

Mr. E. S. G. Titus, of the Division of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was elected an active member of the Society.

—Dr. Dyar exhibited moths and larvæ of three species of *Diacrisia* (formerly *Antarctia*), and presented for publication the following:

NOTE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RED FORMS OF DIACRISIA.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

We have recognized heretofore two species of *Diacrisia* from the West, *rubra* Neumœgen and *vagans* Boisduval. There exists a third in the mountains about Kootenay Lake, which I would distinguish as *D. kasloa* in the following synoptic form:

- ♂ smaller than ♀, the wings thinly scaled and somewhat transparent.
- ♂ blackish or red, ♀ brownish red, hind wings dark *rubra*.
- ♂ as large as ♀, the wings thickly scaled.
- ♂ light mouse gray or blackish; ♀ red brown *vagans*.
- ♂ and ♀ alike, bright red *kasloa*.

***Diacrisia kasloa*, n. sp.**

♂ with the thorax and fore wings dark red brown to bright crimson, marked by a few dusky scales, indicating discal dot and outer line; hind wings black, veins and fringe more or less broadly reddish.

♀ deep crimson, the fore wings scarcely marked; hind wings black on basal five-sixths or the black reduced to discal dot, broken submarginal band and shading along inner margin. Size and shape of *vagans*.

D. vagans occurs in California and extends much to the East. I have typical examples from Rossland, B. C., not very far from Kootenay Lake. At Kaslo, on the lake, however, all the specimens are of the bright red form. *D. rubra* occupies the northern Pacific Coast region and extends as far as Mount Hood, Oregon. It may prove that the three forms are but geographical races of one species, though they certainly appear distinct, and must be kept separate for the present at least. The larvæ of *kasloa* were obtained by me at Kaslo, B. C.; those of *rubra* were bred from eggs kindly sent by Rev. G. W. Taylor from Wellington, B. C. They are alike. Stretch's description of the ♂ *vagans* larva differs in being darker, the dorsal warts and hairs blackish instead of brown; his ♀ larva appears to correspond with the larvæ before us. I failed to observe this curious sexual difference in color in the larvæ of *rubra*. Possibly my larvæ are all females. I had forgotten Stretch's observation, so that I did not direct my

attention to the point until now, when I have only the inflated larvæ. But a portion of the larvæ of *kasloa* are blackish instead of brown, and these are doubtless the males.

A considerable number of synonymic and varietal names of *rubra* and *vagans* exist, but, after carefully re-reading the descriptions, I do not think that any of them refer to *kasloa*. Butler's *walsinghami* comes the nearest. It was described from the Rogue River, Oregon, from one female specimen. A second specimen from the same place is referred by Sir G. F. Hampson apparently as normal *rubra*, so that it seems certain that *walsinghami* is only an unusually red ♀ of that species.

—Dr. Dyar presented also the following notes:

A LEPIDOPTERON PARASITIC UPON FULGORIDÆ IN JAPAN.

(*Epipyrops nawai*, n. sp.)

By HARRISON G. DYAR.*

Since commenting before the Society upon the species of *Epipyrops* found in Japan by Mr. Y. Nawa* I have received two specimens of the moth from that gentleman. The specimens, females, agree with the figures published in "The Insect World." The venation is correctly shown, except that the bar between veins 7 and 8 of hind wings should be continuous. The species may appropriately be named *Epipyrops nawai*, after its discoverer. The entire insect is black, the fore wings with many irregular lines of raised bluish metallic scales. Expanse, 22 mm.

Type.—No. 6984, U. S. National Museum.

Specimens were exhibited.

HALESIDOTA MACULATA HARRIS, AND ITS VARIETIES.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

The past season's collecting has brought to light some new facts concerning this species. It has been shown that the larva of the form *alni*, described from the Sierra Nevada of California, has red dorsal tufts on a yellow ground when young, replaced by a uniformly brownish yellow coat when mature, disregarding the black ends, which are the same in all the forms. This form occurs in the Kootenay District of British Columbia. I had supposed that the form would be found throughout the Northwest, and, indeed, Sir G. F. Hampson has adopted this conclusion by making *angulifera* Walk., described from Vancouver

* Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., v, p. 180, 1903, and Insect World, VII, pl. 1, 1903.