

partment of Agriculture while in Australia in quest of predaceous enemies of scale insects, stated that there the ♂♂ of *Leucanium hesperidum* were as abundant as the ♀♀, but he apparently failed to send in any specimens.

—Dr. Ashmead exhibited specimens of a peculiar leaf-sewing ant (*Æcophylla smaragdina* Fabricius) from the Philippines, together with examples of its work. The method by which the leaves are sewed together is most remarkable. The worker ants hold their own larvæ in their jaws while these spin a fine thread that holds the edges of the leaves together. Dr. Ashmead commented on the structural peculiarities of the species.

—Dr. Dyar presented for publication the following papers:

**ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN LEPIDOPTERA, NO. I.**

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

The following are a few new species that have come to notice together with some species here first recorded as belonging to our region.

Family NOCTUIDÆ.

***Tornacontia mediatrix*, n. sp.**

Head dark brown, thorax white, a broad tip to the collar and a pair of dots on posterior disk brown-black. Fore wings white, basal space shaded with pale leaden gray to beyond t.-a. line, which is white and twice angled in one specimen, lost in the other and represented only by the gray shade beyond it. A quadrate purplish black patch on the center of inner margin reaching to median vein, narrowly separated by a white line from a broad, leaden gray band which runs to costa before apex. Two gray spots on costa at points of inception of the obsolete median and t.-p. lines. Orbicular a black dot; reniform a broken black ringlet; a small gray patch at apex; a terminal row of black dashes; fringe gray at anal angle and above middle of outer margin. Hind wings white, brownish outwardly. Expanse 24 to 25 mm.

Eight specimens, ♂ and ♀, Huachuca Mts., Arizona (Osler), Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico (Schwarz and Barber).

*Type*.—No. 7686, U. S. National Museum.

The species of *Tornacontia*, at present described, may be separated as follows:

Head and thorax white.

Fore wings with white space below orbicular followed by a blackish patch.

Hind wings all brownish ..... *sutrix* Grote.

Hind wings nearly all white..... *altera* Smith.

Fore wings largely leaden gray..... *megocula* Smith.

Head blackish, collar black tipped.

Fore wing with white space below orbicular followed by a quadrate blackish patch ..... *mediatrix* Dyar.

Fore wing without discoloured dark patch..... *tripartita* Smith.

### *Acontia ceyvestensis*, n. var.

Similar to *aprica* Hübner, but smaller and the head and thorax white. Three examples are marked like *aprica* Hübner on the wings, two others like *biplaga* Guenée. Expanse 20 to 24 mm.

Five specimens, Key West, Fla.

*Type*.—No. 7687, U. S. National Museum.

I conclude that *aprica* and *biplaga* are varieties of one species, although Smith has recorded the contrary opinion.\* Indeed a series of 40 specimens before me shows the two forms to intergrade. One of the specimens from Texas (form *aprica*) has only a little of the dark color left on the vertex of head and thus closely approaches the local race *ceyvestensis*.

### *Oncocnemis laticosta*, n. sp.

Thorax blackish, variegated with pale ochereous scales, collar largely of the pale color; abdomen light. Fore wings pale ochereous in ground color, the inner two-thirds of wing heavily overlaid with blackish, powdery, not obscuring the marks. Lines as in *melalutea* Smith, black, edged with pale, crenulate; basal line obsolete, t.-a. slightly arcuate, t.-p. bent out beyond cell with white points on veins 2 and 4. Terminal space dark shaded, enclosing the pale, broken, irregular subterminal line. Ordinary spots pale ochereous, filled by a darker shade; orbicular elongate, claviform punctiform, nearly obsolete. A row of terminal black dashes outlined by narrow pale arcs. Fringe brown, cut by white, interlined in gray. Hind wings white, a smoky narrow outer border, fringe white. Expanse 30 mm.

Five specimens, Jerome, Arizona (Osler).

*Type*.—No. 7688, U. S. National Museum.

Nearly allied to *melalutea* Smith, but differing in the more diversified color, the contrasting pale tint of costal area, the elongate orbicular and the whiter, more narrowly bordered hind wings.

\* Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xxvii, p. 69, 1900.

**Oncocnemis tetrops**, n. sp.

Head and thorax gray with black scales, collar with white scales before and a black line, abdomen light gray. Fore wings dark gray, terminal third uniformly blackish, crossed only by the blacker veins; costal area lightened by whitish streaks. Orbicular and reniform black centered, white ringed, orbicular elliptical, reniform cut in two by the centering black line which touches the end of the orbicular; median vein black with a narrow white edge above. There is a black basal dash that apparently joins the claviform as in *chandleri* Grote, but this part of the wing is rubbed. Hind wings whitish with a diffuse outer border of pale smoky, a dark broken terminal line; fringe white. Expanse 30 mm.

Five specimens, Jerome, Arizona (Oslar).

*Type*.—No. 7689, U. S. National Museum.

Near *chandleri* Grote, *colorado* Smith and *oblita* Grote, but the subterminal line is wholly lost.

**Copablepharon sanctæ monicæ**, n. sp.

Thorax and fore wings pale ochereous, the thorax before a shade darker; abdomen whitish at base, else brown. A black point on median vein and on vein 1 represent t.-a. line; a cluster of black and brown scales at origin of veins 3-4; t.-p. line a row of eight elongate black dots; fringe pale. Hind wings whitish on inner margin and fringe, disk largely shaded with deep brown; an outer row of elongate black dots on the veins. Expanse 36 mm.

Two ♂♂, Santa Monica, California (J. J. Rivers).

*Type*.—No. 7690, U. S. National Museum.

## Family NOTODONTIDÆ.

**Afilia oslari**, n. sp.

Fore wings with veins 6 to 10 stalked, hind wings with 6 and 7 stalked; otherwise agreeing in structure with the type of the genus. Head and thorax dark gray, abdomen ochraceous. Fore wings narrow, gray, basal line obscure, lost in the more or less black powdering that fills the basal space. Lines geminate, approximate, black, slightly ochraceous filled, a little crenulate or angled, not strong. A curved, lunate, black discal dash. Subterminal line smoky, diffuse, black, tending to be broken on the veins. A series of terminal oblique intravenular dashes; a black line at base of fringe. Hind wings white. Expanse 30 to 32 mm.

Four specimens, ♂♂, Nogales, Arizona (Oslar); Guadalajara, Mexico (Neumøgen).

*Type*.—No. 7691, U. S. National Museum.

**Notela jaliscana** Schaus.

Ten specimens, Nogales and Huachuca Mts., Arizona (Oslar). The Nogales specimens all lack the black longitudinal stripe, while the others all have it. I do not think this more than varietal. Mr. Schaus mentions its presence or absence in his description.

**Pseudhapigia brunnea** Schaus.

Four specimens from Mr. Oslar, taken in Nogales and Tucson, Arizona. Only two species are known in this genus, and it may be that the form before me is new, as it does not tally in all respects with the descriptions of *brunnea* Schaus or *xolotl* Schaus. But I have no authentic specimens of these species before me. In my specimens the color is a warm red-brown.

## Family MEGALOPYGIDÆ.

**Archylus tener** Druce.

Mr. E. J. Oslar has sent me a ♂ specimen, taken in southern Arizona. It is, apparently, referable to the Megalopygidæ, though the structure is unusual as there is no branch to vein 1 on the fore wings, while veins 7 and 8 of hind wings are united to well beyond the end of the cell, arising from a stalk from its upper angle. The appearance of the insect is well shown in the figure in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, pl. 79, fig. 6.

It may remain for the present in the genus *Archylus* Walker, though not agreeing entirely. The type of *Archylus* is *guttifascia* Walker, which, as Sir G. F. Hampson kindly informs me, is a Megalopygid much like *tener*, but vein 8 of the hind wings arises just before angle of the cell while the cell is short. These differences are probably of generic value, but I will only call attention to them now.

## NOTE ON THE LARVA OF AN HAWAIIAN PYRALID.

(*Omiodes accepta* Butler).

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Mr. D. L. Van Dine, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture's Experiment Station at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, has sent me larvæ of *Omiodes accepta*, collected from young sugar cane at the Niulii Plantation, Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

*Larva.* Head rounded, slightly bilobed, green, checkered with angular faint luteous spots; a black spot below seta ii, a little oblique dash above