

more indented, the thorax more convex, with the limbs and wings arranged much the same. The propodeum is longer and slenderer, and the subpedunculate abdomen is as in the imago, the two first segments being greatly lengthened over the terminal short retracted ones, and the tip is more incurved, so that the hind tarsi reach to the tip, and the abdomen is rounded ovate, where in *Vespa* it is oblong.

## A NEW ANISOTA.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

Many larvæ of the following species were found at West Palm Beach, Florida, on live oak in January, 1896. I am indebted to Mr. L. H. Joutel for obtaining me food plants for them during the winter.

### *Anisota consularis*, sp. nov.

Male; smaller than the female; body ochreous brown, wings dark purplish brown, a larger ill-defined subhyaline space in the center of the fore wings; a round white discal dot. Terminal space more purplish than the basal part of the wing.

Closely resembles the male of *A. senatoria* in color, but the hind wings are rounded as in the female, not angulated at apex and anal angle, and the t.-p. line is much more obscure.

Female; wings purplish brown, basal and terminal spaces darker; a white discal dot and faint blackish strigæ. Hind wings with a purplish mesial band.

Darker than either *senatoria* or *stigma*, the lines less distinct; wings opaque, not thinly scaled as in *virginiensis*. Types male and female, bred from larvæ.

*Larva*. Primary spines black, secondary granules sparse, white. Head shining red brown, width 3.5 to 4 mm. Body red-brown, a dorsal, subdorsal (i), lateral (iii), stigmal and subventral clouded black bands. Dorsal and stigmal bands harp and narrow, the others clouded, the subventral filling the whole space. All except the subventral are bordered by white shaded lines on the lower side, that below the stigmal line very distinct. All the lines become obsolete on joint 12, leaving the anal end and all the feet red-brown. In large examples the skin has a fleshy tint, different from the head and plates, while the shaded lines tend to be broken at the primary spines.

The following table will separate the larvæ of *Anisota*.  
General color not green.

With secondary white granules.

Brown without distinct black bands.....**stigma.**

A subdorsal and stigmal dark red stripe and faint black

bands .....**virginiensis.**

Ground color relieved by white shades; nine distinct black

bands .....**consularis.**

Without white granules; heavily black banded.....**senatoria.**

General color green.....**rubicunda.**



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