

cause, without a doubt, the specimen already had those legs missing when it came into his possession. Wiedemann had the type before him when he prepared his *Aussereuropäische zweiflügelige Insekten* and in such cases he gave supplementary notes, in addition or correction of the short Fabrician diagnosis; that he does not mention the ciliation of the middle legs is further proof that those legs were missing at that time.

It may appear strange that Wiedemann failed to recognize the identity of *Culex cyaneus* Fabricius and his *Culex remipes*, described in the same volume. The description of *Culex remipes* was, however, added in the third supplement (Feriere Nachträge) of the first volume of the above named work, and it was drawn up at a later period when he no longer had the Fabrician type before him.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF EUCLEA WITH ITS LARVA.

[Lepidoptera, Cochliidiidæ.]

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

Euclea vericrux, new species.

Chocolate brown, the high tuft at the base of the abdomen somewhat redder. On the fore wing a straight, narrow silver line runs from the costa subapically; it is continued by a roseate brown shade, diffuse within to vein 2, where it returns at a rounded angle to beneath the cell; here it is joined by a narrow silver mark, which forms a cusp-shaped point on vein 1 and reaches the inner margin at its basal fourth. The space outside this line is dark brown, within it, blackish-shaded except costally, where is a roseate shade. Discal mark elongate, dark brown, followed by a brown triangular spot at the end of the subapical silvery line. A yellow shade filling the upper half of the subbasal silvery line. Fringe blackish. Hind wing chocolate brown. Expanse, 22 mm.

One female, Vera Cruz, Mexico, bred from larva collected by Mr. F. Knab.

Type—No. 12628, U. S. National Museum.

Allied to *Euclea diversa* Druce, *baranda* Schaus, and *retroversa* Dyar, most nearly to the latter. The two former have round discal dots. From *E. retroversa* the present species differs in the shape of the subbasal silver line, which is produced into a point on vein 1 instead of crossing this vein in an arc.

LARVA.

Stage IV.—Shape and structure of *Euclca delphinii* Boisduval. Horns thick, the subdorsals of joints 3-5 moderate; of 6 adnate to that of 5, small; of 7 and 9 adnate to 8, which is nearly as large as the horns of 3-5; of 10 adnate to 11; of 11-12 large; of 13 rather small. Anterior subdorsals stained bright orange red, red in the tips and bases of the subdorsals of joints 3-5, 8, 11-12; a square spot between 6-7 and another 9-10; a dorsal line the whole length, red; dorsum else filled in with dark blue. Sides leaf-green; lateral horns green. Depressed spaces (1) rounded, visible. Skin clear-granular. The spines are pale and weak. Length, 6.0 mm.

Stage V.—As before. Cores of the subdorsal horns bright red; subdorsal ridge white, the color broken on joints 6-7 and 9-10, forming elliptical spaces around the horns, showing distinctly on 7-9. Upper half of lateral space yellow-green; the rest, including the lateral horns, clear green. Dorsum all purple filled; a narrow dorsal red line. Depressed spaces (1) round, yellowish. Length, 6.0 to 7 mm.

Stage VI.—As before. Subdorsal horns light red on joints 3-5, 8, 11-12, in distinct, white-edged, elliptical islands. Dorsum dull purple-filled, with pale red dorsal line.

This larva died. Another specimen sent by Mr. Knab was the same, except that the horns and dorsal line were orange yellow instead of red and the markings not white-edged. Dorsum pale greenish, purple-filled. Length 7 to 9 mm.

Stage VII.—Horns orange yellow, the dorsal space purple-filled; dorsal line yellow, reddish edged; depressed spaces (1) whitish. The color in the subdorsal ridge is in islands about groups of horns. Lateral spaces green, including the lateral horns. Patches of clatropes on the lateral horns of joints 6-13 at the tip, slightly on the anterior aspect, the patch on joint 12 small, the other patches rather large elliptical. The purple of the dorsal space shows in a line below the subdorsal ridge. Elongate elliptical, rather thick, the ends subtruncate. Dorsum rounded from joint 5 anteriorly and 11 posteriorly, the sides nearly perpendicular. Subdorsal horns on joints 3-5 subequal, of 6 and 7 small, of 8 intermediate, of 9 and 10 small. The horn of 6 is approximate to 5, that of 10 to 11. Horns of 11 and 12 subequal to those of 4-5; of 13 intermediate to the lateral horns and colored like them. Lateral horns of 3-4 and 6-12 rather long, equal. Dorsum purple-blue between the marks and in a line below the subdorsal ridge. A red dorsal line, yellow-centered, forming cross-bars on the depressed spaces (1) on joints 4-5 and 11-12; other depressed spaces whitish and adnate to the dorsal line, the outline of which is a little irregular. Subdorsal horns bright red, in a broad yellow band on the ridge, broken at 6-7 and 9-10 with an intervening red dot, incised more or

less between all the horns. Upper half of lateral space yellow-green, lower half and lateral horns, with subdorsal horn of joint 13, clear green, unmarked, the depressed spaces obscure. A slight green line along subventral edge. Skin sparsely clear-granular. Length, 8 to 12 mm.

Stage VIII.—Elliptical, rather long, the sides parallel, arched at the ends, thick and narrow; dorsum arched slightly, the sides rounded perpendicular. Dorsal space dark blue, only a narrow area left between the dorsal line and subdorsal ridge. Dorsal line crimson-red, expanding irregularly in all the widenings of the dorsal blue space, forming cross-bars in the largest widenings on joints 4-5 and 11-12; a square crimson patch breaking the subdorsal band on joints 6-7 and 9-10. Subdorsal ridge yellow, roundedly widened at each horn, the yellow edged with blue below as well as above and around the crimson spots. Sides yellowish green. Depressed spaces unmarked, the dorsal (1) only faint whitish. Skin densely clear-granular. Horns stout, thick and rather short, the subdorsals of 5 and 11 longest, those of 6 and 10 smallest, else no marked difference; subdorsal ridge yellow, with a red tint in the longest horns; lateral horns green. Cervical shield blackish, cut by greenish, with a red shade around. Large caltrop patches on the lateral horns of joints 6-11, the horn of joint 12 shortened, with a patch of brown end-spines above it; a similar patch on the subdorsal horn of joint 13, which is also short. A nearly complete yellow bridge between the subdorsals of joint 12. Later the dorsal depressed spaces appear as pale blue dots in the livid purple dorsal space. Length, 11 to 16 mm.

Cocoon.—The larva spun a brown cocoon between leaves, refusing ground.

Food plants.—The first larva found by Mr. Knab was upon an unknown plant, but it readily ate orange. The second one was on *Solanum torvum*, but was bred on rose.

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