

DESCRIPTIONS OF AND NOTES ON SOME NORTH AMERICAN LEPIDOPTERA.

BY WILLIAM BEUTENMULLER.

***Thecla ilavia*, sp. nov.**

Male: Upperside brown, with a large fulvous patch beyond the middle of the fore wings and a similar, but smaller, patch on the hind wing towards the anal angle. Fringes whitish. Underside uniform, rather pale clay brown, giving the wings a faded appearance. Across the fore wing is a broken darker brown transverse line, edged with whitish outwardly. A similar line crosses the hind wings, but somewhat darker, and forming a broken W above the anal angle. At the anal angle is a blue scaled lunule, preceded and followed by a small orange spot marked with black. Female, same as the male. Expanse, male, 24 mm.; female, 24-26 mm.

Habitat: Texas (2 males and 2 females).

Closely allied to *Thecla autolytus*, but differs from this species by having only a single transverse line on the underside of both wings. In *autolytus* there are two sharply defined transverse lines on each wing. It also differs by being very much paler on the underside, and as the whole has a decided faded appearance.

***Sesia marica*, sp. nov.**

Head black, palpi bright orange; collar black, edged in front with orange. Antennæ black. Thorax black, with a conspicuous orange stripe on each side, on the patagia, meeting a transverse band on the posterior edge. Thorax beneath, with a large orange patch on each side. Abdomen brown-black, with an orange band on the posterior edge of the second, fourth, sixth and seventh segments. Middle and hind femora brown-black; tibia and tarsi orange, the former with a black band near the end; anterior coxæ and femora brown-black inside, orange outside; tibiæ and tarsi orange. Anal tuft black above, orange beneath. Fore wings transparent, costal margin black, fringes brown; inner margin orange. Basal transparent area long, with the median vein black, continued as a violet streak to the hind angle. Transverse mark orange red. Outer transverse area rather large, rounded, veins black, orange between them at the outer part of wing. Hind wings with the costa narrowly orange, outer margin very narrowly brown-black, fringes concolorous. Fore wings beneath, washed with golden orange along the costa and inner margin to the transverse mark, otherwise similar to the above. Hind wings beneath, same as above. Expanse, 25 mm.

Habitat: Punta Gorda, Florida.

Type, Coll. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.

This elegant species may be readily known by the conspicuous orange stripes and transverse band on the thorax, the orange red transverse mark on the fore wings, and by the orange rays between

the veins. It is allied to *Sesia texana*. Described from a perfect male collected by Mrs. A. T. Slosson.

***Sesia seminole*, sp. nov.**

Male: Head and antennæ brown-black; palpi and collar in front, pale orange. Thorax brown-black, with a narrow orange line on the patagia and a transverse line of the same color posteriorly. Abdomen brown-black, with a somewhat metallic reflection in certain light; at the posterior end of the second, fourth and last segment is a narrow orange-yellow band. Anal tuft black, slightly orange at the middle, beneath. Middle and hind femora blackish, tibiæ violet, with an orange band at the middle. Tarsi orange inside, violaceous outside. Fore wings narrow, transparent area present but not characteristic; costal margin brown-black, outer part of wing with the veins heavily marked with brown-black, with narrow rays of orange between, fringes brown-black; inner margin scaled with orange; transverse mark conspicuous, orange red, transparent space beyond, small and round. Hind wings transparent, a small orange mark at upper end of cell, margin and fringes violaceous. Under side of fore-wings washed with golden orange. Expanse, 17 mm.

Female: Similar to the male in color and markings of body and legs. Fore wings broader, with the outer margin less oblique. Basal transparent area filled with orange, broken by the dark median vein; outer transparent area filled with orange between the dark veins. The dark parts of the wings have a decided violet reflection, much more so than in the male. Transverse mark orange, marked with black at the inner part. The margin of the hind wing is also violet. Expanse, 15-18 mm.

Habitat: Lake Worth, Florida.

Collected by Mrs. A. T. Slosson. Types Coll. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.

***Memythrus Newman*.**

Memythrus NEWMAN, *Sphinx vespiformis*, an Essay, 1832; Ent. Mag. Vol. I, 1832, p. 47.

Sciapterion STAUDINGER, *Sesiis Agri. Berolinensis*, 1854, p. 43; Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. XVII, 1856, p. 195.

Newman in his essay on *Sphinx vespiformis*, erected the genus *Memythrus* for this species. It is the same insect we know at present in European lists as *tabaniformis* for which Staudinger proposed the generic name *Sciapterion*. The name *Memythrus* has priority and therefore must be used.

***Paranthrene pepsidiformis* Hübner.**

Doubleday in a letter to Harris (Harris' Correspondence, 1869, p. 161) stated that this insect is the same as *Ægeria exitiosa*. I have examined the work of Hübner (Zutr. Exot. Schmett., 1825, p. 32, Figs. 533 and 534) and find that his *pepsidiformis* is the female of

Sanninoidea exitiosa. The figures are good and cannot be mistaken for anything else.

Calasesia, gen. nov.

Palpi upturned with appressed scales and reaching top of head; third joint long, slender. Antennæ thickened at apical half to a slender club, simple. Legs scaled; hind legs with small tufts at end of tibiæ above; no tarsal tufts. Body tapering to a point; anal tuft slight, straight. Fore-wings with 11 veins; 2-11 free from cell; 5 absent; 7-8 not stalked; 12 from base. Hind wings with vein 2 from cell; 3 just before end; 5 from middle; vein retreating, 6-7. Type, *Pyrrhotænia coccinea*.

Calasesia coccinea Beuten.

Pyrrhotænia coccinea BEUTENMULLER, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. Vol. VI, 1898, p. 241.

This species was wrongly placed by me in the genus *Pyrrhotænia*, but after examination of the type find that it is structurally different from that genus. It comes near *Paranthrene* of Europe and *Zenodoxus* of North America.

Sesia asilipennis Wilson.

Boisduval in the Suites à Buffon, Nat. Hist. Lepid. Het. I, 1874, p. 391, credits himself as being the author of this species and refers to Guérin-Meneville, Regne Animal, pl. 84, figure 3. The date of this volume is 1844, and unless Boisduval described this species somewhere else, previous to 1835, Wilson must be credited as being the author. He gives a good uncolored figure of the male of *Sesia asilipennis* in his Treatise, Ins. Gen. and Syst. Encyclop. Brit. 1835, Pl. CCXXXVI, fig. 12. It is the same insect described as *Tarsa bombyciformis*, by Walker, *Trochilium vespienne*, by Herrick-Schäffer, from China, and *Trochilium denudatum* by Harris. The synonymy now stands as follows:

Tarsa asilipennis Wilson.

Sesia asilipennis WILSON, Treat. Ins. Gen. & Syst. Encyl. Brit. 1835, Pl. CCXXXVI, fig. 12.

Trochilium denudatum HARRIS, Am. Jour. Sc. & Arts, Vol. XXXVI, 1839, p. 310.

Trochilium vespienne, HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, Aussereurop. Schmett. 1850-58, p. 57, fig. 217.

Tarsa bombyciformis WALKER, Cat. Lep. B. Mus. pt. VIII, 1856, p. 61.



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