

MARCH 10, 1904.

The 185th regular meeting was held at the Sængerbund Hall, 314 C Street N.W. Dr. Hopkins presided, and the following members were present: Messrs. Ashmead, Barber, Benton, Burke, Busck, Caudell, Currie, Doolittle, Dyar, Fiske, Gill, Heidemann, Howard, Kotinsky, Morris, Patten, Piper, Schwarz, Warner and Webb.

—Dr. Dyar presented the following notes:

NOTE ON THE LARVA OF *THERINA SOMNIARIA* HULST.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

This species has been referred as a variety of *T. fervidaria* Hübner, but is really distinct. The characters pointed out by Hulst are constant. A series of 46 specimens is before me from Mt. Hope, Oregon (F. Epper), and Gray's Harbor, and Satsop, Washington (H. E. Burke). Mr. Burke has found the larvæ common on oak (*Quercus garryana*), which adds another distinguishing character between the forms, since the larvæ of *T. fervidaria* are addicted to spruce. I have specimens bred at the Department of Agriculture on spruce (*Abies balsamea*) from King, Maine, under the number 8698. Mr. Burke brought home a number of the larvæ of *T. somniaria* in alcohol. They may be described as follows:

Larva. Shaped and colored as in the other species of *Therina* and very variable. Head wide bilobed, flattish before, clypeus depressed, lobes full, wider than high; white with sparse gray spots over the lobes, a black spot on tubercles i and ii; sutures, jaws and ocelli dark. Body moderate, rather flattened; light gray, nearly white, smooth. Subdorsal line broad, white, narrowly dark edged; venter broadly white. Between these marked variably in black. The lightest form has a faint, double, crinkled addorsal line, black spots on tubercles i and ii, two black lines representing the edges of an obsolete lateral line with a black bar below tubercle ii between the subdorsal and lateral lines; spiracles black; two fine black lines in the subventral area. The dark forms are checkered with black in large quadrate patches, forming a smaller checkered pattern on the dorsum and large blotches on the sides.

The pupa is nearly white, thickly spotted with black on the abdomen and streaked on the cases. The last segment is entirely black; the cremaster has a few stout hooks.

Professor Piper stated that Dr. Fletcher reported the larvæ of *Therina somniaria* as completely defoliating the oak trees in portions of Vancouver Island several years ago.*

NOTE ON THE LARVA OF MELANCHROIA GEOMETROIDES
WALKER.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Mr. Schwarz brought home from Cuba some larvæ of this species in alcohol, and three moths that he had bred. He found them toward the end of December on a cultivated plant, Otaheite gooseberry (*Cicca disticha*), at Cayamas, Cuba. They had defoliated the plant and ate large patches of the bark besides. Mr. Schwarz fed the larvæ that he bred on the bark as there were no more leaves left. The three moths lack entirely the usual white dashes on the upper sides of the wings, though one shows a trace of them below. Gundlach, in *Ent. Cubana*, records an experience similar to that of Mr. Schwarz of the larvæ eating the bark.

Larva. Head rounded, full, narrowed a little above, slightly bilobed, broad; bright red, labrum pale yellow, jaws and ocelli black. Body uniform, not elongate, equal, central segments about as long as wide, abdominal feet on joints 10 and 13, the anal pair with triangular plates; all feet bright red. Body black, marked with pale yellow; four to six transverse dorsal bars on each segment, the central ones longest, the marginal ones shorter and rounded, separated by a subdorsal area of ground color from a similar lateral series, the base of which are more confused and partly confluent. An even, broad, ventral stripe of pale yellow, somewhat transversely barred on the annulets like the dorsal markings. Tubercles obscure, concolorous, setæ moderate, black.

NOTE ON THE GENUS LEUCOPHOBETRON DYAR.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

I proposed this generic term in 1897 for the Cochlidian species *argentiflua* Geyer and *argyrorrhea* Hübner, but gave no exact characters. I have now before me two male specimens of *argentiflua* from Cayamas (E. A. Schwarz), and Santiago, Cuba (Capt. Wirt Robinson), and give from them the generic characters. In *Ent. Cubana*, p. 274, Gundlach refers to this species

* Report of Entomologist and Botanist, from Ann. Rept. Experimental Farms (Canada), for year 1890, pp. 154-188.