

Kirby indicates as species of Cuba on page 607, No. 203, and p. 608, No. 223, the two following species:

Hesperia Labeo. Poey. cent. Lep. 1833, and Sagra, 1857.

" *Ulpianus*. Poey. cent. Lep. 1833, and Sagra, 1857. but Poey does not indicate the country as Cuba. For *Labeo* he says "Elle habite * * *" and for *Ulpianus*, "Brezil."

P. Utha. Hew. descrip. Hesp. 1868, page 37, Cuba.

P. Palæa. Hew. l. c. page, 31, Cuba.

I do not know these species.

Thanaos Paterculus. H. Sch. Corrb. 1863. (Kirby, p. 629, No. 12.)

"Herrich Schæffer does not mention this species in 1864 in his Catalogue of the Lepidoptera of Cuba."

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF HETEROCERA.

BY HENRY EDWARDS.

FAM. SPHINGIDÆ.

SPHINX LIBOCEDRUS. n. sp.

At first sight looking like a small example of *Sph. Oreodaphne*, but differing greatly when carefully examined. Color the same as that of *Sph. Chersis*, with the same black dashes upon the primaries, that along the median nervule, which is frequently wanting in *Oreodaphne*, and sometimes in *Chersis*, being here well defined and reaching almost to the base of the wing. The ground color of the secondaries is a clearer white, and the median black band stands out in stronger contrast than in either *Chersis* or *Oreodaphne*, while the grey dorsal space of the abdomen, traversed by a black line, is narrower than either of the other forms, and the demi-band comparatively larger, and clearer white. In *Chersis* and *Oreodaphne*, the thorax has the tegulæ edged inwardly with black, in the form of a long triangle. In *Libocedrus*, this mark is present, and in addition, the tegulæ themselves have a distinct black streak, reaching to the base of the head, not observable in either of the others. The under side of the wings is paler grey, with the median band of the secondaries very strongly marked.

Exp. wings. 2.50 inch.

1 ♂. Prescott, Arizona. (W. Howard.)

Type. Coll. Hy. Edwards.

SPHINX UTAHENSIS. n. var.

In the collection of Mr. B. Neumoegen, are two examples of a Sphinx, allied to *Sph. drupiferarum*, but if a variety of that

species, it possesses characters, apart from its great size, to which attention may be called. It is altogether of a greyer cast, without any of the pinkish yellow tint seen in *drupiferarum*. The primaries preserve the resemblance to the well known species, the median band of secondaries is much broader, straight, and not waved on its outer edge. It terminates also on the costa nearer to the base than in *drupiferarum*. The abdomen is a darker grey, and the white demi-bands are reduced to small oblong blotches. The example is a ♀.

Exp. wings. 4.50 inch.

S. Utah.

The average size of six examples ♂. ♀. of *Drupiferarum*, in my collection, does not exceed 3.60 inch.

FAM. ZYGÆNIDÆ.

ANATOLMIS FULGENS. n. sp.

Size of *A. Grotei*, Pkd., but differing from that species by the primaries being of a bright crimson tint, without the slightly orange shade observable in the well known species. The secondaries are wholly black, with the exception of a very narrow costal streak, rosy red. The thorax also is black, with only the anterior edge of tegulæ crimson, while in *A. Grotei* the thorax is wholly yellowish crimson. Underside same as the upper.

1 ♂ Prescott, Arizona. (W. Howard.)

Type. Coll. Hy. Edwards.

FAM. BOMBYCIDÆ.

THYRIDOPTERYX MEADII. n. sp.

A singular little species, differing from *T. ephemeriformis* in the more slender body form, the less hairy body clothing, and the whiter and clearer wings. The nervules are pale orange, instead of brown, and there is no trace of the hairy clothing of the abdominal margin of secondaries so observable in *Ephemeriformis*. The wings are narrower in proportion, and want the shining gloss of the well known species. The larval case is much more cylindrical than that of its congener, being nearly of equal breadth throughout. In other words, it is not swollen in the middle, and is much smaller than the average size of *Ephemeriformis*.

Exp. wings, 1.00 inch. Length larval case, 1.25 inch.

1 ♂ Mohave Desert, California. (T. L. Mead.)

Type. Coll. Hy. Edwards.

FAM. NOCTUIDÆ.

ORIBATES VERSUTUS. n. sp.

Size of *O. limbatus*, and resembling it in the form of its

markings, though remarkably different in its coloration. General color, rich golden brown. Basal space, deep brown; sub-basal space, deep ochreous, shaded with brownish. T. a. and t. p. lines almost parallel with each other, and enclosing a narrow space, very rich golden brown. The spots are obsolete. Behind the t. p. line the wing is again dark ochreous, shaded heavily with deep brown, and the same purplish tinge. Secondaries blackish, with the fringe paler. Beneath, the whole wings are golden brown, flecked with darker color, and the discal spots prominently marked on both wings. The costa of primaries has three small golden spots.

1 ♀ N. W. Texas. (J. Boll.)

Type. Coll. B. Neumoegen.

ORIBATES OPIPARUS. n. sp.

Fawn drab. Basal region reddish, with some faint blackish waved lines most apparent on costa. T. a. line very broad, nearly straight, blackish brown; beyond this, on costa, a small brownish triangular spot, and a larger one at the costal termination of the almost obsolete t. p. line. Reniform, blackish. Posterior margin and fringes, blackish brown, less conspicuously so at the apex. The insect is elsewhere wholly fawn-color.

Exp. wings, 0.60 inch.

1 ♂ Texas. Type. Coll. E. L. Graef.

NOTE.—I learn, through the kindness of my friends, Mr. A. G. Butler and Prof. C. V. Riley, that the generic name *Oribates* has been previously employed in the Class INSECTA as that of a group of Crustacea. I am therefore compelled to change it, and I propose to substitute for it that of *Gyros*. The species described by me will therefore be known as

Gyros Muirii.

“ *versutus*. .

“ *limbatus*. .

“ *opiparus*. .

With the exception of *G. Muirii*, the genus is an extremely homogeneous one, but I am inclined to think that *Muirii* differs in generic characters, and that it ought, perhaps to form the type of another genus. The proper position of the group is, I think, near to *Eustrotia*. Hbn.

CATOCALA EMILIA. n. var.

A remarkable form of *C. Lachrymosa*, in which the whole of the base, the half of the internal margin, and the apex of the primaries are dull black, leaving only the middle third of the costal space to a point below the median nerve, and a streak

along the posterior margin, grayish olive. The lines are indistinctly seen, and the reniform is almost obsolete.

1 ♂ Newburgh, N. Y. (Miss Emily L. Morton.)

CATOCALA MIRANDA. n. sp.

Allied to *C. Levettei*, Grote, and probably confounded with it in collections. It is, however, smaller, with the primaries of a clearer grey, and with the lines sharper and more distinct. The t. a. line is oblique, and very slightly dentated, reaching the internal margin at a point very near the middle, and almost connected there with the t. p. line, which runs into a long tooth on the lower sub-median nervule. The reniform is well defined, gray surrounded by a whitish cloud. Secondaries black, with the fringes clear white, thus presenting a strong point of difference from *C. Levettei*. The thorax has the collar brown, and well marked. Underside smoky brown, with the apices, a sub-marginal band on the primaries as well as the fringe of secondaries white.

Exp. wings. 1.75 inch.

Washington, D. C.

Type. Coll. Hy. Edwards.

This interesting species was presented to me by Mr. A. Koebele, who saw two other examples in the collection of Mr. H. Schönburn. With the exception of *C. tristis*, Edw. this is the smallest of the gray and black group known to me.

SYNEDA OCCULTA. n. sp.

Allied to *S. graphica*, Hubn., but differing in its darker color, and the arrangement of markings of the secondaries. The primaries have the brownish shade of *S. adumbrata*, Behr., and are very similar to that species. They want the stone colored shade of *graphica*, and the whole of the lines and shading is much heavier. The t. a. line is much more regular, not toothed, but slightly angled in the middle, and very heavily shaded posteriorly with brown-black. The t. p. line is also nearly straight in its outline, very slightly sinuate inwardly about the centre, leaving the median space about equal width on the costal and internal margins. It is edged anteriorly with yellowish brown. The sub-oblong pale patch beyond the t. p. line is nearly the same shape as in *adumbrata*, and not so long as in *graphica*. It has a deep obtuse tooth outwardly, where it is bordered with dark brown, and joins the t. p. line at the median nervule. The submarginal space is deep fawn-drab, and the fringe is the same color. Secondaries rather dull orange, a darker shade than in *graphica*, and not so vivid as in *adumbrata*. The base is wholly clouded with brownish, giving it a dull appearance. From the middle of costa down to the anal angle, runs a rather broad, dusky, black band

almost straight, and from the middle of this runs a branch of equal width, to near the apex, thus forming a distinct Y. The marginal border is rather broad, slightly sinuate, and the fringe is whitish, clouded with dusky. Beneath, the general ground color is dull yellow. Costal edge of primaries, a large inverted wedge-shaped discal spot, a submarginal band, broad on costa, and narrowing to a line on the internal margin, and the moderately wide posterior margin, all black. Secondaries, with basal third of costa, a sub-oblong discal spot, a broad, waved and dentated median band, and the apical half of margin black. These marks are all separate and independent of each other. Thorax, abdomen and legs greyish brown, flecked with white; the abdomen yellowish at the tip.

Exp. wings, 1.60 inch. 1 ♀ Texas. (J. Boll.)

Type. Coll. B. Neumoegen.

SYNEDA FACETA. n. sp.

Primaries dull stone drab, with slightly leaden tint. Basal line almost obsolete, reduced to a few brownish scales. T. a. line rounded inwardly in the middle, forming a rather deep sinus, edged with brown. T. p. line begins on costa, at a space about three lines from the apex, and encloses the usual pale dentated spot. It is furnished with two teeth, directed posteriorly, and when it reaches the median nervule turns abruptly and directly to the middle of the wing below the reniform, and here forms a deep tooth; thence it runs obliquely, but without any deflection or dentation, direct to the internal margin. The median space thus enclosed by the t. a. and t. p. lines is much larger than usual, and is remarkably wide on the costal margin. Behind the t. p. line is a row of seven pale grey spots, being the broken-up sub-marginal line. The t. p. line itself is bright golden brown. Margin and fringes concolorous. The whole surface of the wing is flecked with blackish scales. Secondaries deep orange; the basal half of costa broadly black; apical half of posterior margin also broadly black. Near the apex, a longitudinal black band, interrupted near median nervule, leaving the centre of the wing orange. In a line with this, resting on anal angle, is another longitudinal black dash. Abdominal margins broadly shaded with black. Beneath, the ground color is sordid white. Middle of primaries, dusky black—this shade joined at internal margin to the sub-marginal band, which, with the posterior margin, is also dusky black. Secondaries, with a rosy shade along the abdominal margin, the markings of the upper side being strongly repeated. Thorax, abdomen and legs, greyish brown, flecked with black.

Exp. wings, 1.40 inch.

1 ♂ Indian River, Florida.

SYNEDOIDA VALENS. n. sp.

General color, stone drab, as in most species of the genus.

Basal and median spaces slightly flecked with whitish scales. Basal line rich brown, not reaching to the internal margin. T. a. line even, not dentate, but bent in a nearly right angle in the middle, the apex of angle directed posteriorly. This line is shaded rather heavily with brown at its centre. T. p. line runs from costa very obliquely to the 2nd sub-costal nervule, where it runs into a sharp point, turns abruptly back, forming a deep tooth, the other angle of which rests on the median nervule. Then a small truncate space, slightly dentate, and another indentation almost back to the median nervule, and near to the centre of the wing. The line then passes with a slight deflection, obliquely to the internal margin. This line is very broadly edged with deep brown, especially on the indentations. The space enclosed by the t. p. and t. a. lines bears a fanciful resemblance to a sculptured head, cut off above the forehead, the brownish, oblong reniform appearing as the eye. The sub-marginal line is a little paler than the ground color, and there are seven black dots on the margin at the termination of the nervules. Secondaries without any marks whatever. Underside, stone drab, flecked with blackish scales, a little yellowish on the costa of both wings. Thorax and abdomen concolorous.

Exp. wings. 1.80 inch.

1 ♂. Kanab, S. Utah.

Type. Coll. B. Neumoegen.

FAM. GEOMETRIDÆ.

GORYTODES PERSONARIA. n. sp.

Closely allied to *G. uncanaria* Pack., but differing from that species by the peculiar markings of the primaries. The brownish median space is much narrower on the costa, and does not reach so far towards the apex as in *uncanaria*. It is far less acutely toothed at the beginning of the anterior line, there being in the present species only a simple tooth at the middle, *i. e.* on the median nervule. The posterior line is, however, more decidedly dentate, having throughout its length three distinct teeth. The sub-marginal line is heavier than in *uncanaria*, and is more sinuate. The primaries are less falcate than in the common species. Beneath, the whole surface is free from markings, being almost concolorous, with fleckings of brownish scales on a gray ground.

Exp. wings. 1.25 inch.

1 ♂ Summit, Sierra Nevada, Cal. (H. E.)

I have little doubt that this species exists in many collections

as *G. uncanaria*, but it needs only a comparison to separate them.

ZERENE ELEGANTARIA. n. sp.

The ground of the wings is clear white, with a glossy surface. The anterior and posterior lines are pale orange bordered with a series of black sub-ovate spots on each side, between the nervules. The anterior line is somewhat similar, and the yellow streak runs along the costa to the base of the wing. The posterior line is rather straight on costa, to the 2nd sub-costal nervule. Thence it runs obliquely to the centre of the wing at the sub-median nervule, and then almost straight to the internal margin. In the median space, and reaching to the costa, indicating the central discal spot, is a circular mark of pale orange, edged with black spots as in the lines, and with the centre white, surrounded by black spots. The marginal intronervular spaces have a series of black crescents, and on the margin of secondaries is a faint row of more linear marks, while the costal margin exhibits some indistinct black blotches.

On the underside, the markings are faintly repeated.

2 ♂. 1 ♀. Tucson, Arizona. (R. H. Stretch.)

Exp. wings. 1.20 inch.

Type. Coll. Hy. Edwards.

At the suggestion of my friend, Mr. A. R. Grote, I place this exquisite insect near to the well-known *Z. Catenaria*, but it may hereafter prove the type of a new genus. In its system of coloration, it somewhat recalls the very dissimilar *Abraxas grossulariata*. L. of Europe.

AZELINA MORRISONARIA. n. sp.

Under this name I call attention to a very remarkable form of this genus, taken by Mr. Morrison in Washington Territory. It differs very widely from any example I have ever seen of *A. Hubneraria*, Gne., and though I know well the tendency of that species to strongly marked varieties, I cannot but think that the present form is distinct. The ground color is a decidedly ochreous tint, particularly so on the posterior margins, and the bands stand out in very strong relief. The anterior line is deeply toothed nearer to the costa than in *A. Hubneraria*, and becomes obsolete before reaching the internal margin, while the posterior line is decidedly straighter, or less sinuate than any example of *Hubneraria* I have examined. The irrorations over the surface of the wings are, in consequence of the paler ground color, much more distinct than usual, as is also the oblique band of the secondaries.

Under side similar to *Hubneraria*.

1 ♂. Washington Territory, (H. K. Morrison.)

Type. Coll. B. Neumoegen.

CORRECTIONS.

In my paper in PAPILIO No. 5, on Species of Nisoniades, the following corrections are to be made.

On page 70, last line, for spot's read spots.

On page 72, line 4, transfer "in the Middle and Eastern States," to end of line 22.

On page 73, line 4, *cæspitabis* (an error for *cæspitalis* of the MS.) read *cæspitatis*, and *dele* foot-note of the page. In giving the correction to the Edwards' Catalogue, I had followed Boisduval's *Lep. de la Californie* (1869), Edwards' Synopsis (1872), Morris (1860 and 1862), Scudder, Kirby, *et al.* Mr. W. H. Edwards has subsequently informed me that he finds the species to have been originally published by Dr. Boisduval in the *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.*, in 1852, as *cæspitatis*. As there appears to be no necessity for the terminal change to *alis* made by Dr. Morris in the Smithsonian publications in 1860 and 1862, by the author himself in 1869, and adopted by subsequent writers, the name as originally given, will have to be retained.

J. A. LINTNER.



Edwards, Henry. 1881. "Descriptions of some new species of Heterocera."
Papilio 1(7), 115–122.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/39681>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/314704>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.