

imen of *Aspasia*, the other the type of *pura*, a description of which was already written. I desired thus to get Mr. Grote's unprejudiced opinion, and learn whether the former was his *Arizonæ*, and the latter his *semirelicta*. Mr. Grote actually sent the former back labelled "*Walshii*," and the latter "*Faustina*." Is it possible he had never "studied the literature upon the subject? Is it possible he did not know he had written a description of *Arizonæ*, to which he could refer? Is it possible that he did not know Mr. Strecker had written a description of *Faustina*, and had given a colored figure of it so excellent that the merest beginner could have known *pura* was not *Faustina*? Is it possible that he did not know he had the type of *semirelicta* in his cabinet, and was he ignorant of the "literature upon that subject" also? These facts throw some "light" upon Mr. Grote's claim that Mr. Strecker's *Aspasia* is his *Arizonæ* and that my *pura* is his *semirelicta*.

It is said I turned the sequence of the species upside down. I did, and gave as a reason for it that the yellow under winged species seem to follow more naturally after *Leucanitis* and *Parthenos*, and the dark under winged species glide more naturally into *Spintherops*. Can any one give a reason for the contrary arrangement except that Dr. Morris began it?

Mr. Grote's article and argument are largely made up of personalities. Upon these I have nothing to say. American lepidopterology has been disgraced in the eyes of the world, in the past, by such things. I will not be a willing party to the continuance of the disgrace. It is something for thought that my friend, Mr. Grote, has almost without exception had a part in all personal disputes, and has generally been plaintiff in those in which he has had part. It is certainly time the method was abated.

#### NOTE BY THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

It is a subject of great regret to us that anything like personalities should have crept into the columns of "PAPILIO," but Mr. Grote's article having been printed during the absence of the editor from this city, it appeared to be only "fair play" to allow Mr. Hulst the opportunity of reply. As far as this journal is concerned, the matter will end here, and no further personal remarks will again be permitted in its pages.

### A NEW VARIETY OF CATOCALA.

BY G. H. FRENCH, Carbondale, Ill.

CATOCALA ROBINSONI. Grote.

Var. *Curvata*. n. var.

In this form the ground color is a little brighter gray and the markings are a little more distinct than in the usual form. The distinctive features are a prominent black basal dash extending from the base of the primaries beyond the t. a. line, and a curved shade of the same from the costa at the place of the beginning of the median shade to the outer margin below the apex. I have several specimens of *Robinsoni* in which there is a faint trace of



the subapical curve, but only a trace, and no others with even a trace of the basal dash. Expanse 1.35 inches.

Described from one ♀ taken here.

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NOTES ON "THE TORTRICIDÆ, TINEIDÆ AND PTEROPHORIDÆ OF SOUTH AFRICA, LORD WALSINGHAM, M.A., F.Z.S.," &c.

BY C. H. FERNALD.

The above is the title of an interesting paper by Lord Walsingham on some of the microlepidoptera of South Africa, published in the Transactions of the Entomological Society, 1881, Part II., with four uncolored plates.

I do not feel competent to review this valuable paper, since most of the species are entirely unknown to me, but I wish to express the opinion that his Lordship has done a most praiseworthy work in clearing up the synonymy of the various writers on the micros of South Africa.

Lord W. found a single female in this collection, which agreed with the description of *Eccopsis Wahlbergiana* Zell., the types of which are in the museum at Stockholm. The genus *Eccopsis* was established by Prof. Zeller in 1852, for the reception of this species. In 1859, Lederer, in his classification of the *Tortricidæ* of Europe put the well known European species *latifasciana* Haw., into the genus *Eccopsis*, and this had been followed by later German writers down to the year 1875, when Zeller published his work on the *Tortricidæ* of North America, in which he expresses a doubt whether *latifasciana* is congeneric with his *Wahlbergiana*. Clemens had previously (1860) established his genus *Exartema* for *nitidana* and several other species, but in 1865 he suppressed this genus and put the species at first placed in it, in the genus *Sericoris*. Zeller, in the paper above referred to, revived the genus *Exartema* of Clemens and restored the species formerly placed in it, with some which he described as new. Zeller's original description of the genus *Eccopsis*, while agreeing with *Exartema* in general, did not mention the remarkable appendage near the anal angle of the hind wing of the male, and he did not think it possible that he could have overlooked it when he was characterizing his genus *Eccopsis* if it had really been present. Lord Walsingham has taken the trouble to determine the fact that such an appendage exists, and publishes a sketch of the hind wing of *E. Wahlbergiana*, made by Mr. C. Aurivillius, assistant in the Entomological Department of the State Museum at Stockholm, where the types are preserved. This sketch shows the venation and the characteristic appendage at the anal angle of the hind wing. The form of the anal angle beyond the appendage is subject to some variation among the American species, but the sketch of *Wahlbergiana* agrees very closely with *Eccopsis Footiana*, and differs but little from *nitidana*, the type of Clemens' genus *Exartema*.

From the North American species now before me I am sure



French, G. H. 1881. "A new variety of Catocala." *Papilio* 1(11), 218–219.

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