

rondacks, from Pennsylvania, and from Sudbury, Ont., Canada. At Jackman, Me., it has been found in "open woods and bogs" (Harvey, — Psyche, 1897, p. 77). Mr. Scudder states that "it frequents the close branches of the dwarf birch" in the White Mts. Some of my specimens were obtained from birch but most were found on or among

the various species of *Vaccinium* characteristic of the mountain-tops, and on Ascutney among dwarf cornel. It is a somewhat sluggish insect, relying chiefly for protection upon the similarity of its dark olive green coloring to that of the surrounding vegetation, though on warm days the males become fairly active.

A NEW PARASA, WITH A PRELIMINARY TABLE OF THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Eucleid genera *Euclea* and *Parasa* are closely allied and indeed not well separated. There is a stronger tendency to the stalking of vein 10 of primaries in *Euclea*, but some species of *Parasa* show the same character. Judging from the American larvae alone there appear to be marked differences in the early stages of the genera; but the larva of *P. lepida*, a true *Parasa*, shows the more generalized *Euclea* form, proving that our *P. chloris* is a specialized offshoot, not a characteristic type for the genus.

Parasa is a widespread genus, being represented in all the continents except Australia and Europe. The following are its characters:—

Head partially sunken, untufted; palpi upturned, reaching half way to the vertex, third joint small, evenly clothed. Antennae of male pectinated on basal half, the tip simple, the two regions

usually sharply marked off, occasionally grading into each other; simple in female. Thorax smoothly haired, not scaly. Abdomen extending moderately beyond hind wings. Legs densely hairy; posterior tibiae with one pair of spurs. Fore wings with the costa straight, rarely convex, outer and inner margins rounded; two internal veins, 2 to 5 rather regularly spaced, 4 and 5 nearest at base; 6 from cross-vein, 7 to 9 stalked, rarely 10 also shortly stalked, 11 from cell, 12 from base; discal vein often forked and open. Hind wings with three internal veins, 2 to 5 regularly spaced, upper half of cell retracted, 6 and 7 usually stalked, 8 anastomosing with cell toward base with more or less distinct fine veinlets thrown off toward costa.

PARASA PRASINA n. sp.—Vertex of head and thorax green, a few brown hairs at base of fore wings and a very narrow central

brown crest. Fore wing green, a small basal dark brown patch, widest on costa, a little angled on median vein and vein 1, narrowing to nothing at inner margin. Outer border very narrow, nearly confined to the fringe except between veins 5 to 8 where it widens inwardly; brown, shaded with silvery, edged within by a dark brown line. A very small brown discal dot. Hind wings creamy ochreous, the fringe brown and white. Below uniformly yellowish, fore wings a little greenish, fringe brown tipped. Front of head, palpi and pectus dark brown. Middle and hind legs yellowish. Vein 10 of fore wings from end of cell. Expanse 25 mm.

Two ♂s without definite locality, but from Mexico or Central America (Heyde). U. S. Nat. Mus., type no. 4019. Nearest to *P. imitata* Druce. The specimens mentioned in the *Biologia Cent. Am.*, (Lep. Het. II, 441 (1898)), from Costa Rica with hind wings pale cream color may be this species.

In the following synoptic table of *Parasa* I exclude certain species listed by Kirby. Of these *aetitis* Wall. and *gemmans* Feld. belong to *Taeda* according to Karsch; *ancilis* Wall. is the type of *Ectropa* Wall., a genus very distinct from *Parasa* as I learn from the structural details that Sir G. F. Hampson has kindly sent me; *rubriplaga* Walk. and *unicolor* Moore belong to *Idonauton* and *Natada* respectively (vide Hampson's *Moths of India*). Besides these I have excluded provisionally all species without any green marking on the thorax as needing to be reexamined structurally. They are *biguttata* Walk., *cruda* Walk., *cupreiplaga* Walk., *cupreistriga* Walk.,

humilis Mab., *vetusta* Walk., *rubicunda* Walk., *rudis* Walk., *pallida* Möschl., *chlorostigma* Snell., and *dentata* Hampson. The latter species differs in structural characters from *Parasa* as the male antennae are serrate throughout. I would propose that it be made the type of a new genus, *HAMPSONELLA*, with the characters given in the "*Moths of India*."

Synoptic Table of Parasa.

1. Thorax green, wings without any green marks 2
Thorax green at least in part, wings with a green band 4
2. Fore wings shaded with brown broadly at outer margin 3
Fore wing outwardly marked by a series of intervenular areas
arcuata Karsch (East Africa)
3. Basal space discolorous; expanse 25 mm.
lysia Druce (Mexico)
Basal space unicolorous for two-thirds of wing; expanse over 30 mm.
herbifera Walk. (India)
4. A brown spot in the green band at end of cell 5
No brown discal spot; at most an olivaceous one 8
5. Outer brown border roundedly waved 6
Outer brown border with an inward point opposite the cell
laranda Druce (Mexico)
6. Thorax brown on the collar
laonome Druce (Mexico)
Thorax all green or a narrow brown crest only 7
7. Hind wing brown; outer border of fore wings evenly brown
imitata Druce (Mexico)
Hind wing yellowish; outer border of fore wings washed with white beyond its limiting inner line
prasina Dyar (Mexico)

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| <p>8. Thorax brown centrally 9
 Thorax with a brown spot on each side
 <i>humeralis</i> Walk. (East Indies)
 Thorax green throughout, except rarely
 a fuscous border 12</p> <p>9. A silvery white line bordering the mar-
 ginal band 10
 No silvery white line
 <i>lepida</i> Cr. (India)</p> <p>10. Head brown; tegulae with only a small
 green spot <i>dharma</i> Moore (India)
 Head green; tegulae all green 11</p> <p>11. Basal brown area of fore wings present
 <i>repanda</i> Walk. (India)
 Basal brown area absent
 <i>argentilinea</i> Hamps. (India)</p> <p>12. Median green band of fore wings appear-
 ing as if constricted centrally 13
 Median band not appearing constricted 14</p> <p>13. Hind wings yellowish; expanse about
 60 mm.
 <i>chapmani</i> Kirby (Central West Africa)
 <i>vitilena</i> Karsch (Central West Africa)
 Hind wings darker on outer third; ex-
 pance about 25 mm.
 <i>chlorozonata</i> Hamps. (India)</p> <p>14. Marginal border of fore wings even, not
 indented; no detached brown specks
 in the green area 15
 Marginal brown band of fore wings ir-
 regular or broken into detached spots
 25</p> <p>15. Fore wings marked with white 16
 Fore wings not marked with white 18</p> <p>16. Outer margin brown 17
 Outer margin white
 <i>singularis</i> Butl. (Madagascar)</p> <p>17. An olivaceous discal dot
 <i>reginula</i> Saal. (Madagascar)
 No discal dot <i>valida</i> Butl. (Madagascar)</p> <p>18. Outer border of fore wing narrow (less
 than $\frac{2}{10}$ of wing) 19
 Outer border moderate or broad (over
 $\frac{2}{10}$ of wing) 22</p> <p>19. Large species (60 mm. expanse)
 <i>euchlora</i> Karsch (West Africa)
 Moderate sized species (35 mm. or less) 20</p> | <p>20. A brown spot in the center of outer
 band
 <i>indetermina</i> Boisd. (No. America)
 Outer band uniform 21</p> <p>21. Palpi and legs dark green
 <i>neumanii</i> Karsch. (East Africa)
 Palpi and legs brown
 <i>vivida</i> Walk. (South Africa)</p> <p>22. Margin brown, cut by darker veins and
 edged within by a darker line 23
 Margin brown with inner and central
 darker or grayish shades and extend-
 ing further than usual along the inner
 margin <i>cebrennis</i> Schaus (Mexico)
 Margin brown, marked with a row of
 lighter lunules within the limiting
 brown line
 <i>zulona</i> Reak (East Indies)
 Margin testaceous, edged within by a
 brown line <i>latistriga</i> Walk. (—)</p> <p>23. Margin moderately wide (.21-.26 length
 of wing), the included nervules con-
 tinuously lined in darker brown 24
 Marginal border very wide (.4 of sur-
 face), the included nervules appearing
 as if suddenly excised near the margin
 <i>lorquinii</i> Reak. (East Indies)</p> <p>24. Under side yellowish
 <i>chloris</i> H. S. (North America)
 <i>minima</i> Schaus (Mexico)
 Under side greenish cinereous
 <i>sinica</i> Moore (China)</p> <p>25. Abdomen and hind wings green above 26
 Abdomen and hind wings yellow or
 brownish 27</p> <p>26. Legs brownish
 <i>viridissima</i> Holland (West Africa)
 Legs dark green
 <i>satura</i> Karsch (West Africa)</p> <p>27. Basal brown patch present 28
 Basal brown patch absent on costal edge,
 above median vein
 <i>similis</i> Feld (India and South Africa!)</p> <p>28. Basal brown patch absent 34
 Marginal band brown 31
 Marginal band yellow except on the
 veins 29</p> |
|--|---|

29. Basal patch yellow, covering the cell
isabella Moore (India)
 Basal patch smaller, not covering over
 half of the cell 30
30. Some red-brown suffusion in the green
pastoralis Butl. (India)
 No suffusion in the green band
consocia Walk. (China)
31. Basal patch broad toward internal margin, dentate a little on median and internal veins 32
 Basal patch narrow on internal margin, mostly a costal patch 33
32. Outer border nearly even with dentate projections inward
prussi Karsch (West Africa)
punica H. S. (India)
 Outer border waved inwardly
ebenau Saal. (Madagascar)
hilaris Westw. (India)
anani Karsch (West Africa)
affinis Mab. (Madagascar)
urda Druce (West Africa)
karschi Dyar * (East Africa)
33. Costa convex, palpi slender; a considerable projection of basal patch along median vein; outer border irregular
hilarula Staud. (Asia)
 Basal patch without projection; outer border twice curved
viridiplena Walk. (Brazil)
34. Narrow terminal border with an enlargement at outer and inner margins. Thorax edged with fuscous . . . 35
 Narrow terminal border entire; some small detached spots in the green field
bicolor Walk. (India)
35. A brown patch above the anal angle on outer margin; no white dot
hampsoni Dyar (India)
 This patch large between veins 3 to 5; a white dot in patch on inner margin
albipuncta Hamps. (India)

* = *valida* Karsch, preoccupied by the Madagascarine species of Butler.

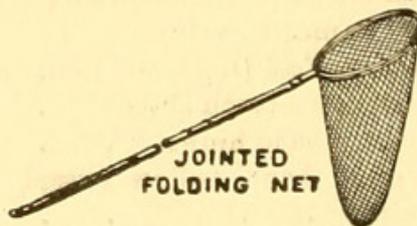
Note.—Where more than one species occurs under the same heading, I have not been able to separate them satisfactorily with the material at hand. Species not placed, *hilarata* Staud. (Asia). The species at the end of the table must closely resemble *Taeda*. If they were not placed in *Parasa* by Hampson without indication of different structure, I should question the generic reference.

Guide to the Genera and Classification of the Orthoptera of North America north of Mexico. By SAMUEL H. SCUDDER. 90 pp. 8°.

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