Neuromus Rambur.

This genus, of which *N. testaceus* Rambur is the type, is rather variable in appearance; the larger species show an approach to *Corydalis,* while the smaller species look much like *Protohermes.* I have examined *N. testaceus, N. intimus* McLachlan, *N. latratus* McLachlan, and the three American species, *hieroglyphicus* Rambur, *soror* Hagen, and *corripiens* Walker; these latter may be placed in a subgenus—*Chloronia*—having but three cross-veins from radius to radial sector, and branches of median vein forked only near tip.

Nigronia, n. gen.

This genus I erect for the two black-winged species found in the Eastern States, *serricornis* Say and *fasciatus* Walker, distinguished as indicated in the table. The habits of the adult flies is quite different from that of the typical *Chauliodes.* This genus bears the same relationship to *Chauliodes* that *Protohermes* does to *Hermes.*

Chauliodes Latreille.

In this genus I have examined our two species, *pectinicornis* Linnæus, and *rastricornis* Rambur, *C. diversus* Walker from New Zealand and *C. japonicus* McLachlan from Japan. In *C. diversus* the pronotum is longer than broad; and in this and *C. japonicus* the costal cells are as long as broad.

It may be well here to add some points wherein the Sialinæ differ from the Corydalinæ. In *Sialis* there are no ocelli; the 4th tarsal joint is bilobed; the basal tarsal joint is about twice as long as the apical (subequal in the Corydalinæ); the anal and cubital veins of fore-wings are both simple (forked in Corydalinæ); the upper branch of radial sector sends a few branches to the costal margin (very rarely one in the Corydalinæ). There are three cross-veins from radius to radial sector as in many Corydalinæ.

NOTES ON A FEW APPARENT CASES OF SYNONYMY IN LEPIDOPTERA.

By Harrison G. Dyar.

Kodiosoma fulva Stretch.

New synonym, *Kodiosoma otera* Barnes, Can. Ent., xxxix, p. 10, 1907.

The female type agrees in general with the female of the variety *tricolor,* the border of the hind wings being narrower,

the band of the fore wings broader and more curved. Considering the range of color in *fulva,* I think that *otera* can not maintain specific rank, perhaps not even varietal.

Eubaphe ostenta Hy. Edwards.

New synonym, *Holomelina calera* Barnes, Can Ent., xxxix, p. 10, 1907.

Doctor Barnes's type is a female, and differs from the ordinary female of *ostenta* in having the black border of the hind wings broken down a little on the inner side and the costal red shade of fore wings extended to the outer margin. These are accidental variations, not indicating even a variety. I have perfectly normal specimens from the same locality as the type of *calera.*

Erastria nigellus Strecker.

New synonym, *Erastria immuna* Smith, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., xviii, p. 124, 1908.

Mr. Merrick has kindly given me a specimen of *Erastria immuna* Smith, which was described from his collections. It agrees well with a careful pencil drawing of Strecker's type of *Epizeuxis nigellus,* which is before me, and I think it probable that Professor Smith has redescribed the Strecker species in another, more correct genus. I therefore follow his generic placing.

Timora toralis Grote.

I recently published some notes on *Botis toralis* Grote, showing that it was a noctuid, and referring it to the subfamily Acronyctinæ. A re-examination shows that the species has distinct spines on the legs and should be referred to the Agrotinæ. A specimen was sent to Sir George Hampson at the British Museum, who places it in the genus *Timora* Walker (*Rhodosea* Grote), where it will form the second North American species.

Homohadena terminellus Grote.

New synonym, *Homohadena candida* Smith.

The receipt recently of some specimens from Mr. F. C. Pratt in Texas labelled *Adipsophanes terminellus* Grote made obvious the above synonymy. *Terminellus* was previously unknown to me, but I recognized in Mr. Pratt's specimens *Homohadena candida* Smith, a type of which is before me. On reading Grote's description, I have no doubt but that Mr.

Pratt's identification[a] is correct. The longitudinal black stripe is absent in *terminellus,* but present in my type of *candida.* It is evidently of no specific value, however. I adopt Professor Smith's generic reference as the more recent and therefore probably the better. The species has apparently a still earlier name in *Axylia vitrina* Walker, specimens of which from Jamaica, before me, agree rather closely with our Texan species, but I have some hesitation in referring our species definitely to the insular form.

Perigea roxana Druce.

Mamestra roxana Druce, Biol. Cent.-Am., Lep. Het., II, p. 476, 1898.
New synonym, *Perigea lucetta* Smith.

The species occurs at various points in Mexico and extends its range into Colorado, whence it was described by Professor Smith, two years later than Druce's description. I have six specimens before me of *roxana* from Orizaba and Jalapa, Mexico, and the male type of *lucetta* from Colorado.

Papaipema pterisii Bird.

Papaipema pterisii Bird, Can. Ent., XXXIX, p. 310, 1907.
New synonym, *Gortyna triorthia* Dyar, Can. Ent., XL, p. 79, 1908.

In determining my species to be new, I had overlooked Mr. Bird's description of *pterisii,* although I supposed I had read the descriptions of all his species. Later Mr. Bird sent me a cotype, among others, to be deposited in the National Museum, and I at once recognized my species, but not in time to prevent the synonym.

Hadena patina Harvey.

New synonym, *Dipterygia minorata* Barnes, Can. Ent., XXXIX, p. 13, 1907.

Doctor Barnes's type is before me, and is the dark form of *patina* in which the fore wings are almost wholly black. The species is recorded from the District of Columbia, Texas, and Mexico; I have specimens from Florida, and Dr. Barnes's record adds Arizona, as would be expected.

Lophoceramica artega Barnes.

Tricholita artega Barnes, Can. Ent., XXXIX, p. 64, 1907.

I propose the new generic term **Lophoceramica** for *Tricholita artega* Barnes, the genus being allied to *Ceramica* Guen.,

[a] In a letter recently received Mr. Pratt refers the identification to Dr. Wm. Barnes, through Mr. Lacy of Texas.

and differing chiefly in the hairiness of the eyes. In *Ceramica* the eyes are densely hairy throughout, in *Lophoceramica* only on the posterior half. The genus should find place in Sir George Hampson's fifth volume on page 447. The females have a large white tuft covering the end of the abdomen. *L. artega* is closely allied to a Mexican species, *L. pyrrha* Druce (*Hydræcia pyrrha* Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), XIII, p. 359, 1894), but is probably sufficiently distinct therefrom to preserve its specific identity, at least until a larger series of *artega* has been obtained. I have before me the female type of *artega* and a male and two females of *pyrrha*.

Cœnipeta bibitrix Hübner.

New synonym, *Eubolina meskei* Hy. Edwards.

This common Mexican species occurs also in Texas, on the testimony of Hy. Edwards's type, which is in the National Museum. The species is extremely variable, but I have a specimen from Coatepec, Mexico, that exactly matches Edwards's type. Specimens in the Schaus collection extend the range to Brazil and Cuba. References to the species will be found in the Biologia (I, p. 350).

Petrophora iduata Guenée.

New synonym, *Xanthorhoë planata* Taylor, Can. Ent., XL, p. 59, 1908.

Mr. Taylor proposes a new name for the American form of *P. fluctuata* L., but fails to indicate why the name *iduata* Guen. should not be used. *Iduata* was described from two males from Canada and the name and reference are given plainly in Bul. 52, U. S. National Museum in the synonymy of *fluctuata*. Admitting Mr. Taylor's contention that the American and European forms are specifically distinct, I think Guenée's earlier name should be employed.

Odontoptila siculodaria Schaus.

New synonym, *Pigia albiserpentata* Pearsall, Sci. Bul., Brookl. Inst. Mus., I, p. 212, 1906.

Mr. Schaus's type is from Oaxaca, Mexico, but agrees well with specimens from southern Arizona, Baboquivari Mts., Arizona, and Brownsville, Tex.

Campometra cinctipalpis Smith.

New synonym, *Campometra mascara* Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7), VIII, p. 42, 1901.

Mr. Schaus's type is before me and extends the known range of our Texan species to Venezuela. I have six specimens from

Brownsville, Tex., very variable, but of a characteristic specific habitus. The Venezuelan specimen is not extreme.

Percnoptilota fluviata Hübner.

New synonym, *Plemyria mortuaria* Schaus.

I have not found the place of description of Mr. Schaus's species, but his type is before me from Castro, Parana, Brazil. It is a normal male specimen of this widely distributed insect. Mr. Warren has labelled a male specimen *Orthonana obstipata* Fab., which apparently gives us a still older name for our species.

Hydriomena latirupta Walker.

New synonym, *Plemyria paranensis* Schaus, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXVII, p. 273, 1901.

Mr. Schaus's type is a male of normal appearance. The female specimens in the collection are labelled *Plemyria fluviata* Hübn.; this confusion no doubt accounts for Mr. Schaus having renamed these forms. This species thus appears to be likewise very widely spread.

Gelasma masonaria Schaus.

Nemoria masonaria Schaus, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., V, p. 161, 1897.
New synonym, *Chlorochlamys volantaria* Pearsall, Sci. Bull., Brookl. Inst. Mus., I, p. 214, 1906.

Described from Mexico; Arizona specimens are not distinguishable. The reference to *Gelasma* Warren I find in the list of the Schaus collection, and is to be attributed to Mr. Warren, I believe.

Synchlora cupidenaria Grote.

Racheospila cupidenaria Grote, Can. Ent., XII, p. 218, 1880.
New synonym, *Synchlora louisa* Hulst.

Grote's species was sunk as a synonym of *Racheospila lixaria* Guenée, and subsequently described as new in another genus by Doctor Hulst. I have specimens compared with Grote's type in the British Museum by Mr. Schaus and Hulst's type of *louisa* before me.

Racheospila ocellata Stoll.

Phalæna Geometer ocellata Stoll, Suppl. Cramer's Pap. Exot., pl. XXXIV, fig. 9, 1791.
New synonym, *Racheospila xysteraria* Hulst, Ent. Amer., II, p. 121, 1886.

This species enters our region in southern Florida, whence it was redescribed by Doctor Hulst. It is widely spread in the tropics.

Racheospila centrifugaria Herrich-Schæffer.

Geometra centrifugaria Herrich-Schaeffer, Corr.-Blatt. zool.-min. Ver. Reg., XXIV, p. 182, 1870.

New synonyms,

Geometra protractaria Herrich-Schaeffer, Corr.-Blatt. zool.-min. Ver. Reg., XXIV, p. 182, 1870.

Eucrostis hollandaria Hulst, Ent., Amer., II, p. 122, 1886.

Eucrostis jaspidearia Hulst, Ent. Amer., II, p. 122, 1886.

Synchlora viridipurpurea Hulst, Can. ent., XXX, p. 159, 1898.

This species is common to Cuba and southern Florida. The markings vary remarkably; the white spot above anal angle may be absent or replaced by a large black blotch.

Racheospila sitellaria Guenée.

Racheospila sitellaria Guenée, Spec. Gen., IX, p. 374, 1857.

New synonyms,

Geometra congruata Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., XXII, p. 511, 1861.

Iodis indeclararia Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., XXII, p. 541, 1861.

Synchlora louisa var. *hulstiana* Dyar, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., IV, p. 457, 1901.

Originally described from Haiti, but occurs through the West Indies and in southern Florida.

Phorodesma niveociliaria Herrich-Schæffer.

Eucrostis niveociliaria Herrich-Schaeffer, Corr.-Blatt. zool.-min. Ver. Regensb., XXIV, p. 182, 1870.

New synonym, *Eucrostis saltusaria* Hulst, Ent., Amer., II, p. 122, 1886.

Another of the green geometers common to Cuba and southern Florida. The reference to *Phorodesma* Boisd. is due to Mr. Warren, whose label in the Schaus collection is so written.

MARCH 5, 1908.

The 220th regular meeting was held at Saengerbund Hall, 314 C street, N. W. In the absence of the president, First Vice-President Heidemann presided. There were present Messrs. C. N. Ainslie, Barber, Burke, Currie, Dyar, Howard,