

odes, and at the same time advancing the statement that these organs are always absent in the *Phalenites*, which is not the case. In fact the absence or presence of ocelli cannot be considered of family value in the Lepidoptera. And when we compare Dr. Clemens's writings on the Phycidae, we can see how easy it is to neglect to observe structural characters in the moths.

M. Guenée will always survive in the memory of American Entomologists so long as they find *Catocala Parta* on the willows, or, at dusk, take *Plusia Thyatiroides* hovering over flowers. The impartial historiographer will, I think, always recognize the fact that the works of M. Guenée have done much to encourage the general taste for Entomology, as well as to advance our knowledge of their special subject, and this must be sufficient to keep his name and fame bright among us. Dr. Packard, in naming the genus *Gueneria*, says that American lepidopterists are under lasting obligations to M. Guenée, in which statement I heartily concur.

NEW NOCTUIDS, WITH A LIST OF THE SPECIES OF ONCOCNEMIS.

BY A. R. GROTE.

ONCOCNEMIS MAJOR n. sp.

Eyes naked; fore tibiæ with a claw; middle and hind tibiæ unarmed; abdomen untufted. Dark gray, closely resembling *Chandleri*, but larger, without the basal black dash, more uniformly dusky gray. Median lines indicated on costa, else lost. Median shade vague, broad, diffuse. Veins incompletely marked with dusky. A terminal series of black interspaceal dashes, neatly and evenly interrupted by the subterminal line, which is else obsolete. The hind legs are blackish fuscous, pale at base, with white interlined fringes. Two specimens, Colorado, Mr. Neumoegen.

ONCOCNEMIS AQUALIS n. sp.

♀. Eyes naked; fore tibiæ with a claw. Related to *Chandleri*, but stouter. Forewings bluish-white gray over blackish. All the lines obliterate. Subterminal line wanting. The gray concolorous stigmata with difficulty perceived; all three present. Veins obsoletely marked. A distinct series of black interspaceal terminal lines or streaks. Hind wings smoky, the veins soiled, slightly iridescent, fringes whitish, interlined. Collar light gray, dusky behind, narrowly lined in front; head blackish. Beneath paler, discal spots present; hind wings whitish, irrorate, with a dotted exterior line feebly marked. *Expanse* 38 mm. *Hab.* California.

This Californian form differs by the black interspaceal dashes

not being interrupted by a transverse pale shade, which only shows in *Chandleri* where it cuts the dashes, but in var. (?) *Riparia* broadens into a whitish diffuse subterminal line.

The following is a new list of our species of *Oncocnemis* :

Genus ONCOCNEMIS Led.

Hind wings yellow.

1. *Hayesi* Grote, Bull. B. S. N. S. 1, 105, pl. 3, fig. 13. Colorado.
2. *Dayi* Grote, Bull. B. S. N. S. 1, 105, pl. 3, fig. 8. Colorado.
3. *Mirificalis* Grote, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. 5, 207. Nevada.

Hind wings soiled whitish or fuscous.

4. *Levis* Grote, Can. Ent. 121, 254. Colorado.
5. *Augustus* Harvey, Bull. B. S. N. S. 3, 73, pl. 3, fig. 5. Texas.
6. *Behrensi* Grote, Bull. B. S. N. S. 2, 65. California, in February.
7. *Glennyi* Grote, Bull. B. S. N. S. 1, 141, pl. 4, fig. 17. Colorado, in July.
8. *Cibalis* Grote, Can. Ent. 12, 244. Colorado.
9. *Homogena* Grote, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. 3, 800. Colorado, Nevada.
10. *Oblita* Grote, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. 3, 117. Nevada.
11. *Meadiana* Morrison, Proc. A. N. S. Phil. 1875, 60. Colorado.
12. *Chandleri* Grote, Bull. B. S. N. S. 1 107, pl. 3, fig. 9; id. 3, 87; Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. 3, 117. Colorado.
var. *Riparia* Morr., Can. Ent. 7, 213. Long Island; Buffalo, N: Y.
13. *Major* n. sp. Colorado.
14. *Aqualis* n. sp. California.
15. *Atricollaris* Harvey, Bull. B. S. N. S. 2, 273; id. 3, 73. Texas, Arizona.
16. *Saundersiana* Grote, Can. Ent. 8, 29. Canada; Illinois.
17. *Occata* Grote, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. 5, 114; Bull. B. S. N. S. 3, 77, 87, pl. 2, fig. 6. Texas, California.

Hind wings black.

18. *Aterrима* Grote, Can. Ent. 11, 199. California.

HADENA CYMOSA n. sp.

Allied to *Arctica* and *Castanea*; darker than either, blackish brown; the thoracic tufts rufous; abdomen fuscous with dark dorsal tufts. Eyes naked. Forewings blackish brown, with the lines much as in *Arctica*, black; a black submedian dash. Stigmata large, black-ringed; orbicular, spherical, concolorous; reniform shaded with white and broken into white spots outwardly. Secondaries fuscous with darker exterior shading; beneath with discal spot. *Expanse* 45 mm. Washington Territory. Two specimens in my collection; others in collections of Messrs. Edwards, Tepper and Graef.

DEVA PALLIGERA n. sp.

Fore wings pale roseate or purplish, shaded with dark metallic yellow over median space below the median vein, at internal angle and on terminal space opposite the cell. Lines even, narrow, the outer line angulate below costa. Stigmata small, concolorous; orbicular rounded; reniform narrow, upright; a small round spot on median space just below vein 2 at its origin. Hind wings whitish, with a mesial line. Abdomen pale; thorax like fore-wings. *Expanse* 30 mm. Sierra Nevada. Hy. Edwards, two specimens.

This form differs from our Eastern *Deva Purpurigera* of Walker by the broader wings, paler color and distinctly annulate spots on the median space; the primaries have no dark irroration, and are notably wider exteriorly. I retain the genus *Deva* as distinct from *Plusia*, on account of the thickly-scaled third article of the long and curved labial palpi. The genus is intermediate between *Calpe* and *Plusia*, and is one of several in our Fauna which take that position.

NOTES ON THE PACIFIC COAST SPECIES OF HEPIALUS WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW FORMS.

BY HENRY EDWARDS.

The so-called species of *Hepialus*, inhabiting the Pacific Coast, are subject to the extreme tendency to variation, which appears, in most of the species of *Lepidoptera*, to prevail in that region, constancy in the general characters being the exception and not the rule, both in *Rhopalocera* and *Heterocera*, and the many forms of *Argynnis*, *Colias Melitæa* and *Lycæna* among the *Diurnals*, and of *Alypia*, *Arctia*, the present forms and many among the *Noctuids* seem to direct us to the earlier stages as the only means of clearly understanding their relative value as species. From a pretty close study of very numerous examples of Californian *Hepiali*, I am led to the conclusion that ultimately many forms will have to be included in one species, and that it is possible that *H. Behrensii* *Stretch*, *H. Tacomæ*, *Hy. Edw.*, *H. Scequoilus Behrens*, *H. Montanus*, *Stretch*; as well as *H. Anceps* *Hy. Edw.* and *H. Rectus* *Hy. Edw.*, will prove to be variations of one type. Subsequent investigation, alone, however, can assure us of this, and I, therefore, for the present, prefer to call attention to the differences which present themselves to me. For a rather large series of these interesting insects I am indebted to Mr. Oscar Baron of Mendocino, Cal.

HEPIALUS RECTUS. *Hy. Edw.* n. sp. (?)

Size of and closely approaching *Hepialus* (*Stenopsis* Pack.) *Montanus* *Stretch*, but differing from that species by the position



Grote, Augustus Radcliffe. 1881. "New Noctuids, with list of the species of *Oncocnemis*." *Papilio* 1(3), 33–35.

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