

all the tibiae spinose. The thorax and tegulae are dark brown; collar with a blackish shade in front, below which it is ashen. Head and tips of palpi grayish brown; 2nd palpal joint outwardly blackish. Fore wings blackish brown; lines geminate, distinct, with pale included shades. *Median vein narrowly striped with white.* A whitish shade over subcostal nervure. Claviform rather small, distinctly black-edged. Stigmata smaller than in *tessellata*, grayish brown, the cell between them, and before the ovate orbicular, blackish. Median space of a clearer brown below the median vein. Course of the median lines much like *tessellata*; the t. p. a little more exerted opposite the median nervules. Subterminal line a nearly straight gray shade, thus differing decidedly from *tessellata*. Hind wings blackish fuscous, a little paler at base, with paler fringes and reflection of the discal lunule from beneath, where both wings are blackish fuscous and show a faint common line. *Expanse* 30 m. m.

This is a handsome species and seems to be easily distinguished from its ally by the white median vein. It seems intermediate between *tessellata* and *Ridingsiana*.

I have been shown in Detroit, by Mr. J. A. Lintner and Mr. O. S. Westcott, specimens of an *Agrotis* new to me, but which I thought might prove the true *obeliscoides* of Gueneé, from my memory of his description. This is in so far interesting, as I have been disposed, in the absence of another species, to consider *sexatilis* as the species intended by Gueneé.

ON CERTAIN SPECIES OF MOTHS FROM FLORIDA.

BY A. R. GROTE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The following species were collected by Mr. Schwarz and Mr. Bela Hubbard, of the Detroit Scientific Association, among other most valuable scientific material, obtained during a recent visit to Florida.

Megathymus yuccae (Bdv. & Lec.) Scudd.

The eyes are large and naked; caputal squamation of mixed flattened scales and hair. I cannot find any ocelli. The cylindrical, scaled antennæ are capitate, without terminal inflection or hooklet. The tibiae and tarsi are strongly spinose; hind and middle tibiae with terminal claw. I regard the insect as belonging to the Castnians, where it is placed by Walker. The ornamentation mimics the Hesperians.

Haulover, Fla., March 8.

Aegeria floridensis, n. s.

♂. Seems to belong to a new structural group, for which I propose the name *Pyrrhotaenia*. The antennæ are heavy, lengthily pilose, brush-like. The naked eyes are banded black and golden, narrowed superiorly. The ocelli are large. The head is narrow, prominent; palpi curved, long, ascending, free from the front; maxillæ moderate. Anterior wings scaled, very narrow, widening terminally at outer third, blackish violaceous. The narrow portion of the wing is medially orange red, interrupted by the ground color at beyond the disc. Beyond the interruption the interspaces are orange red for a short space; the internal margin to terminal third is narrowly streaked with orange red. Beneath largely shaded with orange; the violaceous terminal portion of the wing interspaceally rayed with orange. Hind wings pellucid, with narrow orange costal border and blackish fringes. Head covered with broad blackish violaceous scales antennæ violaceous. Palpi and collar orange. Legs violaceous, marked with orange; hind tibiæ twice broadly banded with orange. Abdomen blackish cyaneous, with a concolorous terminal tuft containing a few white scales; two terminal segments banded with orange, fourth from the tip orange banded, this color extending beneath.

Expanse of fore wing, 6 m. m. *Total length of body*, 9 m. m.

Enterprise, Fla., May 29.

Cosmosoma omphale Hübn.

Haulover, Fla., March 9.

Syntomeida ipomaeae Harris.

The discal dot is sometimes obsolete on the fore wings above.

Enterprise, Fla., May 28.

Didasys, n. g.

A form allied to the Cuban *Burtia*. The abdomen in the male provided with two lateral, elongate, pilose, blackish terminal tufts, one on each side, arising from the genital pieces, which latter are prominent, exceeding the anus, when closed forming a whitish U beneath, from the color of the scales. The large ocelli are removed from the somewhat narrowed, naked eyes. The plumose ♂ antennæ are thickly furnished with lengthy setose pectinations. Palpi moderate, pointed, exceeding the front. Shape of the wings as is usual in the group. The median fold of *Cosmosoma* is absent.

Didasys Belae, n. s.

Vertex, collar, base of the primaries and palpi orange; terminal palpal joints blackish. Antennae black; legs blackish, streaked with whitish and with whitish fore coxæ. Abdomen above orange scarlet, terminal segments with short lateral fluffy tuftlets, the terminal ones touched with black. Thorax and patagia black, neatly lined with pale. Abdomen beneath orange at base, the terminal portion whitish with blackish incisures. Fore wings pellucid; veins black marked. A wide black terminal band enclosing a series of six interspaceal orange yellow spots, arranged subterminally in a series following the shape of the terminal margin. An orange yellow discal spot narrowly edged with black. Internal margin blackish, narrowly streaked with yellow. Hind wings pellucid, with black borders and the costal edge narrowly yellowish. Beneath as above, the spots of a paler orange. The ♀ has a dorsal row of abdominal black dots; anal segments terminally brownish; the dorsal abdominal markings are very slightly shown by the ♂ on close inspection.

♂, Cedar Keys, June 4, expands 26 m. m.; the two terminal tufts are 3 m. m. in length.

*Dahana**, n. g.

A form between the clear-winged Glaucopid genera and *Ctenucha*. The narrow primaries are one-third longer than the entire body. Both pair of wings are closely scaled, cyaneous black terminally, but mostly dead black. Antennae long, plumosely pectinate in the male, serrate in the female. Abdomen rounded terminally, without anal tufts in the male, short in both sexes and plump. Ocelli near the margin of the narrowed naked eyes. Palpi exceeding the front.

Dahana atripennis, n. s.

Face mixed cyaneous and yellow; orbits of the eyes, palpi at base, sides of the thorax in front dark yellow; terminally the palpi are black. Thorax beneath cyaneous, brilliant; above black with yellow edges to the patagia at base and streaked with cyaneous. Abdomen brilliant blue laterally at base, else orange above in the male, yellow in the female. Fore wings dull black, slightly blue outwardly in male, with a yellow fleck above internal angle. Hind wings cyaneous black above, with short pale fringes. Beneath fore wings more blue at base, with the yellow streaky

* Sanskrit: the Dawn.

shade at internal margin more diffuse. Hind wings immaculate beneath. Abdomen dusky along the venter.

Length of primary 18, of the body 12 m. m.

Enterprise, Fla., May 28.

The male is the more gaily colored, and has the blue reflections more noticeable.

Hexeris enhydris, n. g. et sp.

♀. There are no ocelli, and thus there is a resemblance to the Geometridae in a form resembling the Fasciatae in the long labial palpi. The cut of the wings rather resembles *Endropia*. The labial palpi are extended straightly forwards for more than twice the length of the head. The palpi are divaricate, the third joint linear, elongate, more than half the length of the second. Antennae simple, comparatively short; the genus seems distantly related to *Syllectra*. Fore wings 12 veined, no accessory cell; veins 7, 8, 9, thrown off near together from the upper extremity of the cell; cell incompletely closed; 5 nearer to 4 than to 6; 8 to apex. The position of 5 seems to me decisive, and that we have to do with a Noctuid. Hind wings 8 veined, 3 and 4 from one joint, 5 near 4; cell closed by a fold or obsolete vein; 5 hardly weaker than the rest. The divided frenulum indicates the sex of the specimen. The frenulum seems to be homologous with the marginal or sixth principal vein of butterflies. Mr. Scudder has pointed out to me that this number is sometimes present in the higher groups. The frenulum cannot be considered a specialized hair. I have before come to the conclusion that it represents a missing vein; the reason for its complexity in the female I cannot yet suggest. In the new form the legs are slender, long and unarmed. The entire insect is pale ochreous, shaded with rusty, and in color and ornamentation resembles some of the Geometridae. The fore wings have common wavy rusty lines, and are mottled or subreticulate in appearance. A median line bent at the middle of the wing, where it unites with an outer line from the costa, and thus sketching the figure of a crooked Y, is noticeable. Beneath the same markings come out, the broader rusty lines of the upper surface being reproduced on a yellowish ground. Length of fore wing 17 m. m.

Two specimens collected at Fort Capron, Fla.; the largest is before me. I am much indebted to Mr. Geo. Dimmock for his preparation of the wings of the specimen by a valuable process discovered by him, an account of which was read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.



Grote, Augustus Radcliffe. 1875. "On certain species of months from Florida."
The Canadian entomologist 7, 173–176.

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