

reminds one of *Lasiocampa*.

PSEUDOHAZIS EGLANTERINA. *Boisd.*

Respecting this species I have nothing to say at present.

SATURNIA MENDOCINO. *Behrens.*

A species quite new to me.

LASIOCAMPIDÆ.

CLISIOCAMPA CALIFORNICA. *Packard.*

This is the palest form known to me.

LIMACODIDÆ.

EULIMACODES SCAPHA. *Harris.*

Limacodes undifera, Walker, Cat. Lep. Het. 5 p., 1149, n. s. (1855).

The example forwarded is from Pennsylvania, but it differs in no respect from Walker's type from Honduras.

TWO NEW HESPERIANS.

C. E. WORTHINGTON.

ENDAMUS OBERON. n. s.

Male, exp. 2.2 inch. Female, 2.4 inch.

Upper side, primaries brown with four irregular, semi-transparent, nearly confluent honey-yellow spots, arranged on a line from costa towards inner angle of wing, a detached yellow spot adjacent to third spot and between it and apex, the usual subapical three spots near costa, fringe concolorous. Secondaries, uniform brown, fringes tawny and without divisions, basal third of both wings, well clothed with tawny hair extending along abdominal margin of secondaries. Secondaries prolonged as in *E. Tityrus*.

Beneath. Primaries having all markings of upper surface repeated, secondaries with a faintly indicated paler median band extending two-thirds across wing, two faint spots between this and anal angle, and more or less scattering tawny scales, all wings below having a strong purplish reflection and slightly paler on posterior margins.

Body above purple brown, thorax covered with tawny hairs, beneath more or less shaded with fulvous, legs brown, becoming

fulvous towards the feet, palpi fulvous. Club brown above, fulvous below and at sides.

Strikingly resembles *E. Tityrus* on superior surfaces, but the yellow spots are less confluent and more opaque, the general color deeper and fringes not divided by brown on the veins; beneath it differs conspicuously in the more uniform color, the purplish cast and entire absence of the large silver spot so prominent in its ally.

Thirty-one examples, Marco Island, Florida, May, 1881.

ERYCIDES OKEECHOBEE, n. s.

Male expands 2.3 inches.

Upper side deep smoky brown, with a pronounced indigo-violet reflection. Primaries without markings, other than a few scattering blue or green scales about base of wings. Fringes concolorous. Secondaries with a row of brilliant blue or green elongated sub-marginal spots, more or less confluent, interrupted by the veins, and becoming obsolete towards anterior margin, fringes with some white in intervenular spaces.

Beneath, primaries paler and with a purplish cast, a few blue or green scales along the costa, about base and near inner angle of wing. Secondaries much like upper side, but deeper, the purplish reflection at anterior margin, gradually changing to deep indigo as it approaches the abdominal fold; a few blue or green scales in median space, and along abdominal margin, sub-marginal spots as above, but brighter.

Female expands 2.6 inches.

Upper side paler than the male (color of *E. Pylades*), gradually growing deeper over both wings until nearly black at anal angle, all wings with a faint purplish reflection in certain lights. Markings on secondaries like those of the male. Beneath differing from the male only in paler color, and in having a purple reflection, which is more pronounced than on upper surface.

Body deep brown above and below, some blue or green lines on collar, front and shoulders, and arranged in bands on posterior segments of abdomen. Palpi greenish white. Antennæ dark brown.

Twenty-six examples from Marco Island, Florida, May, 1881.

This form was first brought from Florida by Dr. J. W. Velie, of Chicago, several years ago. I am informed that Mr. Scudder has attached the name *Okeechobee* to some of these specimens, although I cannot find that he ever described the species, hence I retain the MSS. name. *E. Okeechobee* has been taken as far north as Indian River.



Worthington, C. E. 1881. "Two new Hesperians." *Papilio* 1(8), 132–133.

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