also in the union of 8 and 7 at base, but the accessory cell is shorter even than in *nigrofimbria*. On the other hand, vein 9 is longer than in the latter and differs from *Exyra* greatly in this respect. This species has been taken in Texas by Belfrage in April and May. Its generic position may afterwards be changed, but I leave it for the present where it was placed by Gueneé. It is easily known by its lemon yellow thorax and base of primaries, which are outwardly purple black, the line dividing the two colors being *oblique*. It varies slightly in the extent of the darker external portion of the wing.

EXYRA SEMICROCEA Guen.

Fore wings 12-veined, the accessory cell greatly elongated, veins 8 and 7 united at base, 9 a very short furcation. Hind wings with vein 5 nearly as strong as the rest. Front not elevated, rather narrow with a slight inferior tubercle. Squamation of palpi, head and thorax long, thick and hairy or consisting of narrow scales. Fore wings broad with blunted apices. I have not been able to thoroughly examine all the species, but I refer to this genus *semicrocea* Guen., *Ridingsii* Riley, *fax* Grote, and *Rolandiana* Grote. The latter, one of our most brilliant Noctuids, is described in *Psyche*, II., 38, where also the larva, which feeds on *Sarracenia purpurea*, is described by its discoverer, my friend Mr. Roland Thaxter, after whom the species is named. Mr. Jas. Ridings brought specimens of *semicrocea* and *Ridingsii* from Georgia, but when the material was submitted to me I did not recognize the latter as a distinct species. Mr. Townsend Glover discovered the larva of *semicrocea* feeding on *Sarracenia violaris*, and sent me a drawing of it now many years ago. It has been fully illustrated by Prof. Riley, *Trans. St. Louis Academy*, Vol. iii.

Prothymia Hüb.

After a careful examination of the type of *P. subolivacea* Harvey, I regard it as a synonym of *P. orgiae*. Three species are described from our territory: *P. coccineifascia* Grote, *P. rosalba* Grote, and *P. orgiae* Grote. This latter is pale yellow with the external margin shaded with rosy. Two faint, obscure, shade lines take the place of the subterminal and t. p. lines; these lines are even, sub-parallel, oblique or slightly curved. Two minute superposed dots take the place of the reniform. In *subolivacea* the tone of the wings is slightly olivaceous and the thorax and base of the wing and internal margin shaded with pale rosy. Otherwise

it does not differ as far as I can see. The species may be known by the discolorous purplish fuscous head and thorax, the dark color extending on the shoulders of the fore wings. It has been collected in Texas by Belfrage in March and July. The primaries are more pointed in *orgiae* and this species is more faintly colored when compared with its congeners.

The species may be thus catalogued :

Erotyla Hübn.

sulphuralis Linn. Europe.

Spragueia Grote.

onagrus Guen., 2, 205. Florida.

Type leo Guen., 2, 205. Alabama.

plumbifimbriata Grote, C. E., ix., 68. Texas.

dama Guen., 2, 205. Alabama, Texas.

guttata Grote, C. E., vii., 225. Texas.

tortricina Zeller, Beitr., i., 15. Texas.

apicella Grote, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., iv., 21. Alabama, Texas.

truncatula Zeller, Beitr., i., 3.

Fruva Grote.

Type fasciatella Grote, C. E., vii., 225. Texas.

obsoleta Grote, C. E., ix., 69. Illinois, Texas.

Xanthoptera Guen.

Type nigrofimbria Guen., 2, 241. N. Y., Ala., Texas.

semiflava Guen., 2, 241. Texas.

Exyra Grote.

Type semicrocea Guen., 2, 241. Georgia.

Ridingsii Riley, Trans. St. Louis Acad., iii., 240. Georgia.

nigrocaput Morrison, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 17, 153.

fax Grote, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 295. Georgia.

Rolandiana Grote, Psyche, ii., 38. Mass.

Prothymia Hübn.

- coccineifascia* Grote, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 294. N. Y., Texas.
rosalba Grote, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 295. Penn., Mass.
orgiae Grote, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 116. Texas.
subolivacea Harv., Bull. B. S. N. S., 3, 11.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF PAMPHILA.

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P. DION.

Male—Expands 1.2 inch.

Upper side has the disk, cell and basal areas pale fulvous, the latter much obscured; costal margin also fulvous, but obscured, and inclining to red in the sub-costal interspaces; the apex and hind margin broadly bordered with fuscous; stigma long, narrow, formed by two velvety-black spots, the lower one a little back of the line of the other; the black arc of cell forms a continuation of stigma and joins a dark stripe which runs along upper side of subcostal to base, the whole forming a sub-triangular inscription such as is seen in *Arpa*. Secondaries have the disk to base obscure fulvous, but there is a clear fulvous ray on the outer part of this area.

Under side of primaries ferruginous, deepest over costal margin; area below cell to inner margin black, and over median interspaces pale black; on the disk an oblique band of four yellow or fulvous spots, besides a fifth spot, obsolescent, out of the line and opposite end of cell. Secondaries ferruginous, of uniform tint, except that there are two pale rays from base, one of which passes through cell, the other occupies submedian interspace, to margin.

Female—Expands 1.5 inch.

Upper side fuscous with a slight tint of fulvous; primaries have two yellow sub-apical spots, and an oblique row of yellow spots across the disk; secondaries have the disk nearly as in male, more obscured, but with the bright ray. Under side as in the male.

This species is closely allied to *Arpa* Bd. and Lec., but may be distinguished from it by the pale rays on disk of secondaries, *Arpa* being one shade of color. I formerly received *Dion* from Mr. G. M. Dodge,