

Smynthurus macgillivrayii, sp. nov.

Length .9 mm. Pale yellowish, whitish below, a black stripe each side starting from the eye and running back to the base of the anal tubercle, on the abdomen it is very much maculose, broader, and connected to the one on the opposite side; legs and furcula pale hyaline. Body clothed with short fine simple scattered hairs, those on the abdomen recurved. Antennæ rather long and slender, the first joint no longer than broad, the second twice as long, the third as long as both together, the fourth twice as long as the third, indistinctly subdivided into eight or nine joints, the basal one the longer; legs of moderate length, slender, apparently but one claw and a tenent hair at tip; at the tip of the abdomen near the base of the anal tubercle there is on each side a distinct conical apparently corneous horn or tubercle, seen from above they project somewhat outward; furcula of moderate length, the dentes longer than the diameter of the anal tubercle, with some fine hairs below, the mucrones remarkably short and weak, about one-fourth as long as the dentes and very much smaller in diameter, minutely serrate below.

Several specimens swept from weeds on Harbor Hill, L. I., N. Y., in May. Readily recognized by the pattern, and the tubercles at tip of the abdomen.

NOTE ON MELITTIA SATYRINIFORMIS *Hübner*.

By WM. BEUTENMULLER.

Melittia satyriniformis HÜBNER, Zuträge Exot. Schmett. 1825, III, p. 176, 453, 454; BOISDUVAL, Suites à Buffon, Nat. Hist. Lepid. 1874, p. 471

Ageria cucurbitæ HARRIS, New England Farmer, Vol. VII, 1828, p. 33; Am. Journ. Arts and Sciences, Vol. XXXVI, 1839, p. 310; Ins. Inj. Veget. 1st Ed. 1841, p. 232; l. c. 2d Ed. 1852, p. 253; l. c. 3d Ed. 1862, p. 331; l. c. 4th Ed. 1863, p. 330; DOUBLEDAY, Harris' Corresp. 1869, p. 161; SCUDDER, Harris' Corresp. pp. 360, 385; RILEY, 2d Rep. Nox. Ins. Mo. 1870, p. 64; REED, Rep. Ent. Soc. Ontario, 1871, pp. 99-90; THOMAS (1st Rep.), 6th Rep. Nox. Ins. Ill. 1878, p. 41; MARTIN, (Thomas' 5th) 10th Rep. Nox. Ins. Ill. 1881, p. 107; SAUNDERS, Ins. Inj. Fruit, 1883, p. 361.

Trochilium ceto WESTWOOD, Cab. Orient. Ent. 1848, pl. 30, fig. 6.

Melittia ceto WALKER, Cat. Lepid. Het. B. M. pt. VIII, 1856, p. 66; MORRIS, Synop. Lepid. N. Am. 1862, p. 335; GROTE, Check List of Moths, 1882, p. 10; HY. EDWARDS, Ent. Amer. Vol. III, 1888, p. 223; BEUTENMULLER, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sciences, 1890, p. 20; SMITH, Cat. Ins. N. J. 1890, p. 228; Rep. Ent. N. J. 1891, p. 385; l. c. 1893, p. 503; Econom. Ent. 1896, p. 259. KELLCOTT, Can. Ent. Vol. XXIV, 1892, p. 43 and 209; Insect Life, Vol. V, 1892, p. 82.

Melittia cucurbitæ WALKER*, Cat. Lepid. Het. B. M. p. VIII, 1856, p. 66 (as var.? *ceto*); PACKARD, Guide Study of Insects, 1869, p. 279 (and other editions); BOISDUVAL, Suites à Buffon, Nat. Hist. Lepid. 1874, p. 469; COOK, 13th Rep. St. Bd. Agricul. Mich. 1875, p. 116; COLEMAN, Papilio, Vol. II, 1882, p. 50; HULST,

* Walker places *cucurbitæ* as a var.? of *ceto*.

Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. Vol. VI, 1883, p. 10; LINTNER, Country Gentleman, Vol. XLIX, 1884, pp. 477, 487 and 517; 2d Rep. Nox. Ins. N. Y. 1885, pp. 57-68; SMITH, Insect Life, Vol. IV, 1891, p. 30; BEUTENMÜLLER, Bull. Am. Nat. Hist. Vol. VIII, 1896, p. 113.

Trochilium cucurbitæ MORRIS, Synop. Lepid. N. Am. 1862, p. 139.

Ægeria (*Melittia*) *cucurbitæ* PACKARD, 9th Rep. U. S. Geol. Geograph. Survey (Hayden), 1877, p. 769; FRENCH (in 'THOMAS' 2d Rep.), 7th Rep. Nox. Ins. Ill. 1878, p. 173;

Melittia amæna HY EDWARDS, Papilio, Vol. II, 1882, p. 53; BEUTENMÜLLER, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Vol. VIII, 1896, p. 113.

In my paper entitled, "Critical Review of the Sesiidæ, found in America, north of Mexico," page 113 (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. VIII.) I made the following statements regarding our common quash-borer *Melittia cucurbitæ*. "This well-known species was described by Harris as *Ægeria cucurbitæ*, and later by Westwood as *Trochilium ceto*; consequently the former name must be used. Double-day (Harris corresp., 1869, p. 161) states that *Ægeria cucurbitæ* is *Melittia satyriniformis* Hübner, and, if so, this latter name would have precedence. Mr. Samuel Henshaw kindly examined for me Hübner's work (Zuträge Exot. Schmett., 1825), in the library of Harvard University, and writes me as follows: "The figure of *Melittia satyriniformis* differs from all *cucurbitæ* that I have seen in coloration; the abdomen is dark blue-black with light blue margins to each segment and without a trace of the orange so conspicuous in *cucurbitæ*." In view of this fact I thought it best to retain Harris' name until more light could be obtained on the subject. Since then Prof. John B. Smith was kind enough to examine for me Hübner's Zuträge in the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and he writes me as follows: "The insect which Hübner figures as *satyriniformis* is without any sort of question the moth of our common squash-borer. In this copy the coloring is good and represents our insect in a male specimen. The description is more full than usual and calls attention to several little details that correspond perfectly with our insect, and I have no doubt that Hübner's figure refers to our species."

It seems to me quite evident that the plates of different copies of Hübner's works are differently colored and misleading. I have no doubt as to Prof. John B. Smith's conclusions regarding the identification of *satyriniformis*, and I would propose that hereafter *M. cucurbitæ* be called *M. satyriniformis*. The type of *M. amæna* was kindly sent to me for examination by Prof. Snow, and it is absolutely the same as *satyriniformis*, there being no differences whatever between the two.



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ller, William. 1897. "Note on *Melittia satyriniformis* Hübner." *Journal of the New York Entomological Society* 5, 34–35.

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