

sal and stigmatal line; a row of white dots on dorsal and subdorsal spaces; venter green, unmarked; head green; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Feeds on yellow dock. A dozen or so of these larvæ issued from eggs June 2; they spun thin cocoons beneath chips, etc., from June 18, to 21, producing the imagoes, July 4 to 7.

PYRRHIA ANGULATA, Grote.—Body bluish white; a yellowish brown stigmatal stripe; from the stigmatal stripe on one side of the body to that on the other side are about 10 black lines; sometimes a dorsal row of about 7 yellowish brown spots; piliferous spots, black; venter pale greenish; head shining yellow, with a black dot on each side near the jaws, the jaws sometimes black; length,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Several specimens found upon smartweed (*Polygonum Pennsylvanicum*), September 15; they entered the earth about three inches and formed oval cells, September 27, disclosing the imagoes May 22, and a few days afterward.

TARACHE ERASTRIODES, Guenée.—Body deep green; a white stigmatal stripe; body marked with 16 or 18 wavy black or white lines, or with 12 white lines; venter green, marked with 7 or 8 white lines; head green, striped with white, or marked with black and white; length, 1 inch. Several specimens found on ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisifolia*), July 11; they entered the earth (date not known), disclosing the imagoes about May 22 of the following year.

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### “NORTH-AMERICAN TORTRICIDÆ.”

BY LORD WALSHINGHAM, London, 1879.

This work, in quarto, with 17 colored plates, forms Part IV. of the “Illustrations of typical specimens of Lepidoptera Heterocera in the collection of the British Museum,” and “deals exclusively with the North American Tortricidæ in the National collection.”

The value of Lord Walsingham's work can be best appreciated by the specialist, and when we consider that it completes the work of Robinson and Fernald in identifying Mr. Walker's types in that group, we should be willing to consider its value great. But it goes further than this, and gives a fair illustration of our Western Tortricidæ from material collected by the author in California and Oregon. In addition, a list is given of all the species which are common to Europe and North America. These latter are forty-eight in number, a seemingly large percentage of the species known. Thanks to the labors of Robinson, Zeller, Fernald, and Walsingham (I name them in the order of priority), our North American Tortricidæ are becoming better known and classified, so that they are being brought into correspondence with the European catalogues. This has been my aim with the



Noctuidæ, although in this larger group I can hardly hope to accomplish what Lord Walsingham has completed in the Tortricidæ, namely, the finding out what all Mr. Walker's descriptions really covered. With every assistance it has been a difficult task for Lord Walsingham, and in cases where more than one species has been included by Mr. Walker under the same name, perhaps the last word has not been said. In any event, while it must be acknowledged that, aside from the question of synonymy, Mr. Walker's work was not worth preserving, it must be conceded that Lord Walsingham's setting has given it a permanent value, and that so far as the North American Tortrices are concerned, the question what we are to do with Mr. Walker's descriptions has been satisfactorily answered.

With regard to the new material figured and described there is much of interest. The remarkable new form, *Synnoma lynosyrana*, with its unusually dissimilar sexes is a case in point. The new species of *Cenopsis*, then *Lophoderus triferana*, *Paedisca crambitana* and *Proteopteryx emarginana* are all strange and interesting forms. In describing *Lozotaenia retana*, however, Lord Walsingham has renamed *houstonana*, and his *Cenopsis gracilana* is a synonym of *sulfureana*.

The lithographic plates are good without being excellent. The drawing is a little stiff, but the coloring has been carefully done. The plates are, on the whole, perhaps, better than Robinson's, while they want the enlarged detail of Zeller's illustrations. But as they are in the same style as Robinson's, they are best compared with these, and they add much to the value of a work one of the main purposes of which is a ready identification of the species it discusses.

A. R. GROTE.

## ON A NEW SPECIES OF ARCTIA FROM FLORIDA.

BY B. NEUMOESEN.

### ARCTIA FLAMMEA. n. sp.

Head, antennæ, palpi, eyes, patagiæ and thorax of dark black color; antennæ serrated and moderate; palpi hairy; abdomen black; above with a broad, double dorsal line of brilliantly red color, segmentarily serrated; beneath dark black, with slight indications of a dotted red lateral line; legs black; anterior coxæ reddish below.

Primaries deep velvety black, a little pointed towards apex, with concolorous fringes; markings of cream color, intermixed with light red, as follows: two longitudinal lines of irregularly shaped, square dots, starting from sub-costal nervure, the interior one following straight to median nervure; thence, somewhat diverted from its course, down to inner angle of interior margin, looking like a straight line bent in the middle, and dividing the space between



Grote, Augustus Radcliffe. 1881. "North American Tortricidae by Lord Walsingham [Review]." *Papilio* 1(1), 8–9.

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