

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.\*

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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.

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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

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

under the genus *Euproctis*, though he evidently recognized it was not a Liparid but a Cochlidian. He briefly mentions the larva as whitish green, furnished with fleshy prolongations. Obviously it resembles the larvæ of *Alarodia* and *Isochætes* as would be expected.

♂ antennæ bipectinated to the tip, the pectinations decreasing outwardly; head subprominent, palpi curved, slender, just to the frontal tuft; front trigonate, narrowed below, smooth with the erect hairs of tuft centrally. Legs long, hairy; four spurs. Fore wings with costa straight, veins 2 and 3 separate, cell with short-forked open discal vein, 7 from apex of cell, 8 to 10 stalked; hind wings with 6 and 7 at apex of cell, 8 anastomosing at base. Form large and robust, otherwise as in *Alarodia*.

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—Mr. Caudell exhibited a living male specimen of the rare cockroach *Temnopteryx deropeltiformis* Brunner. He reared this roach from a larva taken last fall at Falls Church, Virginia. There are known to him but two other instances of the capture of this species east of Indiana—a ♀ taken by Mr. Jacob Kotinsky at Washington, D. C., two years ago, and another ♀ taken by Mr. Nathan Banks at Falls Church, Virginia, one year later. Wasmann\* records this as a myrmecophilous insect, his record being based on specimens sent him by Mr. T. Pergande and collected under stones at Cabin John Bridge, Maryland. Not long ago Mr. Caudell visited this locality with Mr. Pergande and under stones in exactly similar situations found specimens which Mr. Pergande pronounced the same as those sent to Wasmann. These were nymphs and, on maturing, proved to be *Ischnoptera uhleriana* Saussure. Mr. Caudell stated that he had no doubt that the specimens sent Wasmann are this species and not *Temnopteryx*. The specimens of *T. deropeltiformis* were taken in decaying wood, and Mr. Caudell said he did not believe that *Temnopteryx* had been found in ants' nests. He added that there are, in the National Museum, specimens of this species from Texas.

—Mr. Caudell mentioned, also, another cockroach new to the vicinity of Washington—*Ischnoptera intricata*, recently de-

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\*Kritisches Verzeichniss der Myrmekophilen und Termitophilen Arthropoden, p. 176. Berlin, 1894.