

NEW NOCTUIDÆ FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

BY A. R. GROTE.

The following species are among the collection made by Mr. Morrison last season in Washington Territory:

MAMESTRA LIQUIDA, n. s.

♂ ♀. Eyes hairy; abdomen untufted or but very slightly so at base. Allied to *Lilacina Legitima*. Forewings brown with the subterminal space widely shaded with bright lilac gray, the internal margin similarly shaded and also the t. a. line. The costal region of the subterminal interspace is left brown and the light gray shade passes over to apices. The s. t. line itself is pale, distinct, yellowish with the M-mark well indicated, thus distinguishing the moth from *Lilacina*; I find, however, that in *Legitima* the M-mark is variably distinct. Claviform spot outlined in velvety black; a blackish mark above and below vein 2 on t. p. line; vein 2 is marked by whitish scales. The median field is tinted with reddish which stains the reniform and extends beyond it. Orbicular, oval, a little oblique, gray with dark centre. Terminal space dark brown; a dark shade relieves the s. t. line on the inside. Fringes dark, cut with pale. Hind wings yellowish fuscous, with diffuse darker terminal shade; fringes concolorous. Beneath, the four wings show discal points while the lines are obsolete. *Expanse* 37 mil.

This species presents the same pattern as *Legitima*, the transverse lines are similar. It is not so red, and in the orbicular approaches rather *Lilacina*, while distinct in detail from either.

VALERIA? CONSERATA, n. s.

♀. Eyes naked; tibiæ unarmed. Abdomen tufted; vestiture coarse; thorax untufted. Blackish gray. Fore wings suffused with black. Lines black, thick, lost in blackish ground color. Base whitish gray. Inception of transverse anterior line distinct; the line shows an inward subcostal tooth. Stigmata obsolete. Terminal space gray with a terminal series of black dots at base of fringes. Hind wings soiled with blackish; beneath with a dotted extra mesial line and a discal mark. Collar white at base with a black line. Thorax blackish with the edge of the collar and the tip of the patagia shaded with gray. Abdominal tufts blackish. *Expanse* 34 mil.

From the structure of the thorax I am doubtful of the generic references. The species is so easily recognized that I describe it, and without recognizing the male.

HADENA SEMILUNATA, n. s.

Eyes naked; tibiæ unarmed. Thorax hairy, (the specimens are not well enough preserved to show the tufts.) The species has somewhat the look of an *Anarta* (*Sympistis*). Fore-wings blackish, with the lines edged with white. Orbicular oblique,

elongate, edged broadly with white, with dark centre. Reniform upright, kidney shaped, blackish, with fine white annulus. T. p. line angulate opposite the cell. Sub-terminal line white, with a small W mark between veins 3 and 4. Hind wings yellow, with black borders and a well marked discal lunule; costal margin soiled, as are the veins. Beneath yellowish, with the four lunules evident. Fringes of primaries blackish, neatly cut with pale opposite the veins. *Expanse 28 mil.*

The white lines on the primaries contrast, and there is a whitish shade on median field between the sub-median fold and median vein. The species resembles as little our Eastern *Hadeua inordinata*.

The collections from Washington Territory contain many species originally described from California and Vancouver Island. Since Mr. Morrison has sent me two of these as new species, I make here a partial list of these forms, so that the attention of those interested may be called to the matter. It seems to me probable that *Hadena cymosa* from Washington Territory is only a dark form of *Hadena castanea* from California.

Mamestra cuneata,
 " cinnabarina,
 Hadenia indirecta,
 " divesta,
 " curvata,
 " semilunata.

Xylomiges crucialis,
 Deva palligera,
 Behrensia conchiformis,
 Plusia labrosa,
 Actinotia Stewarti.

ON PAPILIO ECCLIPSIS LINN.

BY ARTHUR G. BUTLER.

In part 3 of Papilio, Dr. Hagen calls attention to this species as one requiring identification, and suggests that it may be an insect (allied to *Meganostoma cesonia*) which remains to be discovered. If Dr. Hagen will turn to p. 226 of my "Catalogue of Diurnal Lepidoptera, described by Fabricius," he will find the following note respecting it. "P. ecclipsis, even in Petiver's figure, looks like a manufactured insect, and two cleverly painted specimens in the Linnean cabinet prove it to be so. Petiver described it as "Pap. sulphureus, lunulis cæruleis," etc. and placed it among his animals of Europe in the index to his work. Linneus, however, gave the locality "in America septemtrionali."

The specimens in question are stippled with thick body-color, and seen without a lens, might easily have deceived the older authors. In Petiver's collection there is nothing which at all resembles his figure; he has however a specimen of *G. Rhamni*, which may be the type of *P. ecclipsis*, washed clean, but it is quite possible that one of the specimens in the Linnean cabinet is Petiver's type.

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Grote, Augustus Radcliffe. 1881. "New Noctuidae from Washington Territory." *Papilio* 1(4), 58–59.

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